

2022학년도 전기 편입생 모집 영어 필기고사 문제지

[문제유형 : A 형]

수험번호 : _____ 지원학부(과)·전공 : _____ 성명 : _____

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 뜻이 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. (1~5) [각3점]

1. The devious act of physically pilfering something from a record store, and all the tangible consequences it entails, are hardly present in the action of pressing a keyboard button from the repose of one's home.

- (1) peace (2) labor (3) dullness (4) tediousness

2. The head of the environmental group explained that by suing the chemical factory for violating clean air laws, he was using the courts to redress a civil wrong.

- (1) discard (2) report (3) remedy (4) disentangle

3. Soon everyone in the party had gathered around one engaging man who was telling hilarious stories.

- (1) insecure (2) attractive (3) defenseless (4) compassionate

4. Democrats will bid to change Senate rules if Republicans thwart rights reform.

- (1) frustrate (2) encourage (3) remonstrate (4) acquire

5. Our team works around the clock to mitigate spam and allocate resources on the network.

- (1) altercate (2) reduce (3) modify (4) adjust

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중에서 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (6~11) [각4점]

6. Badminton, an exciting racket sport, (1)has enjoyed considerable popularity (2)because of its Olympic status. Badminton uses a shuttlecock, (3)which flies very differently from balls (4)using in most other racket sports.
7. (1)Despite his physical disability, the soccer player (2)was instrumental in (3)helping his country's team (4)captured the World Cup.
8. English grammar is very difficult and (1)few writers have avoided making mistakes. (2)So heedful a writer as Henry James, for instance, on occasion wrote so ungrammatically that there were cases when a schoolmaster, (3)finding such errors in a schoolboy's essay, (4)be indignant.
9. (1)To prepare for my examinations, I worked very hard and even gave up (2)playing tennis after school. Now the examinations (3)being over and I can enjoy some free hours before the spring term (4)starts.
10. (1)Whether these infections are due to people (2)encroached on untouched land, faster travel or reasons still unknown, they are (3)taxing an already (4)depleted global health network.
11. It is clear that in 19C the (1)educated woman who considered herself equal (2)than men remained the exception rather than (3)the rule and that generally women were expected to limit their education (4)to domestic arts along with a few "accomplishments" like singing.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (12~13) [각4점]

Many ecosystems are thriving communities that are full of life. However, many of them were once empty and were barren lands. But they changed to become places with many kinds of organisms.

The first step is called primary succession. This happens in a place that has never had life on it. Soil must be made first. Then pioneer species come to the land. These are low-level organisms like lichens and mosses. Over time, the soil starts to be able to support more complicated organisms. These are various grasses. Once there is some minor vegetation, animals like insects and birds move in. Eventually, bushes and trees start to grow. Finally, even larger animals move in to the land.

Eventually, the ecosystem will grow enough that a climax community will be formed. This means that the ecosystem is fairly stable. The ecosystem will not change anymore unless something from outside affects it. It could be an invasive species. Or it could be a natural disaster. But unless something affects the ecosystem, it will never change.

12. Which is the best title for the passage?

- (1) How Ecosystems Change
- (2) How Ecosystems Cause Problems
- (3) How Some Species Benefit Ecosystems
- (4) How Some Species Cause Natural Disasters

13. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

- (1) A climax community forms gradually on barren lands.
- (2) Invasive species can alter some ecosystems.
- (3) Lichens are some of the first plants in barren areas.
- (4) A pioneer community is the final stage of succession.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (14~15) [각4점]

A diamond is the hardest substance found on earth. It can be scratched only by another diamond and is impervious to even the strongest acids. A diamond is so dense, so tightly packed with carbon atoms, that light passing through it slows to one-third its normal speed.

A diamond is a mineral form of carbon. For carbon to crystallize into a diamond, extreme heat and great pressure are required. Diamonds are likely formed in molten rock deep in the earth and then forced upward. In its natural state, a diamond can have one of several appearances, including that of a lusterless opaque gray or black stone or even a nondescript bit of glass.

What transforms a diamond from its natural state into the scintillating gem in the jeweler's display case? It depends largely on the diamond cutter's skill in cutting, sawing, and polishing. In the past, after scrutinizing the diamond from every angle, the cutter would cleave it with a single blow aimed at a precise spot, a _____ experience since the stone could shatter if struck at the wrong angle. Today, most diamonds are cut with saws that are actually thin, metal disks. Polishing, the final step in diamond cutting, requires a revolving iron wheel to create facets—the flat surfaces that reflect light, making the diamond sparkle. Though diamond cutting may reduce the size of the original stone by as much as fifty percent, the end result is a brilliant diamond with special allure and value.

14. Which is most appropriate for the blank?

- (1) mind-soothing
- (2) nerve-wracking
- (3) heart-warming
- (4) record-breaking

15. Which is NOT true about diamonds according to the passage?

- (1) In the past, diamonds could shatter when they were cleaved incorrectly.
- (2) Diamonds are able to resist even the strongest acids.
- (3) Diamonds may look like a nondescript piece of glass in their natural state.
- (4) Lack of light for the facets of diamonds to reflect makes them look smaller.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (16~17) [각5점]

Bioluminescence happens when a living creature sends out light from its body. This is caused by a chemical reaction. During this reaction, chemical energy is converted to light energy. This allows the animal to glow. A diverse range of animals—and even some plants—can produce light this way. Some of these animals live on land. There are also bioluminescent animals in the ocean. Regardless of where they live, all bioluminescent animals can choose when to light up. They can turn off their ability to glow just like a light switch.

_____ Some animals use their lights to communicate. Fireflies warn other fireflies of danger by flashing the lights in their tails. They also use their light to attract potential mates. Some animals use their lights to catch prey. Glow-worms make sticky threads that are similar to the threads spiders make webs with. These threads hang from the tops of caves. The glow-worms then light up to attract other insects. The insects fly over and get stuck in the threads. The trapped creatures become tasty treats for the glow-worms. Other animals use their lights to avoid becoming dinner. Some kinds of jellyfish and squid light up to camouflage themselves in bright water. Their lights make them difficult to see. So predators swim by and leave them alone.

16. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

- (1) There are more plants than animals that can send out light from their bodies.
- (2) Bioluminescence is possible when chemical energy is changed to light energy.
- (3) Glow-worms use bioluminescence when they hunt for prey.
- (4) Bioluminescence allows some animals to disguise themselves.

17. Which is most appropriate for the blank?

- (1) Living creatures use bioluminescence to survive in nature.
- (2) Different species of bioluminescent animals communicate with each other.
- (3) Bioluminescent animals light up for different reasons.
- (4) Spider webs that hang from the tops of caves use bioluminescence to catch prey.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (20~21) [각5점]

It is a simple test in which a dollop of blood is drawn from a baby's tiny heel and taken to a lab for analysis. The result could provide reassurance—or a death sentence. In most states all newborns are screened to see if they have antibodies to HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. In about 7,000 U.S. cases a year, the test is positive, which merely indicates that antibodies produced in the mother's blood have moved to the child during pregnancy. But the implications are grim: the mother is infected with the virus for sure, and there is a 25% chance that the child picked up not just antibodies but the virus itself while in the womb or during delivery.

Incredibly, this momentous news is not ordinarily passed along to the mother. In fact, the testing is generally done on a blind basis; the blood samples are identified by number, and not even the hospital staff knows which babies tested positive. Unless the mother requests HIV screening ahead of time and signals her consent, she won't be told the results of the test. She may go home from the hospital not knowing that AIDS _____ (A) _____ her and her child.

How can this be? The secrecy surrounding HIV screening in newborns grew out of a reasonable effort to balance the need for information about the extent of the epidemic with the need to protect the privacy of patients, who may be discriminated against by employers and insurance companies. But serious questions are being raised about HIV testing. Does protecting the privacy of mothers endanger the rights of babies, who cannot make decisions for themselves? Should test results be disclosed so that all HIV-infected babies can be given immediate treatment? Then there is a separate matter: Should women be tested for HIV early in pregnancy, since it is now sometimes possible to use the drug AZT to block the transmission of the virus from mother to child?

These questions have no simple answers, and most people are still unfamiliar with the issues involved. But a few state legislatures, led by lawmakers in New York, are starting to consider bills to resolve some of the controversies _____ (B) _____ HIV testing. The outcome of the debates will be of vital importance to the youngest generation of AIDS sufferers.

20. Which pair completes the blanks (A) and (B)?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) stalks — swirling around | (2) protects — regarding |
| (3) jeopardizes — rotating | (4) befuddles — turning around |

21. Which is true according to the passage?

- (1) The HIV test is conducted on the blood of both mother and baby.
- (2) The HIV-infected mother sometimes transmits the virus to her baby.
- (3) HIV positives are not discriminated by their employers.
- (4) The parents of the baby infected by HIV usually know their baby's infection.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (22~24) [각5점]

(A) Was the American Revolution a guerrilla war? Had that question been asked of George Washington, it would have drawn only a blank stare. The word had not even been coined in Washington's day. *Guerrilla*, Spanish for "little war," described the civilian fighters who harassed Napoleon's armies in Spain a quarter of a century after the American Revolution. Guerrillas are irregulars, without training, uniforms, or insignia, who fight behind enemy lines or on the flanks of regular armies. Lacking professional training and often serving without pay, guerrillas are motivated chiefly by ideology or rage, or both.

(B) Hit-and-run tactics are as old as warfare itself, but the guerrilla concept did not appear until ideological commitment became a part of war. In the dynastic conflicts of the 18th century, mercenaries engaged mercenaries, with each soldier committed to nothing more than a few grains of gold. The French Revolution introduced the notion of fighting for a cause: independence and republican government. A committed citizenry, actively engaged in the outcome, is the prime requisite for guerrilla war. It provides manpower pool, supply base and cover.

(C) To return to our question: the American Revolution was in some respects a guerrilla war. The much-maligned militia were essentially irregulars, farmers one day and soldiers the next. _____ ill-trained and unreliable, the militia by sheer weight of numbers could shift the odds of battle, as they did in the Saratoga campaign of 1777. George Washington does not fit the common image of a guerrilla chieftain, but his methods were sometimes irregular. His most brilliant campaign—the Trenton Princeton affair—was essentially a guerrilla-style hit-and-run raid. Such tactics, however, were unusual for him and only occasionally adopted.

(D) As guerrillas normally cannot match regular soldiers in discipline or firepower, they rely chiefly upon isolation and surprise. They avoid open or prolonged combat, preferring sudden assaults, sabotage, and terrorism. Knowing the landscape and its people intimately, they use both to conceal their activities and to achieve surprise.

22. Which is most appropriate for the blank?

- (1) When
- (2) Because
- (3) Though
- (4) As

23. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

- (1) One of the tactics often adopted by a guerrilla band is terrorism.
- (2) The French Revolution is closely linked to fighting for ideology or cause.
- (3) Guerrilla is a loan word from the Spanish language.
- (4) George Washington has the typical image of the head of a guerrilla army.

24. Which is the correct ordering of paragraphs?

- (1) (A) – (B) – (D) – (C)
- (2) (C) – (A) – (D) – (B)
- (3) (C) – (B) – (A) – (D)
- (4) (D) – (B) – (C) – (A)