

영어 A형(40문항, 70분)

2021학년도 편입학 전형

● 지망학부(과) :

성명 :

수험번호 :

● 유의사항

1. 문제지에 지망학부(과), 성명, 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
2. OMR 답안지에 지망학부(과), 성명, 수험번호를 정확히 쓰고, 수험번호를 마킹하시오.
3. OMR 답안지는 컴퓨터용 사인펜으로 마킹하고, 답 이외에는 어떠한 표기도 하지 마시오.
4. OMR 답안지의 “문제유형”란에 문제지 상의 문제유형(A 또는 B)을 마킹하시오.
5. 시험 종료 후 OMR 답안지와 문제지를 모두 제출하시오.

I. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word. (1-10)

1. Fifteen of them showed up, all men, all looking dapper and polished, and they all listened with placid expressions as I explained the issue.

① indifferent	② weak
③ neat	④ dazzling
2. If God has an idea of Caesar’s acting otherwise, then Caesar has access to it, though he probably will not take advantage of that access owing to lassitude, or lack of time, or attachment to his senses.

① reaction	② ecstasy
③ conviction	④ lethargy
3. Despite this narrowed use of the term, legitimate domination is pivotal to Weber’s political sociology, providing a solution to a theoretical quandary.

① dilemma	② metonymy
③ defense	④ stability
4. While impecunious authors were struggling to survive, publishers were prospering, or so it appeared to contemporary observers.

① unproductive	② penurious
③ enunciative	④ indicative
5. A nurse in a pediatric hospital, Laura veers between the emotional highs and enervating lows of emergency medicine, subsisting on caffeine and a hard-wired sense of duty.

① invigorating	② weakening
③ energizing	④ disinterested
6. Yet it must be owned that England has pursued her magnificent career in a policy often insolent and brutal, and generally selfish.

① impertinent	② capricious
③ ludicrous	④ detrimental
7. After a while it occurs to them that they ought to return to the drawing-room and the prosaic routine of everyday life.

① exuberant	② consonant
③ mundane	④ pastoral
8. They also illustrate the way in which his predilection for contrapuntal music gave him an unexpectedly novel dimension.

① enthusiasm	② penchant
③ bigotry	④ conviction
9. About half the children managed the feat of waiting for 15 minutes, mainly by keeping their attention away from the tempting reward.

① accomplishment	② tedium
③ engrossment	④ practice
10. Feeling dislocated in the face of the inexorable forces of globalization, such workers lash out against immigrants and free trade.

① repulsive	② subversive
③ tremendous	④ relentless

II. Choose the word that is grammatically most inappropriate. (11-18)

11. If ①magical realism constitutes a point of convergence between postmodernism and postcolonialism, ②the convergence is hardly ③tension-free, and ④to be more properly called a point of contention.

인문 A

27. To what extent do we shape our brains through experience? The effects of a profound perceptual _____ such as blindness may cast an unexpected light on these questions.

- ① sense ② capacity
- ③ prejudice ④ deprivation

28. A good education had previously been a(n) _____ concept in my mother's mind, but, with the help of the local library and her employers, it now acquired the concreteness of a blueprint.

- ① well-formulated ② precise
- ③ nebulous ④ aberrant

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (29-31)

What is phenomenology? And why should anthropologists, as well as students of history, psychology, education, or political economy be interested in it? Within philosophy, phenomenology is as diverse as its practitioners. Indeed, an introduction to philosophical traditions of phenomenology finds it important to warn readers [A] to overstate the degree to which phenomenology "coheres into an agreed method, or accepts one theoretical outlook, or one set of philosophical theses about consciousness, knowledge, and the world." Some of this diversity continues [B] to be a feature of anthropological uses of phenomenology. Yet we also argue for a heuristic narrowing of the range of its meanings. We do so in order to widen its potential applicability, making it more instructive to anthropology as well as to aligned disciplines. What might appear to be a paradox – restricting meaning in order to expand its use – is in fact in keeping with phenomenology's own teachings. For preliminary purposes, we offer a serviceable definition of phenomenology: phenomenology is [C] an investigation of how humans perceive, experience, and comprehend the sociable, materially assembled world that they inherit at infancy and in which they dwell.

Framed in this way, phenomenology in anthropology is a theory of perception and experience that pertains to every man, woman, and child in every society. As such, it is relevant not just to locals in the fieldwork sites that anthropologists step into and out of, but also to anthropologists and philosophers in their own regional lives, surrounded like everyone everywhere by significant others, human and non-human. Phenomenology therefore has a decidedly universalistic dimension. But it is also determinedly particularistic. The phenomenology we privilege sets out [D] to show how experience and perception are constituted through social and practical engagements. There is a temporal, cumulative dimension to phenomenological descriptions of people's activities

and concerns, which comes through most profoundly in phenomenology's subtle vocabulary of the orientations that inhabit our bodies and guide people's actions and perspectives.

29. Which of the following is most likely to be the topic of this passage?

- ① How one can distinguish between phenomenology and anthropology
- ② How we can identify anthropological approach in phenomenology
- ③ How phenomenological methods can be applied to anthropology
- ④ How social sciences can ignore non-empirical methodologies such as phenomenology

30. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Phenomenology can be defined as a philosophical discipline based on a unified methodology.
- ② Phenomenology mainly focuses on people's perception, experience, and understanding of the world.
- ③ By adopting phenomenological methodologies in anthropology, researchers narrowly focus on locals in fieldworks.
- ④ Phenomenological anthropology emphasizes universal aspects of human lives, without considering particular aspects.

31. Which of the following is the most appropriate place for the word "not" to be inserted in?

- ① [A]
- ② [B]
- ③ [C]
- ④ [D]

V. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (32-34)

The predominant theory about the lure of reality TV can be summed up in one word: voyeurism. The problem is, as with anything addictive, such as sugar, cigarettes, and drugs, it's possible to have too much of a good (or, in this case, popular) thing. The tide already seems to be turning. Three weeks after critics' maudlin elegy for dramas and sit-coms, Nielsen spit out a whole new set of ratings showing that prime time was losing viewers across the board. Just two weeks later, noted *The Hollywood Reporter*, the spoils for all shows, including reality TV were meager.

Viewers weeping into their TV dinners can blame it on the Web. In many ways, reality is the necessary new niche for television in the wake of the Internet. Before the dot-com days, television provided an immediacy that countered film's heavily edited, stylized form. But with its faster headlines, news reports, and up-to-the-minute services, the Net elbowed in on TV's territory, and the tube was forced to redefine itself.

So-called reality television — which is in fact a heavily edited, pseudo-documentary format — is the result. The genre's whole premise is more, more, more. And not surprisingly what once seemed novel has degenerated. It will eventually be boring for audience.

32. Which of the following is most likely to be inferred from the passage?
- ① Reality TV was as popular as sit-coms before the Internet era.
 - ② TV has been more competitive than the Internet in various ways such as news reports.
 - ③ Reality TV needs new and creative premises to draw more viewers.
 - ④ The popularity of reality TV is related to recent demographic change.
33. What would be the best title for the passage?
- ① The specific relation between the Internet contents and television series
 - ② TV viewers' reasonable choice and success of alternative programs
 - ③ Reality TV as a successful weapon of television in the age of the Internet
 - ④ Why did reality TV fail in providing viewers' satisfaction?
34. Which of the following is most likely to follow the passage?
- ① How sit-coms lost its competitiveness in the Internet era
 - ② Hollywood studios' preparation to bring success for their film adaptations
 - ③ The future of reality TV
 - ④ The failure of TV sit-coms in recent days

VI. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (35-37)

By now, most of us in tech know that the inherent bias we possess as humans creates an inherent bias in AI applications — applications that have become so sophisticated they're able to shape the nature of our everyday lives and even influence our decision-making.

The more prevalent and powerful AI systems become, the sooner the industry must address questions like: What can we do to move away from using *AI models that demonstrate unfair bias?

How can we apply an intersectional framework to build AI for all people, knowing that different individuals are affected by and interact with AI in different ways based on the converging identities they hold?

Before tackling the tough questions, it's important to take a step back and define "intersectionality." A term defined by Kimberlé Crenshaw, it's a framework that empowers us to consider how someone's distinct identities come together and shape the ways in which they experience and are perceived in the world.

This includes the resulting biases and privileges that are associated with each distinct identity. Many of us may hold more than one marginalized identity and, as a result, we're familiar with the compounding effect that occurs when these identities are layered on top of one another.

At The Trevor Project, the world's largest suicide prevention and crisis intervention organization for **LGBTQ youth, our chief mission is to provide support to each and every LGBTQ young person who needs it, and we know that those who are transgender and nonbinary and/or Black, Indigenous, and people of color face unique stressors and challenges.

So, when our tech team set out to develop AI to serve and exist within this diverse community — namely to better assess suicide risk and deliver a consistently high quality of care — we had to be conscious of avoiding outcomes that would reinforce existing barriers to mental health resources like a lack of cultural competency or unfair biases like assuming someone's gender based on the contact information presented.

* AI: Artificial Intelligence

** LGBTQ: Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender/Queer

인문 A

35. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① The AI application developed by the Trevor Project can't perceive overlaid identities of an individual.
- ② If AI systems became more prevalent, we don't need to care about their unfair bias.
- ③ AI applications don't usually reflect bias humans create despite potential risk.
- ④ Intersectional framework would be applied to correct AI application's innate bias.

36. What would be the best title for the passage?

- ① Applying an intersectional framework to AI development
- ② Searching the dynamic relation between identity issues and AI's limitation
- ③ Moving away from avoidable bias of human being
- ④ Demonstrating converging identities through AI platform

37. Which of the following is NOT the characteristics of the Trevor Project and its AI application?

- ① Its mission is to help adolescents who suffer from suicide crisis.
- ② Its tech team tried to develop AI application to diagnose suicide impulse and assess the suicidal risk.
- ③ Bias from overlaid identities cannot be detected by its AI application due to limitation of technology.
- ④ The AI application developed by its tech team focused on how to get rid of the existing bias.

VII. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (38-40)

But income and wealth would not be your only consideration. If you were rich, you might prefer the society that enabled you to bequeath your wealth and privilege to your children. This would argue for the aristocratic society. If you were poor, you might prefer the society that enabled you, or your children, a chance to rise. This would argue for the meritocratic society.

Further reflection, however, suggests a countervailing consideration in each case. People care not only about how much money they have but also about what their wealth or poverty signifies for their social standing and self-esteem. If you were born into the upper reaches of an aristocracy, you would be aware that your privilege was your good fortune, not your own doing. Whereas if you ascended, through effort

and talent, to the apex of a meritocracy, you could take pride in the fact that your success was earned rather than inherited. Unlike aristocratic privilege, meritocratic success brings a sense of achievement for having earned one's place. From this point of view, it is better to be rich in a meritocracy than in an aristocracy.

_____, being poor in a meritocracy is demoralizing. If, in a feudal society, you were born into serfdom, your life would be hard, but you would not be burdened by the thought that you were responsible for your subordinate position. Nor would you labor under the belief that the landlord for whom you toiled had achieved his position by being more capable and resourceful than you. You would know he was not more deserving than you, only luckier.

38. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank?

- ① To be specific
- ② For similar reasons
- ③ In general
- ④ In so doing

39. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- ① A member of a lower class in a feudal society would feel satisfied as his class is inherited.
- ② One's hardwork is always rewarded in a meritocracy whereas it is not in an aristocracy.
- ③ Meritocratic success or failure affects one's social esteem.
- ④ The gap between the rich and the poor is larger in an aristocratic society than it is in a meritocratic society.

40. Which of the following is most likely to follow the passage?

- ① In an aristocratic society, it is likely that you would blame the more privileged in the society for your poverty.
- ② In an aristocratic society, it is likely that you would attribute your affluence to your achievement.
- ③ In a meritocratic society, it is likely that you would attribute your poverty to your own doing.
- ④ In a meritocratic society, it is likely that you would be content with your social standing regardless of how rich or poor you are.