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영어 문제지  
(인문계열 ㉠형)



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영어 문제지 [인문계열] ㉠ 형

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 뜻이 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. (1-10) [각2점]

1. There was that word again: deal. Limbaugh repeated it over and over, mesmerized by his sudden discovery of the heart of the matter.  
① hypnotized                      ② reconciled                      ③ persuaded                      ④ influenced
2. He was the consummate educator, for that was his greatest joy and passion. But he was also a philosopher, a polymath, and a student of human nature and thinking.  
① respectful                      ② discrete                      ③ perfect                      ④ impaired
3. The three-page letter to the editor excoriated the publication for printing the rumor without verifying the source.  
① complimented                      ② denounced                      ③ accommodated                      ④ ratified
4. Such blatant advertising within the bounds of the school drew protest from parents.  
① assimilative                      ② inconspicuous  
③ monotonous                      ④ obtrusive
5. Classic operas concern themselves not with the verisimilitude of human emotions but with spectacle, intrigue and fate.  
① abyss                      ② similarity                      ③ authenticity                      ④ vicissitude
6. Her facetious remarks made the uninteresting and boring class more lively.  
① verbose                      ② idiosyncratic                      ③ facile                      ④ blithe
7. The new king began his reign by restoring order that the lawless interregnum had destroyed.  
① hiatus                      ② junta                      ③ macrocosm                      ④ mores
8. Having been harshly criticized for his poor usage of the English language, governor Howard Kluger is making a concerted effort to speak more meticulously.  
① prodigally                      ② scrupulously                      ③ garrulously                      ④ reticently

9. The result was an explosion of mural painting that spread throughout California and the southwestern United States in the 1970s.

- ① abstract                      ② wall                      ③ minimal                      ④ geometric

10. The stories are harrowing, often producing tears among the participants themselves and from the invited audiences.

- ① frustrating                      ② irritating                      ③ distressing                      ④ aggravating

※ 어법상 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (11-15) [각2점]

11. From that act of civil disobedience \_\_\_\_\_ spawned the New Power Party, which allied with the DDP and won five legislative seats of its own.

- ① had                      ② were                      ③ has                      ④ was

12. *The Thinker*, a famous bronze and marble sculpture by August Rodin, depicts a pensive man, that is, one \_\_\_\_\_ in deep thought.

- ① captured                      ② captures  
③ capturing                      ④ has been captured

13. Most summer water comes from the melting of the ice \_\_\_\_\_ as well as systems tapping the aquifer by the Rocky Mountains.

- ① that remains in the mountains                      ② remains in the mountains  
③ the mountains remain                      ④ in the mountains remain

14. We see ourselves reaching out to one another, sharing talents, combining energies, \_\_\_\_\_ encouragement to those striving.

- ① offered                      ② offer                      ③ and offering                      ④ we offer

15. When there is no alternative for a drug, patients and insurance companies have no choice \_\_\_\_\_ price a drug-maker set.

- ① but to pay                      ② but to pay whatever  
③ other than pay whatever                      ④ other than paying

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법에 맞지 않은 것을 고르시오. (16-20) [각2점]

16. They are taught ①which foods are diabetes-friendly and which are best left on the shelf. ②Led by a nutritionist, the group stops in front of a cold case ③full of nondairy milk. “I guarantee if you give the body what it wants, it’s going to do what it ④supposed to do,” says the nutritionist leading the tour.
17. ①Calling ahead of time for reservations, Carla found that the restaurant ②called Spitzers ③had gone out of business and called Joan to tell her dinner ④cancelled.
18. Martin Luther King Jr.’s assassination ironically ①resulted in a series of violent ②riots across nearly every major city in America, though ③it always ④advocated the use of nonviolent protest.
19. New York City commuters spend ①little time ②annually delayed by traffic congestion ③than the average ④for very large cities.
20. ①Examining the link between nationality and prosperity in the age of globalism, Milanovic has concluded that ②a human being’s place and culture ③have become the dominant factor ④in determination standard of living.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (21-22) [각2점]

University of Pennsylvania researchers found that spouses who had major cardiac surgery had better functional recovery within two years than patients who were divorced, separated or widowed. That means they were more able to get dressed, bathe or go to the bathroom on their own. In fact, those who were no longer married were about 40% more likely to die or develop a new functional disability in the first two years postsurgery than those with a spouse at home. (There were not enough never-married people in the study to make an assessment on them.)

The researchers are not sure whether the results are because less-healthy people are more likely to be unmarried or because spouses make a big difference in rehabilitation. Either way, they say hospitals should consider marital status when helping people plan their post-heart-attack life.

21. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① Marital status is the only factor for fast recovery.
- ② Divorced patients were less healthy before cardiac surgery.
- ③ Statistically, married patients showed faster rehabilitation than the no-longer married.
- ④ Less-healthy people have tendency to get married after the heart-attack.

22. Which is implied by the underlined part?

- ① To make an assessment, we need enough married people.
- ② There were not enough people to marry before the surgery.
- ③ Never-married people were easy to assess.
- ④ The data to assess never-married people were not enough.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (23-24) [각2점]

Poverty is the condition where people's basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter are not being met. Poverty is generally of two types: Absolute poverty is synonymous with destitution and occurs when people cannot obtain adequate resources (measured in terms of calories or nutrition) to support a minimum level of physical health. Absolute poverty means about the same everywhere, and can be eradicated as demonstrated by some countries. \_\_\_\_\_ poverty occurs when people do not enjoy a certain minimum level of living standards as determined by a government (and enjoyed by the bulk of the population) that vary from country to country, sometimes within the same country.

23. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① There are two kinds of poverty in general.
- ② The standard of absolute poverty varies according to the need of people.
- ③ The high level of living standards is determined by a government.
- ④ Poverty is the situation in which people's basic need for food is satisfied.

24. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① Absolute                      ② Relative                      ③ Common                      ④ Voluntary

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (25-26) [각2점]

In 1922 British archaeologist Howard Carter amazed the world by discovering Pharaoh Tutankhamen's tomb. Each of the dazzling artifacts that he unearthed yielded new insights into Egyptian history. Although we usually don't think of them in this way, words are like historic artifacts. Like the precious jewels Carter found, words also have fascinating histories. Etymology is a branch of linguistics that specializes in \_\_\_\_\_ the origins of words. Each word in our language has a unique history. The English language contains an especially rich collection of words derived from legends, places, customs, and names. These "history-based" words are frequently tested at high schools.

25. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① summing up
- ② digging up
- ③ covering up
- ④ warming up

26. Which is the most appropriate title?

- ① Howard Carter's Achievement in Archeology
- ② Dazzling World of Historic Artifacts
- ③ Words as Historic Artifacts
- ④ Effective Ways to Prepare Tests at High School

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (27-28) [각2점]

Whether humans are born with the ability to understand music or have to learn it is not yet fully understood. Even so, music's ability to revive the human spirit, to reduce stress, and to make people feel a part of a group sets it apart from other arts. Music is even part of modern technological wonders such as motion pictures, television shows, and commercial advertising. The theme song of a favorite show or the soundtrack of a beloved movie can bring a smile to a face or a tear to an eye, but it undoubtedly \_\_\_\_\_ in some fascinating way, whether ingrained in the human psyche or not.

27. Which has the closest meaning to the underlined word?

- ① regulate                      ② alleviate                      ③ elevate                      ④ enliven

28. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① touches the human spirit                      ② attracts a lot of study  
③ covers the mystery of music                      ④ increases levels of aggression

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (29-30) [각2점]

In nature, animals use many different techniques to ensure their survival and the survival of their species. One of the most common survival adaptations is natural camouflage, which many animals use to hide from predators. Camouflage develops differently according to the animals' environment, physiology, and behavior. The simplest camouflage technique is for the animal to blend in with its surroundings. In such cases, elements from the animals' natural habitat are the models for its camouflage. \_\_\_\_\_, a frog's skin is a similar color and texture to the leaves in its environment. In terms of physiology and behavior, the lifestyle and physical features of an animal also determine what types of camouflage are possible. An animal with fur will develop a different sort of camouflage from an animal with scales. Some animals also change their fur coloring from season to season through molting.

29. What is the meaning of the underlined part?

- ① Animals change their surroundings to hide from predators.  
② Animals' appearances resemble their environments or some items commonly found in their surroundings.  
③ Animals behave like some other animals in their environment.  
④ Animals cover themselves with items from their environment to blend in with the surrounding vegetation.

30. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① As a result                      ② Otherwise                      ③ Nevertheless                      ④ For example

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (31-32) [각4점]

For decades, feminists and feminism were almost exclusively evoked by newspapers, magazines and punditry as an ideological punching bag. Not so today, when those terms are breathlessly deployed by the likes of *CoverGirl*, Taylor Swift and Facebook’s Sheryl Sandberg. Feminism, for better and for worse, has become trendy.

This kind of marketplace feminism is welcome because its optics are considered a media-friendly improvement on past feminist movements—more cleavage, less anger. But it also pulls focus from systemic issues and places it on individuals and personalities. It’s easy to see Sandberg, \_\_\_\_\_, urging women to lean in, and forget that leaning in puts the onus on women themselves—rather than on the corporate systems and values that oppress all workers regardless of gender.

31. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① however                      ② nevertheless                      ③ for instance                      ④ in addition

32. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① Today’s media-friendly feminism focuses on individuals.  
② Today’s feminism has interest in systemic issues.  
③ Today’s feminism is the ideology shared only through media and SNS.  
④ Today’s feminism forces women to participate in their movements against the corporate systems.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (33-34) [각4점]

For many people, economic growth and an increase in possessions are signs of progress, but for anti-consumer groups overconsumption and materialism are sicknesses. A recent Public Broadcasting Service documentary coined the term *affluenza*, which \_\_\_\_\_:

Af-flu-en-za *n.* 1. The bloated, sluggish and unfulfilled feeling that results from efforts to keep up with the Joneses. 2. An epidemic of stress, overwork, waste and indebtedness caused by dogged pursuit of the American Dream. 3. An unsustainable addiction to economic growth.

The term *affluenza* combines two words: *affluence* and *influenza*. According to anti-consumer and environmental rights organizations, the high consumption lifestyles of affluence cause people to be less happy even though they are acquiring more “things.” The major negative effect on the environment is that overconsumption is depleting the world’s natural resources, anti-consumer groups argue.

33. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① describes how *affluence* and *influenza* were derived from *influenza*
- ② describes overconsumption and materialism in a positive way
- ③ describes consumption of material goods in a strongly negative way
- ④ describes the relationship between economy and environment

34. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① Anti-consumers and environmental activists have something to do with the documentary of Public Broadcasting Service.
- ② Some people believe that high consumption can cause the negative effect on mentality and environment.
- ③ People who try to match their neighbors in success or lifestyle are also interested in the environment.
- ④ Anti-consumer groups and environmental rights organizations started with the same purpose.



※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (37-38) [각4점]

What do ‘neural network,’ ‘machine learning,’ and ‘deep learning’ actually mean? These are the three terms you’re most likely to have heard lately. Neural networks are a type of computer architecture onto which artificial intelligence is built. These networks are a way of structuring a computer so that it looks like a cartoon of the brain, comprised of neuron-like nodes connected together in a web. Individually these nodes are dumb, answering extremely basic questions, but collectively they can tackle difficult problems. More importantly, with the right algorithms, they can be taught. Machine learning is a program you might run on a neural network, training computers to look for certain answers in pots of data. Deep learning is a particular type of machine learning that’s only become popular over the past decade, largely thanks to two new resources: cheap processing power and abundant data (otherwise known as the internet). If a deep learning system is looking at a picture, each layer is essentially tackling a different magnification. The bottom layer might look at just a 5 x 5 grids of pixels, answering simply “yes” or “no” as to whether something shows up in that grid. If it answers yes, then the layer above looks to see how this grid fits into a larger pattern. Is this the beginning of a line, for example, or a corner? This process gradually builds up, allowing the software to understand even the most complicated data by breaking it down into constituent parts.

37. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① In a deep learning system, the most complicated data can be understood from the bottom layer.
- ② Deep learning is a type of computer architecture which makes machine learning possible.
- ③ Cheap processing power and abundant data enabled a neural network system to be developed.
- ④ In a neural network system, individual nodes collectively tackle difficult problems.

38. Which is indicated by the underlined part?

- ① processing complicated data at the bottom layer
- ② collectively tackling difficult problems
- ③ answering simple questions at the lower layer
- ④ breaking complicated data into constituent parts

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (39-40) [각4점]

In an ideal world, we would be unshaken whether we were ignored or noticed, admired or ridiculed. If someone praised us insincerely, we would not be unduly seduced. And if we had carried out a fair assessment of our strengths and decided upon our value, another's suggestion that we were inconsequential would not wound us. We would know our worth. Instead, we each appear to hold within ourselves a range of divergent views as to our native qualities. We discern evidence of both cleverness and stupidity, humor and dullness, importance and \_\_\_\_\_. And amid such uncertainty, we typically turn to the wider world to settle the question of our significance. Neglect highlights our latent negative self-assessments, while a smile or a compliment rapidly brings out the converse. We seem to rely on the affections of others to endure ourselves.

39. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① We seem to be sensitive to others' affections since we are not sure of our significance.
- ② Another's suggestion that we are inconsequential wounds us since we deserve a compliment.
- ③ Even if someone praises us sincerely, we are not usually seduced.
- ④ Others' praise or compliments are not usually valuable.

40. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① necessity
- ② superfluity
- ③ sincerity
- ④ strength

영어 답안지 [인문계열] ㉠ 형

문제번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
정 답	㉠	㉢	㉡	㉣	㉢	㉣	㉠	㉡	㉡	㉢

문제번호	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
정 답	㉣	㉠	㉠	㉢	㉡	㉣	㉣	㉢	㉠	㉣

문제번호	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정 답	㉢	㉣	㉠	㉡	㉡	㉢	㉣	㉠	㉡	㉣

문제번호	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
정 답	㉢	㉠	㉢	㉡	㉠	㉣	㉣	㉢	㉠	㉡