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[1-10] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

1. Plenty of computers know thousands of words and complex rules of grammar. But they are ( ) communicators.

- ① salient                      ② dismal  
③ viable                      ④ robust

2. Teachers play a(n) ( ) role in the lives of children and they are given inherent trust to produce intelligent, successful individuals.

- ① invaluable                  ② spiteful  
③ dubious                      ④ disparate

3. In many Asian countries, making strong and continuous eye contact with another person during conversation is considered rude. In fact, in these cultures, children are taught from a young age to ( ) eyes and avoid direct eye contact.

- ① avert                              ② recede  
③ hoist                            ④ erode

4. “No legacy is so rich as honesty,” Shakespeare tells us. If so, politicians, journalists, clerics, and corporate executives have squandered a fortune lately in a rash of high-profile ( ).

- ① retractions                      ② confessions  
③ allegations                      ④ deceptions

5. Parkinson's is a disease of the central nervous system. It is a ( ) disorder. It gets worse over time.

- ① protensive                      ② progressive  
③ regressive                      ④ retroactive

6. He had nothing to do with the robbery. The cops are really ( ) the wrong tree this time.

- ① conjuring up                      ② perking up  
③ barking up                      ④ roughing up

7. Because the man was charged only with misdemeanors, he pleaded ( ) without going to court or receiving any jail time.

- ① no regrets                      ② no excuse  
③ no offense                      ④ no contest

8. Lawyers can't handle all their paperwork and legal work themselves. That's where the paralegal ( ).

- ① comes in                      ② settles down  
③ steps up                      ④ takes place

9. Synthetic fabrics, commonplace today, are desirable because they are not as ( ) shrinkage and decomposition as natural fabrics.

- ① confined to                      ② free from  
③ prone to                      ④ attracted to

10. Commercial kitchens used in the U.K. are so ( ) and inefficient that they are cooking up annual energy bills more than £2 billion higher than they need be.

- ① clapped-out                      ② drawn-out  
③ eked-out                      ④ sought-out

[11-15] 문법적으로 옳은 표현을 고르시오.

11. The Kyoto Protocol is an ambitious effort to reduce the manmade emissions ( ) responsible for global warming.

- ① believed                      ② believing  
③ to believe                      ④ have believed

12. Unfortunately, thousands of Americans lose ( ) ones to domestic violence every year, and most are left wondering what they could have done to prevent it.

- ① love                              ② loved  
③ loving                              ④ to be loved



- ① Accordingly                      ② Incidentally  
 ③ Nonetheless                    ④ Otherwise

23. On a trip to Washington, D.C., a few years ago, my hotel room was located next to the room of a famous cellist who was in the city to give a concert that evening. I could hear him through the walls as he practiced hour after hour. He did not play beautiful symphonic renditions; he repeated scales and runs and exercises, over and over and over. This practice began early in the morning and continued until the time of his concert. As he strolled on stage that evening, I'm sure many individuals in the audience thought to themselves, "What a glamorous life!" Some glamour! I happen to know that he had spent the entire day in his lonely hotel room in the company of his cello. Musical instruments, as you know, are (                                      ).

- ① homeless refugees              ② overbearing dictators  
 ③ exceptional companions      ④ terrible conversationalists

24. There's a growing movement in environmental circles to cut carbon emissions by cutting back on certain foods, because a significant proportion of greenhouse gas emissions is created by the food industry. It turns out that cows, sheep, and goats make a lot of methane, as well as nitrous oxide. Add in the carbon dioxide used to truck food long distances, and you have an environmental polluter that some studies say (                                      ).

- ① creates an entirely new industry  
 ② eliminates the food industry  
 ③ rivals automobile emissions  
 ④ significantly reduces emissions

[25-30] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

25. In 1881, a former slave from Virginia used a \$2,000 gift to open a one-room teacher-training school in one of the poorest rural counties in Alabama. The man was Booker T. Washington, who at the turn of the 20th century succeeded another former slave, the fiery orator Frederick Douglass, as the recognized voice of black America. The school, which at first had no money for land or buildings, grew into the world-renowned Tuskegee Institute, a college for those whom no one else wanted to educate: African Americans in the backwoods of the then rigidly segregated South.

Q: Which of the following is correct according to the passage?

- ① The Tuskegee Institute started out as a training center for farmers.  
 ② Frederick Douglass, inspired by Booker T. Washington, became a renowned orator.  
 ③ The Tuskegee Institute had a modest beginning without any proper school building.  
 ④ The Tuskegee Institute initially attracted African American students from all across the country.

26. The entire developing world is witness to an unprecedented shift of human settlements to cities. While India's population remains substantially rural, she is emerging as one of the fastest urbanizing countries in the world, and has already a staggeringly large urban population, around 285 million. It is estimated that by the middle of this century or probably earlier, she will reach the same milestone that the world reached at the beginning of this century - of becoming more urban than rural.

Q: Which of the following is correct according to the passage?

- ① Rural areas are gaining popularity among people in developing countries.  
 ② Most of India's population currently resides in rural areas.  
 ③ Around 285 million people have moved to the cities during this century.  
 ④ It will take at least 100 years before more Indians will be living in the cities.

27. The grilling technique for Kalbi is the exact opposite of grilling a big American steak. Kalbi is much more of a hands-on dish. Because of its thinner cut, the meat cooks faster and requires constant attention and turning over, which is why it is so much fun to cook it at the table with a group of friends. Like most Korean meals, Kalbi should be served with an assortment of side dishes that might include marinated spinach, cooked bean sprouts, salt-cured fish, and of course the ubiquitous Korean side dish, Kimchi, a spicy fermented cabbage or radish that people either love or hate.

Q: Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- ① It takes more time for steak to cook than Kalbi.  
 ② American steak needs to be constantly watched during cooking.  
 ③ One of the most common Korean side dish is Kimchi.  
 ④ While some are enthusiasts of Kimchi, others loathe its taste.

28. A cooperative preschool is organized by a group of families with similar philosophies. While a trained teacher is hired to provide children with quality preschool experience, the preschool is administered and maintained by the parents. The parents, who are required to be in the classroom a certain number of days per week or month, assist the professional teachers in the classroom on a rotating basis. Bigger co-ops have directors who run the day-to-day business. Because they use parent power, most co-ops charge a very modest tuition, compared to traditional preschools. But parents do "pay" in other ways by raising funds and giving their time and experience to work in the classrooms and behind the scenes in maintenance, curriculum, and parent education. Serious parental commitment is a must at co-ops. It's what makes them co-ops.

Q: Which of the following is correct according to the passage?

- ① Parents have a say in what goes on in school.
- ② Co-ops embrace diverse educational philosophies.
- ③ Parents are expected to make considerable financial contributions.
- ④ Co-ops were founded to help raise children of working parents.

29. Up to the age of 44, injury is the leading cause of death and disability in the U.S. Motor vehicle accidents cause about 35,000 deaths each year in this age group and violent homicides account for about 15,000 deaths, most caused by gunshot wounds. There are 12,000 suicides, half of which are committed with firearms, making suicide the third main cause of death in young people.

Q: Which of the following is correct according to the passage?

- ① The leading cause of disability among Americans is injury.
- ② The leading cause of death for young people is homicide.
- ③ Almost all suicides are committed with guns.
- ④ Most homicide deaths are inflicted by gunshot wounds.

30. The Patient's Bill of Rights was created by the American Hospital Association in 1973. The Joint Commission has a long list of patient rights that requires its accredited hospitals to honor. The gist is pretty straightforward: you are guaranteed speedy care, full disclosure of costs, confidentiality, and a bevy of other civilized basic rights, many of which you also enjoy when buying a new muffler

for your car. If you wouldn't be intimidated to ask about your warranty on the muffler, you shouldn't be embarrassed to ask about the warranty on your knee replacement or your new heart valve.

Q: Which of the following is correct according to the passage?

- ① All hospitals are required by law to abide by the Patient's Bill of Rights.
- ② People feel uncomfortable asking about the warranty on car parts.
- ③ Asking for medical information should be as easy as buying a muffler.
- ④ The warranty on a heart valve should be kept confidential from patients.

[31-32] 문맥의 흐름상 가장 어색한 문장을 고르시오.

31.

As children grow up in a social world, it is important that they learn to understand the way social relationships, which are a feature of their lives from birth, operate. ① If they manage to master this aspect of growing up, they will be able to deal effectively with social interaction throughout their lives. ② The way they come to understand the world initially is through their social interaction with family members. ③ Jean Piaget argued that children between the ages of two and seven years, who are in what he called the pre-operational stage, are very egocentric. ④ It is here that most children learn what sort of behavior is acceptable and what is not, although obviously this will vary from family to family.

32.

Unfortunately, exceptional children are just that - exceptions. ① The hopes, dreams, and ambitions of an entire family sometimes rest on the shoulders of an immature child. ② Seldom does a 5-year-old memorize the King James Version of the Bible, or play chess blindfolded, or compose symphonies in the Mozart manner. ③ To the contrary, the vast majority of our children are not dazzlingly brilliant, extremely witty, highly coordinated, tremendously talented or universally popular. ④ They are just plain kids with oversized needs to be loved and accepted as they are.

[33-34] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

John Kabat-Zinn, the founder of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction therapy suggests that our brains operate primarily in "Doing" Mode. We actively use our minds to solve problems, make plans, anticipate obstacles, evaluate how far we are from desired goals and choose between alternatives by judging their relative value. While "Doing" mode is extremely useful for helping us advance in our careers, be popular, lose weight, and a myriad of other life tasks, it ( ). Emotions cannot be reasoned away or "solved" and evaluating how far we are from feeling as happy as we'd like to feel only makes us feel worse. This type of thinking can actually exacerbate "sad" emotions by introducing a second layer in which we criticize or judge ourselves for being sad. "Doing" mode also does not work when there is nothing we can do to change the situation. We may desperately want to be married, rich, loved, or successful, but we cannot force these outcomes to happen right away, even with the best of efforts. "Doing" mode can also lead to disheartening comparisons with people we feel are doing better than us and ruminations of why we are not where they are.

33. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

- ① also teaches us how to control our emotions
- ② falls short when it comes to managing emotions
- ③ is activated when we need to find our present emotions
- ④ helps us remain open-minded

34. 다음 중 "Doing" mode와 관계가 있는 단어를 고르시오.

- ① evaluative                                  ② spiritual
- ③ emotion-focused                           ④ wholesome

[35-36] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We believe kids make us happy because we remember the fabulous moments of joy with our kids, while we tend to forget the stress of changing diapers, defusing tantrums, worrying about school admissions, consternation over them not eating food we so laboriously slaved over, etc. Kids give us lots to enjoy, but they give us even more to worry about. They cancel themselves out, happiness-wise.

( ), the job of parenting squeezes out many of the activities that used to make us happy. We simply don't have time to see friends as much, or attend live entertainment and so our kids become one of our precious few sources of joy. This leads us to think our kids make us happy, when in fact we're overall less happy than when we didn't have kids. These findings had been replicated both in big-picture, longitudinal life satisfaction surveys, and in moment-to-moment surveying of temporary happiness.

35. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

- ① Therefore    ② By contrast
- ③ In sum    ④ Furthermore

36. 밑글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Longitudinal life satisfaction surveys prove that kids make parents happy.
- ② The vast majority of people who get married want to have kids.
- ③ Our sense of happiness is a perceptual illusion.
- ④ Most parents manage to balance child-rearing and their personal pleasures.

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Culture shock is precipitated by the anxiety that results from losing all familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. These signs are the numerous ways in which we orient ourselves to the situations of daily life: when to shake hands, what to say when we meet people, etc. These signs, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions, customs, or norms are acquired by all of us in the course of growing up and are as much a part of our culture as the language we speak or the beliefs we accept.

When an individual enters a strange culture, all or most of these familiar cues are removed. He or she is like ( ). No matter how broad-minded or full of good will he may be, a series of props have been knocked from under him. ( A ) This is followed by a feeling of frustration and anxiety. People react to the frustration in much the same way. First they reject the environment which causes the discomfort: "the ways of the host country are bad because they make us feel bad." ( B ) Another phase of culture shock is regression. ( C ) The home environment suddenly assumes tremendous importance. ( D ) All difficulties and problems are forgotten and only the good things back home are remembered. It usually takes a trip home to bring one back to reality.

37. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

- ① a needle in a haystack                          ② a fish out of water
- ③ a castle in the sky                                  ④ a cart before the horse

38. 다음 문장이 들어갈 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Everything becomes irrationally glorified.

- ① A    ② B
- ③ C    ④ D

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Most animals seem to have hardly any conception of mortality: to them, a dead body is just another object, and the transition between life and death unremarkable. We, on the other hand, tend to treat those who have passed away as "beyond-human", rather than "non-human" or even "ex-human". As a result, we have come to develop customs and social behaviors around the treatment of the dead with the complexity that matches or even far exceeds many important events of the living, such as birthdays and weddings. ( A ) Physical separation of the living from the dead may have been one of the earliest manifestations of social culture. ( B ) Today, the world's cultures commemorate and celebrate death in ways ranging from solemn funerals to raucous carnivals. ( C ) So you could say that humans invented death - not the fact of it, of course, but its meaning as a life event imbued with cultural and psychological significance. ( D ) The more we try to pin down the precise nature of death, the more elusive it becomes; and the more elusive it becomes, the more debatable our definitions of it.

Those definitions matter, because they are the only way we have of rationalizing our otherwise illogical fear of death. Most of us would wish for a peaceful death after a long and well-lived life. Of course, not all of us get our wish. For some, death comes sooner than we would like, and that's one reason to fear it. Only recently has it become commonplace for death to come later than we would like. Death can now be deferred by mechanical and medicinal means for days, weeks, months or years - and that brings with it fears of its own: of impotence, dependency, and pain. Nothing in the way our societies are constructed is at all suited to this new situation.

39. 다음 문장이 들어갈 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But even after many millennia of cultural development, we don't seem to be sure exactly what it is we've invented.

- ① A
- ② B
- ③ C
- ④ D

40. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Delaying death creates new fears of impotence, dependency, and pain.
- ② In face of prolonged life expectancy, humans have finally come to terms with death.
- ③ Humans are unique in that they contemplate the transition between life and death.
- ④ Defining death is important in order to make sense of our fear of death.