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[1-5] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오.	① which ② by which ③ that ④ in that	
1. Still, in many less developed countries, developmental journalism is advocated by the conservative leaders of society who argue that their countries are democracies with many internal and external threats.	7. Pharmaceutical companies invested heavily in genetic studies in the frenzy after the sequencing of the human genome a decade ago, only it did not lead to the expected bonanza of new drugs.	
① fragile② robust③ contentious② potent	① find ② to find ③ finding ④ found	
2. Three telecommunications companies have threatened to sue the government over the cancellation of the original arrangement, claiming that the recent increases in operation costs are too for them to absorb.	8. Trade in infrastructure-related goods, defined as both the materials needed for projects and machinery required to boost production, from 45 percent of global trade to 54 percent during the period.	
 vulnerable enigmatic prolific exorbitant 	① forecast to grow ② forecasting to grow ③ is forecast to grow ④ are forecast to grow	
3. Late-night snacks are always tempting, but if you are not enough to eat calorie bombs like deep-fried chicken or a greasy pizza, make your own late-night snack with healthier ingredients. ① pompous ② audacious	[9-11] 다음 문장에서 문법적으로 <u>틀린</u> 것을 고르시오. 9. ①For the experienced writers ②the heaviest concentration of changes ③are on the sentence level, and the changes are predominantly made ④by addition and deletion.	
3 lamentable4 impeccable4. Maria Sharapova must bring more intensity to reach the final when facing her Serena Williams in	10. The assignment of primacy to the moral ①over the political resonates ②comfortably within the American tradition, however ③revolution ④its implications are.	
the French Open showpiece today. 1 nemesis 2 caliber 3 rancor 4 patron	11. From researches ①conducted by biologists, ②it is known that ants are guided by a secretion ③paid onto the soil through the sting, in the manner of ink ④ drawing out of a pen.	
5. Experts warn that although the U.S. and Japan share the same goals of keeping an increasingly assertive China in check and an unpredictable North Korea, Tokyo's failure to face up to its history could the efforts toward those goals.	[12-20] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적합한 표현을 고르시오. 12. As a people, many Germans play musical instruments as a hobby, and of those, many belong to	
 deterring - impede governing - facilitate monitoring - reprieve scrutinizing - mobilize 	informal musical groups that carry forward the tradition. From the horns of the Alps to the apex of the magnificient operas of Wagner, music is an integral part of German life. Music is not generally an outlet	
[6-8] 문법적으로 옳은 표현을 고르시오.	for emotion and craziness, as it is in other societies. It is Even the audience at German	
6. In politeness research, the concept of "face" is important with its connotation of the set of rules a person's dignity and group harmony are preserved.	symphonies reflects this seriousness. Typically, its members dress formally, listen intently to the music, and are silent until a major movement of a symphony is completed, at which time they tend to respond enthusiastically but with decorum.	

- ① the epitome of the compartmentalization of German society
- 2 a powerful tool with which people express their feelings
- 3 meant as a collective experience intended to enrich life
- ① characterized by improvisation colored with diverse styles
- 13. Of so many films made each year in the United States, only a very few get the kind of favorable release that permits any financial return at all, let alone a profit. When the rare blockbuster occurs, it can make up for the losses of a lot of other films. A lot of capital is required to make enough films to produce a rare blockbuster. This system naturally favors the big studios that take care of their own distribution and have continuing relationships with theaters. Independent film makers farm their distribution out to third parties, a costly but necessary operation. ______, over the years in this field many independent filmmakers have gone out of business, while distribution companies have a longer life cycle.
- ① Not surprisingly
- ② On the contrary
- ③ For instance
- 4 In the similar vein
- 14. Religion often interpenetrates with language matters. In Irish history, Irish revivalists made much of the connection they felt between the Irish language and Catholicism. The logic behind this sort of linkage is that the strength of religion can be used to prop up and valorize a threatened language and, if the combination can be made firm enough, the united front can powerfully oppose their rival. Thus, in the Irish case, English was attacked not solely as the linguistic foe, but more specifically as ______.
- ① a shrewd means of spreading Catholicism
- 2 a major threat to the development of Irish economy
- 3 the vehicle of a materialist and secular society
- $\ensuremath{\textcircled{4}}$ the messenger of their religious identity
- 15. Most people experience a discrepancy between their real and ideal selves, but for some consumers this gap is especially large. These people are especially good targets for marketing communications that ______. This functions to compensate for a lack of external stimulation or to escape from problems in the real world. Many products and services succeed because they appeal by running the sorts of advertisement that may transport them to an unfamiliar, exciting situation. The consumers are led to think that what they purchase permits them to try on interesting and provocative roles.
- ① stimulate critical thinking ② induce hidden loyalty
- ③ enhance self-esteem
- 4 employ fantasy appeals
- 16. We often engage in what is so-called *brand switching* if our current brand satisfies our needs. According to a study, many beer drinkers have a repertoire of two to six favorite brands rather than one clear favorite. We simply like to try new things; that is, we crave variety

- as a form of stimulation or to reduce boredom. Variety seeking, the desire to choose new alternatives over more familiar ones, even influences us to switch from our favorite products to the ones we haven't tried before. We are willing to do so because _______.
- ① the unpredictability itself is rewarding
- 2 brand image is everything to be desired
- 3 the level of risk can be drastically reduced
- ④ it is a good form of self-expressive purchase
- 17. Most organizations have ignored the important role of intrinsic rewards in motivation and blindly accepted the view that only financial extrinsic rewards effectively motivate employees. However, some studies show that people who expect to receive a reward for completing a task or for doing that task successfully do not perform as well as those who expect no reward at all. It was also found that this result is strongest when the job requires creative skills. This finding suggests that for some employees, their intrinsic feeling of satisfaction and contribution
- ① is a tangible indicator of their own professional growth
- 2 undermines the effectiveness of reward systems
- 3 motivates them to work harder than monetary reward does
- ① rarely functions as a motivator in their performances at work
- 18. In Russian society, favoritism and corruption have been used extensively to get around the system. Disobeying laws is a part of Russian culture, even if for mere trifles. Friends and connections are important, and many Russians have developed complex networks of relationships. A great deal of effort is required to create and maintain these relationships in the hope that benefits will result. Russians are continual gift givers, hoping to influence future generosity on the part of others. For many of them, such behavior _______.
- ① has become a natural strategy of survival in an unpredictable world
- ② is linked to the widespread privatization process of the economy
- ③ reflects their constant effort of escaping a mundane existence
- ① can backfire and put them into jeopardizing their careers
- 19. Geographers have long disagreed on the eastern boundary of Europe. During the existence of the Soviet Union, some took the continent's border all the way east to the Ural Mountains, while others drew the line at the western boundary of the Soviet Union. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1990, the eastern boundary of Europe ______. Now some geography textbooks extend Europe to the border with Russia, which places three countries of Moldova, Ukraine, and Belarus, former Soviet Republics in eastern Europe. There are many others who reject this definition, however, since these countries are still aligned culturally and economically with Russia.

- ① became even more problematic
- 2 turned to be a new international issue
- 3 got clear and out of controversy
- 4 is now considered an imaginary line

20. The most remarkable and significant aspect of the feminist movement to date has been woman's daring willingness to own up to her resistances and resentment toward her time-honored, sanctified roles of wife and even mother. The male, however, has yet to fully realize, acknowledge, and rebel against the distress and stifling aspects of many of the roles he plays—from good husband, to good daddy, to good provider, to good lover, etc. Because of the inner pressure to constantly affirm his dominance and masculinity, he continues to act as if he can stand up under, fulfill, and even enjoy all the expectations placed on him no matter how contradictory and devitalizing they are. It's time for him to remove the disguises of privilege and

- 1 allow woman to express her desires freely
- 2 acknowledge his inability to play the expected roles
- 3 exert himself to making a good partnership
- 4 reveal his condition for what it really is

[21-22] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21. After returning home sick from a long flight, you may wonder how you got infected. One natural reasoning would be that proximity to other sick people in such a confined environment is a main culprit. The other would be that some parts of the airplane surfaces might be contaminated despite regular maintenance and cleanup.

A recent research lends new credence to the latter view. The researchers noted that conventional wisdom has long held that bacteria won't linger on inanimate objects like carpets, seats or toys. But looking at the bacteria in particular in a day care center, they found that four out of five stuffed toys tested positive for one microbe many hours after children had been holding them, and several surfaces, such as cribs, tested positive for another microbe even after being cleaned. They argued that bacteria form protective "biofims" when colonizing human tissue, and that may allow the bacteria to persist on surfaces.

Q: Which of the following is the best title for the article?

- ① Can bacteria survive outside the human body?
- ② Why has bacterial infection been increasing recently?
- 3 Alert on bacterial infection in daycare centers
- 4 Scientists divided on how bacteria proliferate
- 22. Even if globalization is generating an increasing degree of homogenization, the world is still a highly diverse place. One still finds marked differences in

culture, economy, and politics as well as in the natural environment. Such diversity is so vast that it cannot be readily extinguished even by the most powerful forces of globalization. In fact, globalization often provokes a strong reaction on the part of local people, making them all the more determined to maintain what is distinctive about their way of life. Thus, globalization is understandable only if one also examines the diversity that continues to characterize the world and perhaps most importantly, the tension between these two forces—the homogenization of globalization and the reaction against it in terms of protecting cultural and political diversity.

Q: What is the main point of the passage?

- ① Globalization is characterized by converging and homogenizing forces.
- ② Diversity and globalization should be understood as inseparable.
- 3 Local diversity is not always in conflict with global homogenization.
- ④ The trend of globalization is pervasive but its benefits are uneven.

[23-24] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

How often have you called someone by a wrong name or title? Perhaps you were having a conference with your teacher and accidentally called him "Dad." All of us make these kinds of errors, and some of them get us into serious trouble! Research shows that we tend to confuse two people when we have similar relationships to both people. This explains why you may call your teacher "Dad" because both of them are male authority figures. This can also explain another common error, calling a boyfriend or girlfriend by the previous boyfriend or girlfriend's name. A supportive and intimate relationship with one person becomes momentarily mixed up with a supportive, warm, and intimate relationship with another. In contrast, people rarely make errors involving a very different type of relationship. For instance, you are unlikely to call your professor by your exboyfriend's name, (A) perhaps you are involved in a heated intellectual argument with the professor, and heated intellectual arguments were the mainstay of your relationship with your past boyfriend.

The above finding suggests that the cognitive structure of our social relations and the perceptions we hold of other people are organized in memory not only in terms of those specific individuals, but also in terms of the nature of our social relationships with them.

23. Choose the best one for blank A.

① unless

 \bigcirc while

③ because

4 yet

- 24. What is the topic of the passage?
- ① Retrieval of lost information
- 2 Positivity bias in perception
- 3 Benefits from identity confusion
- ④ Contextual effects in memory

[25-26] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A team of veterinarians and animal researchers took an online survey to screen animals for behavioral issues. Their finding, perhaps not surprisingly to the dog trainers, was that puppies coming from pet stores have a much higher risk of developing behavior problems due primarily to increased aggression, fearfulness, sensitivity and separation-related issues.

It has long been common knowledge to dog trainers and vets that pet store puppies, which often come from the dreaded "puppy mills," can be somewhat off. Primarily, that's because pet store puppies are not socialized within the first few months of their lives when coming from puppy mills. The result, of course, is an anti-social animal that is fearful of its surroundings instead of trustful. Commercial kennels (aka puppy mills) generally involve the use of small enclosures and have very little positive human interaction, which study leaders say could engrain the fear response so heavily in pet store animals.

- 25. Which of the following is the best title for the article?
- ① How can you choose best breeds of dogs?
- 2 How can you make your dog more sociable?
- ③ Puppy mills deteriorating in living conditions and environments
- 4 More behavioral problems in pet store puppies than purebred dogs
- 26. What can be inferred from the article?
- ① Even professional dog trainers have misconception about dogs' behaviors as much as we do.
- ② It is better to buy dogs from a pet store if you don't feel confident about how to train them.
- ③ Providing a social environment for puppies during the first few months after birth is crucial for their mental health.
- ④ Most puppies raised in puppy mills become anti-social due mainly to the strict training they go through with dog trainers.

[27-29] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Bighorns are descended from wild Siberian sheep that crossed the Bering land bridge to North America about 100,000 years ago. These herds spread southward, diversifying and adapting to local habitats. Bighorn sheep inhabit steep, barren terrain that few other species can tolerate. (A), bighorn sheep have long been a symbolic species. Early Native Americans

carved their likenesses into rocks, and the first settlers embraced them as symbols of the rugged wilderness of the American West. At their peak, more than two million bighorns roamed the West, gracefully cavorting on rocky hillsides from California to Nebraska.

But by the late 19th century, bighorn sheep were in trouble. The domestic sheep industry had taken hold in the West, and wild sheep had no immunity against diseases introduced by European livestock. As millions of domestic sheep inundated the landscape, deadly pathogens such as pneumonia decimated the bighorn population. Unregulated hunting took a toll on the few wild herds that remained. By 1940, the bighorn population had plummeted to fewer than 20,000, isolated in tiny enclaves scattered across the Western states.

In recent decades, state wildlife management agencies have undertaken extensive conservation work to help bring bighorn sheep back from the brink. Much of the work focuses on capturing bighorns from successful herds and relocating them to other areas. The bighorns are carried in bags beneath the helicopter to a handling area where veterinarians examine the sheep for signs of disease. If the sheep are healthy, they are transported to their new home. So far, more than 2,000 sheep have been successfully transplanted. This type of intensive conservation work has helped increase Nevada's bighorn population to more than 11,000, from a low of 2,000 in the mid-20th century.

- 27. What is the best title for the passage?
- ① The Distinctive Animal Features of Bighorns
- 2 Bighorns—From Extinction to Conservation
- ③ The History of Domesticating Wild Bighorns
- 4 Ways of Relocating Bighorns to A New Area
- 28. What would be the most suitable expression for blank A?
- ① Thanks to their hardiness
- ② Owing to their high adaptability
- 3 Because of their nomadic nature
- 4 In spite of their wildlife instinct
- 29. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- ① Though not a native American species, bighorns have roamed the Western part of North American continent for a long time.
- ② The sharp decrease of the number of bighorns in the nineteenth century was caused mainly by diseases that came from Europe.
- ③ Due to the state-wide efforts to conserve them, today bighorns are no longer classified as an endangered species.
- ④ Relocating bighorns to other areas is practiced by state management agencies as one of the most effective ways of conserving them.

[30-33] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

No artist has reinvented the visible world in a more radical way than Picasso. In his stringent early Cubist paintings, composed with fragmentary geometric planes, the differences between figure and ground are hardly distinguishable, testing the limits of representation. After the First World War, he developed a very different kind of painting, (A) both flat and suggestive of intangible depth, hard-edged and often brightly coloured. Recently, T. J. Clark focuses on those paintings of the 1920s and 30s in his book, Picasso and Truth. (71) Picasso's works from this period have now become so familiar that their complexity and radical strangeness are often taken for granted, even overlooked. Clark's book sets out to explore just how radical and how strange these paintings are.

Ugliness and monstrosity cannot always be co-opted into another form of beauty; they are sometimes meant to shake the very foundations of the viewer's beliefs and reveal new kinds of truth. Clark sees Picasso as a kind of wizard, who had the uncanny gift of being able to see the world around him in a clearer, more truthful way than his contemporaries. Clark's book attempts to show how Picasso extends and even redefines conventional notions of truth through complex relationships between spaces and objects and subject matter, most especially through a courageous engagement with monstrosity. (나)

Because Picasso's works of these years departed so radically from accepted norms, they were often greeted with hostility or puzzlement. In 1932, the psychologist Carl G. Jung famously compared Picasso's paintings to the pictures made by schizophrenics, and called him an "underworld" personality who followed "the demonic attraction of ugliness and evil." (中) Although Clark does not mention Jung in this context, he casts his own similar position in a positive light, celebrating rather than damning the eerie power of Picasso's paintings. Clark acknowledges that Picasso's art contains pathological elements, but he sees them as reflections of the pathology of an age rather than of an individual. (中)

- 30. According to the passage, which of the following does NOT properly describe Picasso's art?
- ① monstrous
- 2 representational
- ③ pathological
- 4 anti-foundational
- 31. Choose the best one for blank A.
- ① imaginatively
- 2 unexpectedly
- ④ paradoxically
- 32. Choose the best place for the following sentence.

For him, Picasso's art is a judgement on a century that was rife with disaster.

① 가

② 나

③ 다

- ④ 라
- 33. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?
- Picasso's art radically departed from the conventional interpretations of the visible world.
- ② Clark did not recognize Picasso's demonic attraction of evil as Carl G. Jung once did.
- ③ Clark's book aims to shed new light on the ways in which Picasso's art appears strange and radical.
- ④ In terms of Picasso's monstrocity, Clark held a more historical interpretation than any other.

[34-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In Cambridge in the 1920s, F. P. Ramsey singlehandedly forged a range of ideas that have since philosophical to define the landscape. Contemporary debates about truth, meaning, knowledge, logic and the structure of scientific theories all take off from positions first defined by Ramsey. A year before Ramsey died from hepatitis at the age of twenty-six in 1930, Ludwig Wittgenstein returned to Cambridge after his reclusive years in Austria. The cult surrounding Wittgenstein quickly caught fire, and for the next fifty dominated philosophy throughout English-speaking world. By the time it subsided, Ramsey had somehow been relegated to a minor role in history.

In some ways, Ramsey and Wittgenstein had much in common. They were both inspired by Russell and saw their initial task in philosophy as improving its account of the relation between language and reality. But they had very different philosophical temperaments. Wittgenstein's first book added a powerful dose of mysticism to his analysis of language, and this gnostic strain became even more pronounced in the neo-idealism of his later philosophy. Ramsey, by contrast, saw the world through the lens of mathematics and fundamental physics. For Wittgenstein, science was an enemy; for Ramsey, it became a friend.

In 1929, Wittgenstein returned to Cambridge for good. He and Ramsey made up their differences and for the best part of a year resumed philosophical discussion. But it is hard to imagine that they would have continued in intellectual harmony for long. Wittgenstein's (Α) hankerings made him impatient with what he saw as Ramsey's (Ramsey for his part was irritated by Wittgenstein's exclusive focus on his own ideas. Over the past century the philosophical landscape has shifted. The central challenge is now to accommodate mind and meaning within the world uncovered by science, and hankerings for some higher perspective have been marginalized. Now it is good to be reminded how far Ramsey went in meeting this challenge.

- The passage is mainly about ______.
 Wittgenstein as an academic rival of Ramsey
 Ramsey's unprecedented philosophical genius
 the shared background between the two philosophers
 the main current in the early twentieth century philosophy
- 35. The writer's attitude toward Ramsey's achievements is _____.
- ① critical② laudatory③ condescending④ pejorative
- 36. What would be the most suitable expression for blank A and B?
- ① imaginary --- liberalism
- ② scholarly --- fundamentalism
- ③ existential --- moralism
- 4 transcendental --- materialism
- 37. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
- ① Both Ramsey and Wittgenstein were recognized as great thinkers in their lifetimes.
- ② Unlike those of Ramsey's, Wittgenstein's philosophical ideas are oriented toward the relation between language and reality.
- ③ Both Ramsey and Wittgenstein have similar as well as different aspects in their philosophies.
- ④ Today, the philosophical realms of mind and meaning are more and more divorced from scientific findings.

[38-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Five years have passed since the onset of what is sometimes called the Great Recession. While the economy has slowly improved, there are still millions of Americans leading lives of quiet desperation: without jobs, without resources, without hope. Who was to blame? Was it simply a result of negligence, of the kind of inordinate risk-taking commonly called a "bubble," of an imprudent but innocent failure to maintain adequate reserves for a rainy day? (7) Or was it the result, at least in part, of fraudulent practices, of dubious mortgages portrayed as sound risks and packaged into ever more esoteric financial instruments, the fundamental weaknesses of which were intentionally obscured?

If it was the former, then the criminal law has no role to play in the aftermath. (나)For in all but a few circumstances, the fierce and fiery weapon called criminal prosecution is directed at intentional misconduct, and nothing less. If the Great Recession was in no part the handiwork of intentionally fraudulent practices by high-level executives, then to prosecute such executives criminally would be

"scapegoating" of the most shallow and despicable kind. But if, (다)as a result, the Great Recession was the product of intentional fraud, the failure to prosecute those responsible must be judged one of the most egregious failures of the criminal justice system in many years. (라)Indeed, it would stand in striking contrast to the increased success that federal prosecutors have had over the past fifty years or so in bringing to justice even the highest-level figures who orchestrated mammoth frauds.

- 38. The passage is mainly about _____
- ① the onset of the Great recession and its aftermath
- ② the source of the Great Recession and the role of criminal prosecution
- ③ how to prosecute those who are responsible for Great Recession
- ④ the lessons of the Great Recession that people should not forget
- 39. Which of the following is NOT an appropriate expression in its respective context?
- ① 가 ③ 다 ④ 라
- 40. Which of the following would best express the writer's main argument?
- ① Every effort should be made in all quarters of administration in order to prevent the possible onslaught of another form of financial crisis.
- ② Because so many people are still in trouble, it is urgent to question the exact cause of the Great Recession and heal the wounds it left behind.
- ③ The criminal justice system should be indicted on the ground that it has failed to prosecute those who drove the country into the predicament.
- ④ After investigating what caused the Great Recession, we should realize social justice by judging the people who are responsible for the case.