

가톨릭대학교 2017학년도 편입학 영어 A형

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가톨릭대학교
THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF KOREA

2017학년도 가톨릭대학교 편입학 시험 문제지

영 어 (A형)

[1-5] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

1. Some researchers argue that pain can be _____. The pain sensations of others can be felt by some people, just by witnessing their agony.

- ① chronic ② contagious
- ③ empowering ④ manipulated

2. Loneliness is an especially tricky problem because accepting and declaring our loneliness carries profound _____. If we admit we are lonely, others might think that we have failed in life's most fundamental domains: belonging, love, and attachment.

- ① benefits ② obligations
- ③ prestige ④ stigma

3. The growing popularity of artificial intelligence technology will likely lead to millions of lost jobs, especially among less-educated workers, and could _____ the economic divide between socioeconomic classes in our society.

- ① alleviate ② conceal
- ③ exacerbate ④ mandate

4. We all make mistakes at work, and hopefully many of us resolve these mistakes by acknowledging the oversight, learning whatever lessons can be _____, and moving on.

- ① gleaned ② hindered
- ③ honed ④ sustained

5. Despite a strong welfare system and an infrastructure _____ to raising children, Denmark has one of the lowest birth rates in Europe at 1.7 children per family.

- ① conducive ② prone
- ③ submissive ④ vulnerable

[6-10] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

6. The plastic waste in the ocean breaks down into tiny pieces known as microplastics, _____ or even toxic to sea creatures who ingest it.

- ① which scientists believe can harm
- ② which scientists believe can be harmful
- ③ in which scientists believe can harm
- ④ in which scientists believe can be harmful

7. She wondered if children loved pink and blue out of instinct, _____ a social compulsion that they are not aware of.

- ① because ② because of
- ③ or because ④ or because of

8. Many germs have had to devise tricks to let them spread between potential victims, and many of those tricks are _____ we experience as "symptoms of disease."

- ① what ② that
- ③ while ④ which

9. If you are lucky, you may get a chance to see the sun _____ an omega shape, _____ the most beautiful shape for the setting sun.

- ① make - to consider ② make - considered
- ③ making - considering ④ making - to consider

10. China promised to halt its domestic ivory trade completely by the end of 2017. It is a huge step for a country _____ intricately carved ivory items had become popular gifts to grease the wheels of government and business. Celebrities have led campaigns to stop the buying of ivory and to warn people that elephants have to die for the ivory _____.

- ① which - to take ② where - to take
- ③ which - to be taken ④ where - to be taken

[11-20] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

11. While the frontier idealized the rugged and tough individuals as the great American hero, the need for self-reliance on the frontier encouraged _____. Frontier men and women not only had to provide most of their daily life essentials, but they were also constantly facing new problems and situations that demanded creative solutions. Observers from other countries were very impressed by the frontiersman's ability to make up new useful farm tools. They were equally impressed by the pioneer woman's ability to make unique clothing, candles, soap, and many other items needed for their daily life of her family.

- ① an adventurous lifestyle
- ② a spirit of inventiveness
- ③ the concept of gender equality
- ④ a strong sense of individualism

12. The Japanese are fanatics for fresh food. As a result, Japanese food-processing companies enjoy local monopolies. A milk producer in northern Japan cannot hope to

compete in southern Japan, because transporting milk there would take an extra day or two, a fatal disadvantage in the eyes of consumers. These local monopolies are reinforced by the Japanese government, which obstructs the import of foreign processed food by imposing a 10-day quarantine, among other restrictions. Hence Japanese food-producing companies _____.

- ① are compelled to rely heavily on imported food
- ② strategically optimize their operations on a global level
- ③ are preoccupied with ways to prolong the shelf life of food
- ④ are not exposed to either domestic or foreign competition

13. Is there a way to tackle low entrepreneurship rates and high unemployment rates by using a policy that addresses both challenges? The answer may lie in _____. A case supporting this idea is found in a large-scale reform implemented in France in 2002. The reform allowed self-employed individuals who started their own businesses to keep their access to unemployment benefits program for three years in case their business venture failed. The program was successful. The overall positive benefits included shorter unemployment spells and the reallocation of labor to more productive and higher-paying jobs.

- ① introducing tax exemption schemes for new startup companies
- ② adjusting unemployment insurance to encourage entrepreneurial ventures
- ③ providing skill training programs to stimulate productive entrepreneurship
- ④ offering government funding in the early stage of venture startup development

14. Discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning a ban on nuclear testing began in the mid-1950s. Officials from both nations came to believe that the nuclear arms race was reaching a dangerous level. In addition, public protest against the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons was gaining strength. Nevertheless, talks between the two nations dragged on for years, usually collapsing when _____. The Americans wanted on-site inspections, something the Soviets vehemently opposed. In 1960, the two sides seemed close to an agreement, but the downing of an American spy plane over the Soviet Union in May of that year brought negotiations to an end.

- ① the effects of radioactive fallout were questioned
- ② hard-liners set high demands in negotiation
- ③ the Soviets insisted on underground testing
- ④ the issue of verification was raised

15. In love with whole numbers, the Pythagoreans believed that all things could be derived from them, certainly all other numbers. _____ when they discovered that the square root of two (the ratio of the diagonal to the side of a square) was irrational, that $\sqrt{2}$ cannot be

expressed accurately as the ratio of any two whole numbers. Ironically this discovery was made with the Pythagorean theorem as a tool. "Irrational" originally meant only that a number could not be expressed as a ratio. But for the Pythagoreans it came to mean something threatening, a hint that their world view might not make sense, which is today the other meaning of "irrational."

- ① The public were dubious
- ② A crisis in doctrine arose
- ③ They became even more convinced
- ④ The uncertainties finally cleared up

16. People use the phrase "Middle Ages" to describe Europe between the fall of Rome in 476 CE and the beginning of the Renaissance in the 14th century. The phrase "Middle Ages" tells us more about the Renaissance that followed it than it does about the era itself. Starting around the 14th century, European thinkers, writers and artists began to look back and celebrate the art and culture of ancient Greece and Rome. Accordingly, they dismissed the period after the fall of Rome as a "Middle" or even "Dark" age in which no scientific accomplishments had been made, no great art produced, no great leaders born. This way of thinking about the era prevailed until relatively recently. However, today's scholars note that _____. In fact, great intellectual and artistic development in the Renaissance had its roots in the Middle Ages.

- ① the starting point for the era needs to be revised
- ② the era was as complex and vibrant as any other
- ③ the Renaissance was the cultural bridge leading to modern history
- ④ the term for the era helps us understand European history as a whole

17. The cliché outfit may in some cases become so standardized that it is spoken of as a "uniform": the pin-striped suit, bowler and black umbrella of the London City man, for instance, or the blue jeans and T-shirts of highschool students. Usually, however, these costumes only look like uniforms to outsiders; _____. The London businessman's tie will tell his associates where he went to school and the cut and fabric of his suit will allow them to guess at his income. Highschool students, in a single glance, can distinguish new jeans from those that are fashionably worn, functionally or decoratively patched or carelessly ragged; they grasp the fine distinctions of meaning conveyed by straight-leg, flared, boot-cut and peg-top.

- ① we all desperately strive to fit in
- ② their range of expression is fairly limited
- ③ peers will be aware of significant differences
- ④ such outfits are not uncommon in major cities

18. In the spring of 1918, a deadly flu virus attacked the world. The virus infected as much as 40 percent of the global population. The pandemic became commonly known as the “Spanish Flu” or the “Spanish Lady” in the United States and Europe. Many assumed this was because the sickness had originated from the Iberian Peninsula, but the nickname was actually the result of a widespread misunderstanding. Spain was one of only a few major European countries to remain neutral during World War I. Unlike in the Allied and Central Powers nations, where wartime censors suppressed news of the flu to avoid affecting morale, the Spanish media was free to report on it in gory detail. Since nations undergoing a media blackout could only read in depth accounts from Spanish news sources, they naturally assumed that _____.

- ① the country was the pandemic’s ground zero
- ② Spain would stay neutral until the end of the war
- ③ Spain’s media enjoyed more freedom than any other country
- ④ the country was falsely branded as the major disseminator of the flu

19. Consider the tragic tampering case in which eight people died from swallowing cyanide-laced capsules of Tylenol. Although Johnson & Johnson believed that the pills had been altered in only a few stores, not in the factory, it quickly recalled all of its product. The recall cost the company \$240 million in earnings. In the long run, however, the company’s swift recall of Tylenol strengthened consumer confidence and loyalty, and Tylenol remains as the nation’s leading brand of pain reliever. Johnson & Johnson management found that _____.

- ① the costs of attracting new customers are fast rising
- ② satisfying customer needs is the top priority in marketing
- ③ it is crucial to create profitable relationships with customers
- ④ doing what’s right benefits both customers and the company

20. We live in a sea of images conveying the culture and learning of modern civilization. Fostered by an unprecedented media expansion, this visual background noise has become so much a part of our daily lives that we take it for granted. In the process, we _____. Anyone can buy cheap paintings and reproductions to decorate a room, where they often hang virtually unnoticed, perhaps deservedly so. It is small wonder that we also look at the art in museums with equal casualness. We pass rapidly from one object to another, sampling them like a smorgasbord. We may pause briefly before the famous masterpiece we are supposed to admire, then ignore the galleryful of equally beautiful and important works around it.

- ① have become desensitized to art
- ② have responded to art on many levels
- ③ become to appreciate the true meaning of art
- ④ learn how to make a meaningful individual choice

[21-26] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

21. An examination of our class structure reveals that gambling is more the concern of the lower and upper social classes than of the middle classes, and there is a very good reason for this if we accept it as an expression of a basic hunting drive. Work has become the major substitute for primitive hunting, but as such it has most benefited the middle classes. For the average lower-class male, the nature of the work he is required to do is poorly suited to the demands of the hunting drive. It is too repetitive, too predictable. It lacks the elements of challenge, luck and risk so essential to the hunting male. For this reason, lower-class males share with the (non-working) upper-class males a greater need to express their hunting urges than do the middle classes, the nature of whose work is much more suited to its role as a hunting substitute.

Q: What is the passage mainly about?

- ① evolutionary view of social structure in human history
- ② common and distinct features of hunting and gambling
- ③ relationship between social stratification and the division of labor
- ④ reasons for levels of predisposition to gambling across social classes

22. The accuracy and speed of real-time automatic translation is undoubtedly going to improve dramatically in the near future, but it is going to take much longer before this medium becomes globally widespread and economically accessible to all. This poses a threat to the current availability and appeal of a global language. All the evidence suggests that the position of English as a global language is going to become stronger. By the time automatic translation matures as a popular communicative medium, that position will very likely have become impregnable. It will be very interesting to see what happens then – whether the presence of a global language will eliminate the demand for world translation services, or whether the economics of automatic translation will so undercut the cost of global language learning that the latter will become obsolete.

Q: What is the best title for the passage?

- ① What Are the Dangers of a Global Language?
- ② Why Computers Will Never Be a Smart Translator
- ③ The Battle Between Technology and Global Language
- ④ Automatic Translation and the End of Language Learning

23. An economist addressed the nature-nurture debate by taking a long-term quantitative look at the effects of parenting. He used three adoption studies, each of them containing in-depth data about the adopted children, their adoptive parents, and their biological parents. The researcher found that parents who adopt children are typically smarter, better educated, and more highly paid than the baby’s biological parents. But the adoptive

parents' advantages had little bearing on the child's school performance. Adopted children test relatively poorly in school; any influence the adoptive parents might exert is seemingly outweighed by the force of genetics. However, the researcher found the parents were not powerless forever. By the time the adopted children became adults, they had veered sharply from the destiny that IQ alone might have predicted. Compared to similar children who were not put up for adoption, the adoptees were far more likely to attend college and to have a well-paid job. It was the influence of the adoptive parents, the researcher concluded, that made the difference.

Q: What can be inferred from the passage?

- ① The debate on nature versus nurture is outdated and unhelpful.
- ② Genetic factors may affect some children more strongly than others.
- ③ The influence of genes and environment may surface at different life stages.
- ④ Adopted children are not optimal subjects for examining environmental influence.

24. The natural surveillance provided by passers-by or by windows and balconies overlooking streets is enough to deter most crime and vandalism. (A) Well-designed neighborhoods promote this casual policing, which can work alongside more formal schemes for watching over one another's homes. (B) Homes should be flexible to adapt to a household's changing needs over time. (C) Thoughtfully sited car parking and bicycle storage, as well as well-integrated recycling bins, contribute not only to a sense of order but also to reducing litter, vandalism and theft. (D) To encourage these changes, police services award Secured by Design certificates to homes and developments whose design deters crime. It considers the materials and design of entry points such as doors and windows, the deployment of burglar alarms and video entry systems, and the natural surveillance offered by windows to open spaces.

Q: Choose one that is unnecessary for the flow of the passage.

- ① (A) ② (B)
- ③ (C) ④ (D)

25. Art is much more than decoration, for it is laden with meaning, even if that content is sometimes shallow or obscure. Art enables us to communicate our understanding in ways that cannot be expressed otherwise. Truly a picture is worth a thousand words, not only in its descriptive value but also in its symbolic significance. In art, as in language, human being is above all an inventor of symbols to convey complex thoughts in new ways. We must think of art not in terms of everyday prose but as poetry, which is free to rearrange conventional vocabulary and syntax in order to convey new, often multiple meanings and moods. A painting likewise suggests much

more than it states. Like a poem, the value of art lies equally in what it says and how it says it. It does so partly by implying meanings through allegory, pose, facial expression, and the like or by evoking them through the visual elements: line, form, color, and composition.

Q: What is the main point of the passage?

- ① The ultimate value of art is the beauty of description.
- ② Semantics takes a priority over syntax in art appreciation.
- ③ Artwork resembles a personal essay rather than a complex poem.
- ④ As in poetry, representation is as important as meaning in art.

26. If we lived on a planet where nothing ever changed, there would be little to do. There would be nothing to figure out. (A) And if we lived in an unpredictable world, where things changed in random or very complex ways, we would not be able to figure things out. (B) Again, there would be no such thing as science. (C) But we live in an in-between universe, where things change, but according to patterns, rules, or, as we call them, laws of nature. (D) There would be no impetus for science. If I throw a stick up in the air, it always falls down. If the sun sets in the west, it always rises again the next morning in the east. And so it becomes possible to figure things out. We can do science, and with it we can improve our lives.

Q: Which of the following is the best order?

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

[27-28] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Carnivores have fleas but primates do not. Monkeys and apes are plagued by lice and certain other external parasites, but, contrary to popular belief, they are completely flealess for one very good reason. To understand this, it is necessary to examine the life-cycle of the flea. This insect lays its eggs, not on the body of its host, but amongst the detritus of its victim's sleeping quarters. The eggs take three days to hatch into small, crawling maggots. These larvae do not feed on blood, but on the waste matter that has accumulated in the dirt of the den or lair. After two weeks they spin a cocoon and pupate. They remain in this dormant condition for approximately two more weeks before emerging as adults, ready to hop on to a suitable host body. So, for at least the first month of its life a flea is cut off from its host species. It is clear from this why a _____ mammal, such as a monkey or ape, is not troubled by fleas. Even if a few stray fleas happen to be on one and mate successfully, their eggs will be left behind as the primate group moves on, and when the pupae hatch there will be no host "at home" to continue the relationship.

27. Choose the best word for the blank.
- ① tropical ② subterranean
 - ③ primitive ④ nomadic

28. According to the passage, which of the following is true about a flea?
- ① Its larva feeds on blood and flesh of its host.
 - ② It is parasitic on the body of its host from its birth.
 - ③ It lives as a pupa about as long as it does as a larva.
 - ④ It takes about 17 days for its egg to become an adult.

[29-30] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

At the beginning of the 1830s, nearly 125,000 Native Americans lived on millions of acres of land in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina and Florida—land their ancestors had occupied and cultivated for generations. Their land was valuable, and it grew to be more coveted as white settlers flooded the region. Many of these whites wanted that land and they would do almost anything to get it.

State governments joined in this effort to drive Native Americans out of the South. (A) Several states passed laws limiting Native American sovereignty and rights and claiming their territory. (B) In a few legal cases, the U.S. Supreme Court objected to these practices and affirmed that native nations were sovereign nations in which the laws of Georgia and other states could have no force. (C) As President Andrew Jackson noted in 1832, if no one intended to enforce the Supreme Court's rulings (which he certainly did not), then the decisions would fall stillborn. (D) Southern states were determined to take ownership of Indian lands and would go to great lengths to secure this territory. By the end of the decade, very few natives remained anywhere in the southeastern United States.

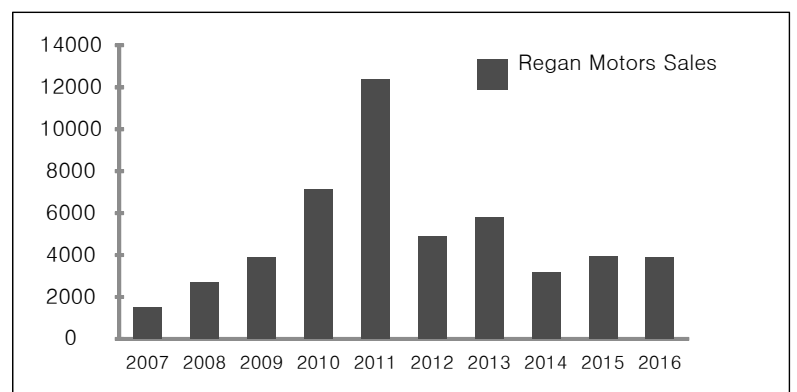
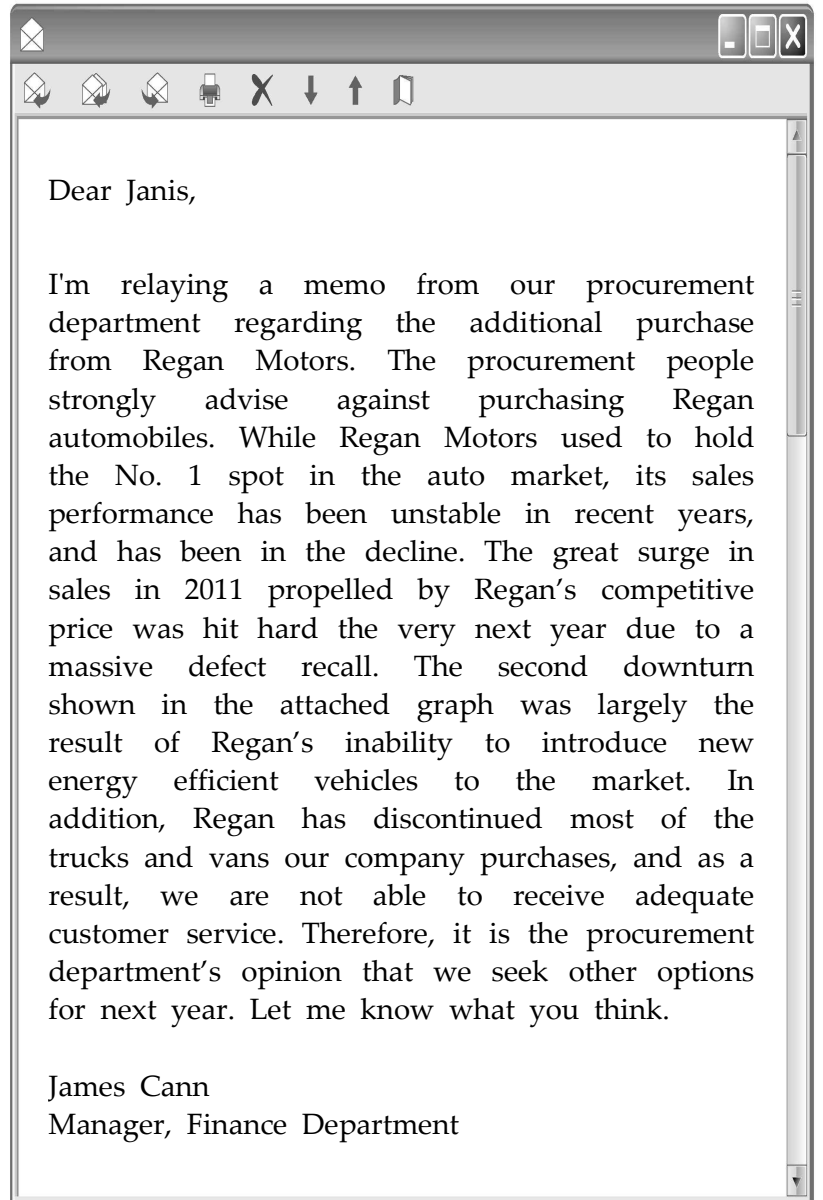
29. What is the passage mainly about?
- ① American settlers' encroachment on Indian lands
 - ② native American resistance against the white settlers
 - ③ judicial persecution of native Americans in the 1830s
 - ④ U.S. state governments' approach to territorial disputes

30. Choose the best place where the following sentence should be put.

Even so, the maltreatment continued.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[31-32] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.



31. What is the reason behind the sales drop in 2014?
- ① unsatisfactory customer service
 - ② a defect recall by the manufacturer
 - ③ Regan Motors' failure to develop new products
 - ④ Regan Motors' decision to discontinue its models
32. What does the writer of the email suggest?
- ① to maintain customer loyalty
 - ② to renew the contract with Regan Motors
 - ③ to place an order from a different company
 - ④ to conduct research on product management

[33-34] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Driving your car until it breaks down on the road is never anyone's favorite way to learn the need for routine maintenance. But preventive or scheduled maintenance checks often miss many of the problems that can come up. An Israeli startup has come up with a better idea: Use artificial intelligence (AI) to listen for early warning signs that a car might be nearing a breakdown.

The service of the startup relies on the AI technique known as deep learning to understand the noise patterns of troubled machines and predict problems in advance. Deep learning usually refers to software algorithms known as artificial neural networks. These neural networks can learn to become better at specific tasks by filtering relevant data through multiple layers of artificial neurons.

Many companies such as Google and Facebook have used deep learning to develop AI systems that can swiftly find that one face in a million online images. Many tech giants have also applied deep learning to make their services become better at automatically recognizing the spoken sounds of different human languages including voice recognition and translation. But few companies have bothered with using deep learning to develop AI that is good at listening to other acoustic signals such as the sounds of machines. That's where the startup hopes it can become a big player with its deep learning focus on _____.

33. What is the best expression for the blank?

- ① more general sound patterns
- ② visual representation of sound
- ③ capturing 3D image in motion
- ④ mechanical elements in machines

34. What is the best title for the passage?

- ① AI is a Tool, Not a Threat!
- ② AI Listens to Machines for Signs of Trouble
- ③ AI Revolution in Automobile Manufacturing
- ④ Does Deep Learning Differ from Machine Learning?

[35-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When we digest a slice of bread, we break the carbohydrates into simple sugars and its proteins into amino acids. At the same time, we also break down and rebuild the proteins of our own skin, muscles, and bones. All organisms continually break down macromolecules and reuse the building blocks.

Organisms have to assemble and disassemble macromolecules easily. The bonds that hold macromolecules together must be strong enough so that the macromolecules will not fall apart. But the bonds must not be so strong that organisms can't easily take them apart when they need to. Like children's pop beads and Legos bricks, the building blocks of life easily snap together and easily snap apart.

Amazingly, biological building blocks all snap together in the same way. The building blocks of all the major macromolecules join by the same simple chemical reaction. In every case, enzymes (molecules that help make and break chemical bonds) remove two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom from between pairs of building blocks, forming a bond. Removing two hydrogens and an oxygen—the equivalent of one molecule of water—is called a dehydration condensation reaction, because one water molecule is removed.

To snap apart macromolecules, organisms reverse the dehydration condensation reaction, adding one water molecule to each pair of building blocks. Enzymes detach each small molecule from a macromolecule by adding one molecule of water, a process called hydrolysis [Greek, *hydro* = water + *lysis* = breaking].

Although all the building blocks are joined by similar dehydration condensation reactions, the exact bonds that form are different in each case. For example, sugars form *glycosidic bonds*, while amino acids form *peptide bonds*.

35. What is the topic of the passage?

- ① the way organisms store and consume energy
- ② the types of chemical bonds formed by enzymes
- ③ the intricate structure of bonds holding macromolecules together
- ④ the role of enzymes in the mechanism of the building blocks of life

36. Based on the passage, choose the best words for the blanks in the following statement.

Enzymes link two building blocks by _____ the equivalent of one water molecule. Enzymes add a water molecule to _____ a long chain into two single building blocks.

- ① taking away - break
- ② taking away - form
- ③ adding - break
- ④ adding - form

37. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- ① All living things including humans constantly break down macromolecules.
- ② Macromolecular bonding is so strong that building blocks do not snap apart.
- ③ How biological building blocks are linked is identical for all the major molecules.
- ④ The bonds that form from dehydration are different in each case.

[38-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Have you ever had the experience of knowing part of a word that you wanted to say (e.g., the first letter), but were unable to retrieve the whole word? This is known as the "tip-of-the-tongue" phenomenon. The guesses subjects make when they are unable to access the desired word often provide information about the possible structure of our mental dictionary.

The guesses made by people suffering from the tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon tend to be substitutions that (A) respect word type boundaries; nouns are substituted for nouns, verbs for verbs, and so forth. This suggests that words of the same grammatical class are stored together, which is consistent with the results of the word association data analysis. The research revealed that the tip-of-the-tongue states are subject to the "bathtub effect." The first and last parts of words are best remembered in the same way that the head and feet of a person in a bathtub may be visible, but not his or her middle. For example, a study found that subjects were most likely to experience a tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon when the first and last parts were (B) similar to the correct or intended term. For example, if the target word in a tip-of-the-tongue state was "sextant" (a navigational instrument used to measure angular distances, such as the altitude of the moon and stars), "sextet" was more likely to be mistakenly "recognized" by subjects than "compass," which is semantically similar. _____, while 70 percent of the tip-of-the-tongue errors were similar in sound to the target, only 30% were similar in meaning. This suggests that once subjects have in mind a certain word based on its meaning, they can be tricked into accepting (C) a semantic relative of the intended word. Thus, both meaning and phonology play a part in accessing and producing lexical items. Knowing the meaning may lead subjects to the right lexical entry, but if the phonology is not completely specified, phonological neighbors of the target word may be (D) inaccurately produced or recognized.

38. Which of the following is NOT the correct expression in the flow of the passage?

- ① (A) ② (B)
③ (C) ④ (D)

39. What is the best expression for the blank?

- ① However ② In fact
③ Instead ④ As a result

40. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- ① The tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon is sensitive to grammatical category distinction.
② The "bathtub effect" is a solution to the tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon.
③ Both sound and meaning contribute to explaining why the tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon occurs.
④ The beginnings and endings of words are prominent in the lexical store.