

2016학년도 송실대학교 편입학 시험 문제



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2016학년도 숭실대학교 편입학 시험 문제 (인문계)

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[1-2] Choose the one that is grammatically NOT correct. (각 1점)

[1] ① Despite a series of serious crashes in recent months, traffic deaths fell in New York ② for the second year in a row as the city continued to focus ③ on improving street safety. ④ A number of people who died in traffic accidents fell to 230 last year, from 257 in 2014, according to preliminary data from the city.

[2] Every year, ① hundreds of people leave important jobs in the government to take more lucrative positions in private industry. ② Some go to work as lobbyists, ③ another as consultants to business, ④ still others as key executives in corporations, foundations and universities.

[3-6] Choose the most appropriate word for each blank. (각 1점)

[3] In spite of the objectively proven inaccuracy of a referee's decision, the decision will not be overturned; it is set in stone. In other words, football contains the possibility of -----, and this possibility sometimes becomes real in the most dramatic fashion.

- ① irreversible injustice ② human dignity
③ divine revenge ④ democratic principle

[4] Forty-nine percent of smartphone owners ages 18 to 29 use messaging apps such as WhatsApp, Kik or iMessage, according to a research group report published in August. The activity appeals to ----- as well. Some 37% of smartphone owners age 30 to 49, and 24% of those ages 50 and older use mobile messaging apps, they found.

- ① adolescents ② adults
③ older generations ④ rich people

[5] Most computer users who have e-mail addresses are familiar with spam--unwanted e-mail messages advertising a product or service. Spam includes offers for everything. It's the electronic version of the "-----" delivered to mailboxes.

- ① express mail ② junk mail
③ post card ④ quick service

[6] Teenagers being teenagers, they are full of anxiety and contradictions. They love Instagram, the photo-sharing app, but are terrified their posts will be ignored or mocked. They feel less pressure on Snapchat, the disappearing-message service, but say Snapchat can be annoying because disappearing messages make it hard to follow a continuing conversation. They do not like advertisements but also do not like to -----.

- ① be ignored ② pay for things
③ exchange photos ④ engage in conversation

[7-10] Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. (각 1점)

[7] Finally, toward the end of second grade, my teacher contacted my mother and told her that I was having real trouble reading. She said that they were considering holding me back.

- ① having me repeat the grade ② keeping me at school
③ offering a counseling ④ providing extra help

[8] My wife and I are not helicopter parents. My son is 5, and I'm fine letting him go alone to the park, attend birthday parties by himself, make his own dinner or fly his own helicopter. Unfortunately, however, we have a helicopter child.

- ① a child who likes a helicopter
② a child who flies a helicopter
③ a child who likes to be always with his or her parents
④ a child who takes constant care of his or her parents

[9] France utterly rejected the notion that being French could include women covering their heads. Enshrined in its laws is the concept of secularization. France has banned Muslim girls from wearing headscarves to school. To level the playing field, it also banned Christian and Jewish symbols.

- ① To control the situation ② To be fair to all parties
③ For sports activities ④ For a better performance

[10] "The euphemism of the coming year will be cooperation," warns Guttenberg, who was Defense Minister of Germany under Merkel. Europe will see a "manifestation of a culture of the least common denominator."

- ① effective collaboration ② willing participation
③ equal enthusiasm ④ reluctant agreement

[11-14] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

As of Monday night, the Falcon 9 rocket was the first to launch into orbit, deploy satellites and land vertically at Cape Canaveral with its 15-story booster still intact. And the company's founder, Elon Musk, paraded his success to his rival, Bezos of Amazon, who attained a similar milestone in November. Bezos' Blue Origin rocket made the world's first successful vertical landing after reaching an altitude of nearly 330,000 feet. This touchdown was a secondary objective for SpaceX. The main one was hoisting the satellites for OrbComm, a New Jersey-based communication company. All 11 were successfully deployed. Marc Eisenberg, chief executive officer at OrbComm, seemed just as excited about the booster landing as he was about his satellites reaching orbit. "Here she comes back," Eisenberg said via Twitter, sharing a photo of the returning booster. Then: "Bullseye."

In the past, sending a rocket into space was (A) like throwing away a 747 jet after one flight, Musk told *The New York Times*. Trading weight for added speed, the rocket and its multimillion-dollar engines were designed to slide off and crash into the ocean, never to be seen again. Now, after two successful landings between SpaceX and Blue Origin, we're on our way to drastically reduced launch costs, Musk told reporters during a conference call on Monday. "It's a revolutionary moment. No one has ever brought a booster, an orbital-class booster, back intact."

For years, he has aspired to send manned, private flights into space, a dream that appeared to be on hold after critics raised doubts about SpaceX's lack of experience and safety standards back in 2012. Musk faced criticism again this year after three failed launches left questions about SpaceX's future. Monday's landing turned that failure into success, though Musk admitted during the conference call that it'll take several years to attain full reusability of rockets and, in turn, affordable flights. Still, renewed hope for private space excursions and Musk's ultimate goal: a human mission to Mars. "This was a critical step along the way to being able to establish a city on Mars," he said. "That's what all this is about."

[11] Which of the following is NOT true about the Falcon 9 rocket?

- ① The rocket first deployed satellites and then came back to the earth to land.
② The rocket was to be disassembled after completing its mission.
③ It was considered an important success for private space trips set by Musk.
④ It was the first time to retrieve the rocket booster unbroken after launching into orbit.

- ① People fully supported his dream of private space excursions from the beginning.
- ② He tried to have a head-first landing of the spaceship and succeeded.
- ③ He is competing with Amazon, but a step behind in monetary problem.
- ④ He failed the rocket launch three times but he went on to succeed.

① Elon Musk -----	CEO of Amazon
② SpaceX -----	Falcon 9 rocket
③ Bezos -----	OrbComm
④ Marc Eisenberg --	Blue Origin rocket

① costly ② technological
③ revolutionary ④ economical

- ① Mothers finally recognized the risks associated with multiple pregnancies.
- ② People recently realized the importance of having more children.
- ③ The assisted reproductive technology has been developed and used since 1980s.
- ④ There are more married couples who want to have twins than ever before.

- ① Your personality includes a variety of health behaviors.
- ② You should live longer to be happy.
- ③ You should be honest about your age.
- ④ Your personality can determine your life expectancy.

[21-23] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Claudio Arrau was a world-famous Chilean pianist known for his interpretations of a vast repertoire spanning from the baroque to 20th-century composers, especially Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Liszt and Brahms. He is widely considered one of the greatest pianists of the twentieth century. Arrau was a child (A) _____ and he could read music before he could read words, but unlike many virtuosos, there had never been a professional musician in his family. His mother was an amateur pianist and introduced him to the instrument. At the age of 4 he was reading Beethoven sonatas, and he gave his first concert a year later. When he was 6 Arrau auditioned in front of several congressmen and President Pedro Montt, who was so impressed that he began arrangements for Arrau's future education.

At age 8 Arrau was sent on a ten-year-long grant from the Chilean government to study in Germany. He was admitted to the Stern Conservatory of Berlin where he eventually became a pupil of Martin Krause, who had studied under Franz Liszt. Krause would become a paternal influence to Arrau who had lost his father at the age of 1, educating him in matters beyond his keyboard studies--art, philosophy, opera--without ever accepting payment. Krause's death left the 15-year-old student devastated at the loss of his mentor; Arrau did not continue formal study after that point.

Arrau was an intellectual and a deeply reflective interpreter. He read widely while travelling, and despite the lack of any formal education outside of his musical training, he learned English, Italian, German, and French in addition to his native Spanish. He became familiar with Jung's psychology in his twenties. Arrau's attitude toward music was very serious. He preached fidelity to the score, but also the use of imagination. Although he often played with slower and more deliberate tempi from his middle age onward, he had a reputation as a fabulous virtuoso earlier in his career, a reputation supported by recordings he made at this time, such as Balakirev's 'Islamey' and Liszt's 'Paganini études.'

[21] Which of the following fits in (A) _____?

- ① artist ② musician ③ performer ④ prodigy

[22] Which of the following person is different from others in occupation?

- ① Krause ② Liszt ③ Montt ④ Balakirev

[23] Which of the following is true about Arrau?

- ① He showed a great talent on music at the very early age.
- ② His biological father was a direct influence on his musical education.
- ③ His teacher's death led him to the Stern Conservatory of Berlin.
- ④ The slow and deliberate playing style began early in his career.

[24-26] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

From November 29 until December 11, 2015 was the most important two weeks in the history of mankind. The United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change was held during this period in Paris, France to prevent the catastrophe caused by global warming. In the latest meeting, state leaders provided a new response system to climate change to replace the Kyoto Protocol, which expires in 2020. Already, 178 countries have submitted their voluntary greenhouse gas reduction targets to the Climate Change Convention secretariat. In particular, the United States (14.9%), China (29.5%) and India (6.5%), which account for more than half the world's greenhouse gas emissions, are actively taking part in the latest efforts--a very positive sign. They have raised expectations that the leaders may agree to a new climate change convention, which will apply to all nations. Of course, it is likely for the countries to reach a voluntary form of agreement and not a treaty.

which needs to be ratified by parliament like the Kyoto Protocol. The U.S., which faces opposition from the Republicans, also prefers the voluntary reduction format. But the nations still have difficult challenges ahead such as the financial support and technical transfer from advanced nations to developing countries.

Even so, it is significant that the meeting is being held despite the terrorist attacks in Paris and that not a single state leader notified of his or her absence in the meeting. In fact, the Earth's climate has changed beyond its threshold. According to the analysis of environmental groups, if the temperature continues to rise at the current rate, the Earth's temperature will rise 5~6 degrees (Celsius) in the next two hundred years. Even if the target, a two degrees rise, is met by the end of this century, a gloomy analysis predicts that 30% of the Earth's creatures will be extinct. We are now entering an era when we must worry about the extinction of mankind. Pope Francis warned that a great catastrophe would come if people sought individual interests instead of public interest when responding to climate change. Climate change is not a disaster of any individual country, but a problem that the entire global community must solve together.

[24] Which of the following makes it difficult for the nations to reduce gas emissions?

- ① technical transfer ② temperature rise
③ terrorist attack ④ human extinction

[25] Which of the following is true?

- ① Year 2020 is the target year the Kyoto Protocol begins.
- ② A voluntary form of agreement needs to be ratified by parliament.
- ③ The temperature rise will stop by year 2100.
- ④ Climate change is a disaster of the global community.

[26] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① One hundred and seventy-eight countries have offered mandatory gas reduction plans to UN last year.
- ② China produces the most greenhouse gas emissions in the world.
- ③ Some advanced nations are reluctant to transfer technical support to others.
- ④ The agreement is still unable to prevent about a third of creatures from extinction.

[27-29] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Haiti is the country in the Western Hemisphere most vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters. Hurricanes and (A) floods are common. The first recorded earthquake hit in 1562. Quakes aren't nearly as frequent as hurricanes and (B) floods, but since the early 1900s concrete block and reinforced-concrete construction--which hold up better than wood against wind, fire, and rushing water--has been used for houses, hospitals, and schools. Yet when the ground shakes, concrete buildings crack and collapse easily.

Haiti's latest and most catastrophic earthquake--a magnitude 7--struck just west of Port-au-Prince on January 12, 2010. Untold thousands perished in the disaster. The Haitian government eventually put the figure at 316,000. A team funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) estimated that the number could not have exceeded 85,000. A group of American academics calculated fatalities at 158,000. The quake also exposed the weakness of modern Haitian buildings. In minutes the overcrowded city folded. Structures that represent the statehood of a nation--the presidential palace, the National Assembly, the main jail, the national cathedral, the central tax office--were all destroyed.

With each disaster, in an effort to help, foreign nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and missionaries (C) flood the country with such predictability that some locals call the period in the aftermath of hurricanes

Of the more than six billion dollars in international aid donated to the country for humanitarian and recovery work following the disaster, only 9.1 percent was channeled directly to the government and less than 0.6 percent went directly to Haitian NGOs and businesses. What is not in dispute is that more than a million Haitians were displaced--as their ancestors had been by slavery, by natural disasters like (D) flood and quake, and by despotic leaders.

① dictators ② foreign NGOs
③ natural disasters ④ slavery

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

- ① The earth's Western Hemisphere is most vulnerable to natural disaster.
- ② Quakes are the most frequent natural disaster in Haiti.
- ③ Haitian government does not have a firm grip on foreign volunteers.
- ④ Concrete-constructed buildings proved weak against winds and rushing water.

We live in an age when all manner of scientific knowledge--from the safety of fluoride and vaccines to the reality of climate change--faces organized and often furious opposition. Empowered by their own sources of information and their own interpretations of research, doubters have declared war on the consensus of experts. There are so many of these controversies these days, you'd think a diabolical agency had put something in the water to make people argumentative. And there's so much talk about the trend these days--in books, articles, and academic conferences--that science doubt itself has become a pop-culture meme. In the recent movie *Interstellar*, set in a futuristic, downtrodden America where NASA has been forced into hiding, school textbooks say the Apollo moon landings were faked.

We were asked to accept, for example, that it's safe to eat food containing genetically modified organisms (GMOs) because, the experts point out, there's no evidence that it isn't and no reason to believe that altering genes precisely in a lab is more dangerous than altering them wholesale through traditional breeding. But to some people the very idea of transferring genes between species conjures up mad scientists running amok--and so, two centuries after Mary Shelley wrote *Frankenstein*, they talk about Frankenfood.

zero evidence that the latest strain of Ebola is any different. But type “airborne Ebola” into an Internet search engine, and you’ll enter a dystopia where this virus has almost supernatural powers, including the power to kill us all.

① War on Science ② Danger of the Internet
③ Mutation of Viruses ④ Spread of Superplague

- ① Prejudiced interpretation of information
- ② Abundant information on science and technology
- ③ Obvious distinction between real and imaginary dangers
- ④ Wide use of the Internet search

- ① Doubts on the authenticity of scientific experts abound these days.
- ② Technological developments make our life simple and comfortable.
- ③ The term “Frankenfood” was invented by Mary Shelley.
- ④ The airborne transmission of virus has been observed in the recent Ebola case.

Praying for the Virgin Mary's intercession and being devoted to her are a global phenomenon. As a universal symbol of maternal love, as well as of suffering and sacrifice, Mary is often the touchstone of our longing for meaning, a more accessible link to the supernatural than formal church teachings. Her mantle offers both security and protection. Pope Francis, when once asked what Mary meant to him, answered, "She is my mama."

Mary is everywhere: Marigolds are named for her. Hail Mary passes save football games. The image in Mexico of Our Lady of Guadalupe is one of the most reproduced female likenesses ever. Mary draws millions each year to shrines such as Fatima in Portugal and Knock in Ireland, sustaining religious tourism estimated to be worth billions of dollars a year and providing thousands of jobs. She inspired the creation of many great works of art and architecture as well as poetry, liturgy, and music. Muslims as well as Christians consider her to be holy above all women, and her name “Maryam” appears more often in the Koran than “Mary” does in the Bible.

[33] Which of the following best fits in (A) _____ and (B) _____?

① maternal love ② mysterious appearances
③ universality ④ biography

① She is a worldwide symbol of motherly love and care.

him, perfectly in step. I have learned that it's love when you finally stop tripping over your toes.

A year after we met, we married.

I have come to cherish writing the "Vows" column. With each story I hear, I have proof that love, optimism, guts, grace, perfect partners, and good luck do, in fact, exist. Love, in my opinion, is not a fantasy, not the stuff of romance novels or fairy tales. It's as gritty and real as the subway, it comes around just as regularly, and as long as you can stick it out on the platform, you won't miss it.

[42] Which of the following would be best for the title?

- ① Blessings of Love ② How to Find Love
- ③ Significance of Love ④ Cost of Love

[43] Which of the following is true?

- ① Love is similar to fairy tales.
- ② People should try to find an ideal mate.
- ③ Perfect partners are only in the fantasy.
- ④ Love will find you when you are ready.

[44] What is the author doing for a living?

- ① Working at a stationery store
- ② Working at a subway station
- ③ Working at a shoe store
- ④ Working for a literary magazine

[45-47] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(45번 2.5점, 46-47번 각 4점)

The survival rate of cancer patients reached 69.4 percent in 2013, with the total number of people being treated dipping slightly from the year before, government data showed Tuesday. The Ministry of Health and Welfare report showed that from 2009 to 2013, two out of three people diagnosed with cancer lived more than five years, up 15.6 percentage points from 53.8 percent tallied for the 2001-2005 period. The survival rate for stomach cancer reached 73.1 percent, with numbers for colorectal and prostate cancer reaching 75.6 percent and 92.5 percent, respectively. Numbers for malignant lymphoma were also relatively high at 68.4 percent. The findings, however, showed the survival rate for liver and lung cancer stood at 31.4 percent and 23.5 percent, respectively, although both were up compared to the past.

The ministry said that from 1999 to Jan. 1, 2014, a total of 1.4 million South Koreans were treated or cured of cancer. This translates into one in every 37 people having been diagnosed with the potentially fatal disease. These numbers rose to one in every 11 for those over 65. The latest report showed that in 2013, 225,343 people were newly diagnosed with cancer, down 873 from the year before, but a 79.3 percent surge compared to 2003. Among newly diagnosed cancers reported in the one-year period, thyroid cancer ranked No. 1 followed by stomach and colorectal cancers. Lung and breast cancers rounded out the top five list.

The age-standardized incidence rate of cancer for 2013 reached 311.6 people for every 100,000, down 10.7 people from the year before. The ministry attributed the rate drop to advanced medical screening processes that can pick up tumors before they become too serious, and the drop in the number of smokers. Greater efforts by people to live healthier lives may also be a factor for the decrease, it said.

[45] Which of the following is the main reason for having the recent lower incidence rate of cancer?

- ① Hospitals are taking active steps to promote more frequent visits.
- ② People are provided with good nutrition thanks to economic prosperity of Korea.
- ③ People are encouraged to take advanced medical screening processes.
- ④ More people refuse to get surgeries at the earlier stage of

cancer.

[46] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The survival rate of cancer has decreased in 2013 in lung and liver cancer.
- ② The survival rate of prostate cancer is highest among Korean people.
- ③ The most common cancer diagnosed in Korea is thyroid cancer.
- ④ More than 300 people for every 100,000 were diagnosed for cancer in 2013.

[47] Which of the following is NOT true about the survival rate of cancer in 2013?

- ① malignant lymphoma: 68.4% ② prostate cancer: 75.6%
- ③ stomach cancer: 73.1% ④ lung cancer: 23.5%

[48-50] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)

This is not to suggest that killing is foreign to human nature or, more narrowly, to the male personality. Men (and women) have again and again proved themselves capable of killing impulsively and with gusto. But there is a huge difference between a war and an ordinary fight. War not only departs from the normal; it inverts all that is moral and right: In war one should kill, should steal, should burn cities and farms, should perhaps even rape matrons and little girls. Whether or not such activities are "natural" or at some level instinctual, most men undertake them only by entering what appears to be an "altered state"--induced by drugs or lengthy drilling, and denoted by face paint or khakis.

The point of such transformative rituals is not only to put men "in the mood." Returning warriors may go through equally challenging rituals before they can celebrate victory or reenter the community--covering their heads in apparent shame, for example; vomiting repeatedly; abstaining from sex. Among the Maori, returning warriors could not participate in the victory celebration until they had gone through a *whaka-hoa* ritual, designed to make them "common" again: The hearts of slain enemies were roasted, after which offerings were made to the war god Tu, and the rest was eaten by priests, who shouted spells to remove "the blood curse" and enable warriors to reenter their ordinary lives. Among the Taulipang Indians of South America, victorious warriors "sat on ants, flogged one another with whips, and passed a cord covered with poisonous ants, through their mouth and nose." Such painful and shocking postwar rites impress on the warrior that war is much more than a "continuation of policy by other means." In war men enter an alternative realm of human experience, as far removed from daily life as those things which we call "sacred."

[48] Which of the following is the main topic?

- ① Psychology of war ② Nature of human beings
- ③ Characteristics of killing ④ Various human experiences

[49] What does the author think of the war?

- ① unavoidable ② personal
- ③ inhumane ④ intuitive

[50] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① A war is absolutely different from an ordinary fight.
- ② Some Indian tribes have special rituals for victorious warriors.
- ③ Returning warriors immediately celebrate victory.
- ④ In war anything abnormal and immoral could happen.

<수고하셨습니다>