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I. 아래의 밑줄 친 단어와 가장 가까운 의미의 단어를 찾으시오. [각 3점]

1. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.
① obvious ② deplorable ③ fair ④ enough ⑤ simple
2. New small businesses provide temporary workers to companies that are outsourcing, and individuals find new ways to do business over the Internet.
① permanent ② memorial ③ industrious ④ short-term ⑤ physical
3. Today, women make up about one-half of high-paying executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.
① companies ② salaries ③ white-collars
④ professions ⑤ employers
4. The accounting procedures need to be overhauled thoroughly, as it took far too long for London Underground to realise that its financial position was unsound.
① examined ② instructed ③ settled ④ actualized ⑤ executed
5. Fortify yourself with some of the ever proliferating selection of gorgeous beach dresses, shirts, and trousers.
① declining ② waning ③ expanding ④ stimulating ⑤ discounting
6. After suffering much damage in the storm, the small craft was left to flounder about helplessly.
① stumble ② weigh ③ sidestep ④ predicate ⑤ establish
7. Traditional media outlets are in a bind, forced to reevaluate how to communicate with and retain customers in a technological market that never stops evolving.
① in trouble ② ripped off ③ developing
④ reforming ⑤ handed over

II. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 단어나 표현을 찾으시오. [각 3점]

8. There seems to be a(n) _____ in every family, who boasts about his or her achievements and worth.
① braggart ② outsider ③ idealist ④ escapist ⑤ satirist
9. _____—particularly in the elbows and shoulders of young pitchers—are indeed becoming epidemic. Orthopedists often blame coaches and parents for failing to monitor how many pitches kids are throwing and for not giving them time to rest their arms.
① Overuse injuries ② Traffic accidents ③ Digestive disorders
④ Infectious diseases ⑤ Respiratory diseases
10. Since New York City is one of the world’s most important centers of business, culture, and trade, _____ in the city affects what happens throughout the Unites States and around the world.

- ① much of happens ② much of what happens
③ much of that happens ④ much happening
⑤ much of happening

11. Founded by the Spanish as Yerba Buena in 1835, _____ was taken over by the United States in 1846 and later renamed.
① San Francisco is now what
② what San Francisco is now
③ what is now San Francisco
④ while it is now San Francisco
⑤ while San Francisco is now

12. To stabilize its members’ economies, the International Monetary Fund provides policy advice and short-term loans _____.
① so that a member nation encounters financial difficulty
② unless a member nation encounters financial difficulty
③ in that a member nation encounters financial difficulty
④ when a member nation encounters financial difficulty
⑤ in order to a member nation avoids financial difficulty

III. 다음 질문에 답하십시오. [각 3점]

13. Which of the following is INCORRECT translation in English?
① 남을 비방하는 것과 진실을 말하는 것은 종이 한 장 차이다.
There is a fine line between name-calling and truth-telling.
② 이것은 집안의 운명이 걸린 일이다
It is a matter of the family fortunes at stake.
③ 한 번 더 말씀해주시겠어요?
Could you run that by me one more time?
④ 걸어가는 것이 당신을 지치게 만들면 벤치에 느긋하게 쉴 수 있습니다.
You can let down your hair on a bench when walking is exhausting you.
⑤ 나는 “My Way”라는 제목의 책을 샀다.
I brought a book titled “My Way.”
14. What is the relationship between A and B in the dialogue?
A: This is the largest children’s museum in the world. Over 1 million people visit the Children’s Museum of Indianapolis each year.
B: Sam and I obviously aren’t young children, so is there anything here that we’d enjoy?
A: Absolutely. We have a planetarium and a carousel that people of all ages enjoy.
B: Are there any exhibits that are particularly interesting?
A: We have a permanent exhibit featuring three famous children and the impact they had on the world.
① A: archivist B: inspector ② A: guide B: tourist
③ A: student B: teacher ④ A: curator B: collector
⑤ A: teller B: customer

15. (A) Nevertheless many college graduates falter in chats with native speakers. (B) South Korean officials are often accused of grouping together in international conferences. (C) They are afraid to mix with native English speakers. (D) That, linguists say, is a result of a national school system that traditionally stresses reading and rote memorization of English grammar and vocabulary at the expense of conversation. (E)

Where is the best place to insert the following sentence?

The Korean government spends millions on English education.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

16. Two decades have passed since the word "globalization" started showing up. ____ (A) ____, the focus was on Western companies' trying to compete with imports from Asia. The battle lines were drawn along each ____ (B) ____ borders. ____ (C) ____, things became more complex. Asian companies started designing and assembling products in the West. At the turn of the century, there was a lot of talk about whether it was a good thing or a bad thing. ____ (D) ____ it's pretty clear that globalization is an unavoidable thing.

Which of the following is the best to complete the paragraph?

- ① A: First B: countries C: Second D: Now
② A: At first B: country's C: Later on D: Now
③ A: At first B: country C: Later on D: Lastly
④ A: Now B: countrys' C: Therefore D: In conclusion
⑤ A: Then B: country's D: Moreover D: Now

17. American business schools are ____ (A) ____ the field with their way of business thinking, which is all very interesting but is not always applicable ____ (B) ____ in China's state-owned enterprises. It is important for Chinese managers to understand the laws and protocol in China. ____ (C) ____ at the same time, students appreciate they need to learn about global practice. This is ____ (D) ____ many local schools are now offering joint programs with international business schools. Students can get the best of both worlds.

Which of the following is the best to complete the paragraph?

- ① A: dominated B: then C: Thus D: where
② A: dominating B: back C: But D: why
③ A: dominated B: then C: But D: what
④ A: dominate B: back C: However D: that
⑤ A: dominating B: then C: Therefore D: why

[18-20] John D. Rockefeller started as a bookkeeper in Cleveland, became a merchant, accumulated money, and decided that, in the new industry of oil, ____ (A) _____. He bought his first oil refinery in 1862, and by 1870 set up Standard Oil Company of Ohio, (B) made secret agreements with railroads to ship his oil with them if they gave him discounts on their prices, and thus drove competitors out of business. By 1899, Standard Oil Company was a holding company, which controlled the stock of many other companies. The capital was \$110 million, the profit was \$45 million a year, and John D. Rockefeller ____ (C) ____ a fortune estimated at \$ 200 million.

18. Which of the following is most suitable for the blank (A)?

- ① whoever the oil refineries controlled the industry controlled
② controlled whoever oil refineries controlled the industry
③ the oil refineries controlled the industry whoever controlled
④ the industry controlled whoever the oil refineries controlled
⑤ whoever controlled the oil refineries controlled the industry

19. From (B), we can infer that these agreements were secret so that _____.

- ① other competitors would become more interested in that business
② other businesses were ignorant of Standard Oil Company's paying lower prices
③ other businesses would entice railroads to give discounts to Standard Oil Company
④ Standard Oil Company would induce competitors to join railroad business
⑤ railroads would become the only transportation for everyone to ship oil in the country

20. Which of the following is most suitable for the blank (C)?

- ① was amassed ② was being amassed ③ have been amassed
④ had amassed ⑤ would have amassed

[21-23] People always need to answer the question "Where am I?" when they (A) travel. Ancient people (B) used the stars to navigate. But of course this system of navigation didn't work during the day. In the 12th century sailors invented the compass—this shows north, south, east and west, and it (C) works at day or night. In the 18th and 19th centuries, there were many new inventions, (D) including of the sextant. This measured the position of the stars and sun and showed your approximate location, but it didn't show your exact location. Everything changed in 1973 when the United States launched the 24 satellites of the Global Positioning System (GPS). Computers combined the signals from the GPS satellites (E) with maps to (____ F ____).

21. Which of the following is the INCORRECT expression?

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

22. Which of the following is most suitable for the blank (F)?

- ① report the latest climate change news and updates
② produce secondary data for geographical research
③ show exactly where you are and how to get to another place
④ show regional or site-specific physical characteristics
⑤ give information about traffic situations

23. Which of the following is the best title of the above passage?

- ① Problems of GPS
② Navigation Past and Present
③ How Ancient People Traveled
④ Basic Units and Concepts of Travel and Tourism
⑤ The Development of Technology and Global Tourism

[24-25] Theft of hotel towels ____ (A) ____, but it can be expensive for hotels. Moral prohibitions against stealing prevent most people (B) from stealing towels. Many hotels put their name or logo on their towels. That works (C) as a reputational pressure system; most people don't want their friends to see obviously stolen hotel towels in their bathrooms. Sometimes, though, this has the opposite effect: (D) making towels souvenirs of the hotel and more desirable to steal. It's against the law to steal hotel towels, of course, but with the exception of large-scale thefts, the crime will never be prosecuted. The result is that the scope of defection is higher (E) then hotels want. And large, fluffy towels from better hotels are expensive (F) to replace.

24. Which of the following is most suitable for the blank (A)?

- ① is a very important factor in service businesses
② is an encouraged action for the boldness
③ isn't high in the hierarchy of world problems
④ is concerned with the intellectual level among people
⑤ is a symbol of souvenirs

25. Which of the following is the INCORRECT expression?

- ① B ② C ③ D ④ E ⑤ F

[26-29] After the protesting and picketing had gone on for several months, police (A) began cracking down and making arrests. At first the women were released (1). But subsequently when they returned to the picket line, they were arrested again. This time they were found guilty of blocking the sidewalk traffic and given prison sentences. In prison, many of the women joined in a hunger strike. The authorities tried to force-feed them. The public, horrified at this harsh treatment, began to look with sympathy on the cause of suffrage. When Paul and other feminists were eventually released from prison, they were greeted as heroes. The dramatic demonstrations staged by Alice Paul and the Women's party (B) combined with Catt's hard work to win the support of ordinary people paid off. On January 10, 1918, Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who, when elected to the House of Representatives in 1916, had become the first female member of Congress, introduced the suffrage amendment on the floor of the House. One Congressman left his wife's death bed—at her behest—to vote for the amendment. Another Congressman (C) was bringing in on a stretcher. The amendment (D) had passed by one vote more than the majority required. It took another year and a half for the amendment to win passage in the Senate. In June 1919, the amendment was submitted to the states for ratification. On August 26, 1920, after Tennessee (E) had delivered the last needed vote, the 19th Amendment became a part of the Constitution.

26. According to the above passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- ① The public were indifferent to women's political rights.
② The dramatic demonstrations by the feminists such as Alice Paul were postponed.
③ Some men did what they could to support women's rights, and actually contributed to the passage of the 19th Amendment.
④ The 19th Amendment was ratified in the states in 1918.
⑤ Jeannette Rankin became a member of the Senate in 1916.

27. Which of the following is NOT the one of the American feminists' tactics to bring the cause of suffrage to the attention of the public?

- ① a hunger strike ② the picket line ③ demonstrations
④ force-feeding ⑤ protesting

28. Which of the following is NOT used in a correct way?

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

29. Which of the following is most suitable for the blank (1)?

- ① with sentencing ② without sentencing
③ with having been sentenced ④ without sentenced
⑤ without being sentenced

[30-33] Many people are under the impression that daily life is an unending series of unpleasantnesses—that 50 percent or more of human encounters are stressful or aggressive. But think about it seriously for a moment. Such levels of nastiness cannot possibly be sustained. Society would have been devolved to anarchy in an instant if half our overtures to another human being were met with a punch in the nose. No, nearly every encounter with another person is at least neutral and usually pleasant enough. *Homo sapiens* is a remarkably genial species. Ethnologists consider other animals relatively peaceful if they see but one or two aggressive encounters while observing an organism for, say, tens of hours. But think of how many millions of hours we can log for most people on most days without noting anything more threatening than a raised third finger once a week or so. Why, then, do most of us have the impression that people are so

aggressive, and (A) intrinsically so? Unfortunately, one incident of violence can undo a thousand acts of kindness, and we easily forget the predominance of kindness (B) aggression by confusing effect (C) frequency. Kindness is so fragile, so easy to efface; violence is so powerful. I am not asserting that humans are either genial or aggressive by inborn biological necessity. Obviously, both kindness and violence lie within the bounds of our nature because we perpetuate both, (D) in spades.

30. Which of the following best explains the underlined (A)?

- ① Intrinsically people have specific impressions
② Intrinsically most of us easily forget kindness
③ Intrinsically humans are genial
④ Intrinsically people are violent
⑤ Intrinsically humans misunderstand human encounters

31. Which of the following is most suitable for the blanks (B) and (C)?

- ① B: to C: with ② B: above C: of ③ B: for C: of
④ B: to C: of ⑤ B: over C: with

32. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined (D)?

- ① considerably ② reservedly ③ deliberately
④ obscurely ⑤ minutely

33. Which of the following does NOT properly explain the above passage? **[4점]**

- ① Kindness is statistically more characteristic of relations among people than violence is.
② Human nature is naturally violent, as is common with lots of organisms.
③ The effect of one violent act is so powerful that people easily forget that it is not very frequent.
④ The writer seems to be optimistic about the human nature.
⑤ The writer analyzes why people assume that most human encounters are stressful.