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영 어

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[21~26] Fill in the blanks with a suitable expression.

21. I am perplexed by the fact that the US continues to lag in energy innovation. Energy conservation seems so fundamental, and our energy dependence on foreign countries is considered a national security issue. _____, many Americans believe we have an endless supply of oil, gas and coal. Thankfully, businesses are starting to realize that energy efficiency and conservation are crucial to their survival in the marketplace.

- ① Nevertheless ② Moreover ③ By the way
- ④ In other words ⑤ Otherwise

22. Frankly speaking, I do not feel that there are many pleasures for me in the USA right now. I am still seriously homesick, but I am getting better. I understand that this is the adjustment period. _____, I will be back to normal soon. I think that when shock and frustration fade away, confidence and certainty of feeling will appear. I do believe that there are pleasures awaiting me.

- ① Hastily ② Unusually ③ Regrettably
- ④ Hopefully ⑤ Luckily

23. _____ allowed me to alter the rate of motion, speed it up, slow it down, so I could see, adjusted to a human perceptual rate, the details of movement or change otherwise beyond the power of the eye to register. Being fond of microscopes and telescopes, I thought of the slowing down or the speeding up of motion as a sort of temporal equivalent; slow motion as an enlargement, a microscopy of time, and speeded-up motion as a foreshortening, a telescoping of time.

- ① Telephone ② Drone ③ Photography
- ④ Automobile ⑤ Robot

24. Science tends to move forward in increments. But recently, explorers found a millennium of lost history at the bottom of the Black Sea, photographing more than 40 shipwrecks off the Bulgarian coast in one of archaeology's greatest coups. The unusual chemistry of the sea's depths left these victims of war and foul weather undisturbed in the darkness. The team's robots lit up not only masts, timbers and rudders, but intact coils of rope and elaborately carved decorations, as if _____.

- ① shipbuilding at the dockyard
- ② shedding light on the trade war
- ③ dotting the colony's shore
- ④ destroying an ancient treasure
- ⑤ touring an undersea museum

25. While new emojis are introduced each year, the number of emojis available is vanishingly small. Compare this with the English words you have at your fingertips: by the age of five, and barely out of kindergarten, you would already have known around 5,000 English words, reaching an impressive 12,000 by your early teens—far outstripping the total number of emojis currently available. But adding more and more emojis will only get us so far. A potentially insurmountable problem is the sheer difficulty of _____ using a pictographic form. Winks, smileys, eggplants and dumplings are one thing—but how might we go about representing, say, "chauvinism," "feminist," "ethical" or "iconoclastic" in emoji?

- ① stating clear facts
- ② expressing abstract ideas
- ③ putting thought into words
- ④ revealing diverse emotions
- ⑤ setting forth the opinions

26. Michael Varnum, a professor of psychology at UCLA, examined the prevalence of common names in different geographic locations of the United States, and found that people are less likely to give their children common names in regions that were more recently settled by Europeans, including the Mountain West and Pacific Northwest and states like Colorado, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming. He saw the same naming practices in Canada, with less common names in western regions of Canada than in the east, which experienced earlier settlement. It's a similar pattern in Australia and New Zealand.

“What we're seeing is the tradition of frontier settlement,” he said. “There's a certain amount of self-selection that goes into it. So people who decide to go to a new and somewhat dangerous and unknown place are probably a little bit more _____ and a little less _____. And we see the traces of that in the naming practices of the present day.”

- ① self-reliant / conformist
- ② local / universal
- ③ courageous / defensive
- ④ affirmative / negative
- ⑤ sensitive / confident

<p>27. The underlined “<u>the two</u>” refers to _____.</p> <p>The first use of the red carpet by Hollywood was by theater magnate Sid Grauman. On Oct. 18, 1922, Grauman orchestrated the first Hollywood premiere. The film in question was "Robin Hood," and Grauman, owner of the newly minted Egyptian Theatre, was eager to impress. After all, the movie had cost close to \$1 million—a staggering figure at the time. Douglas Fairbanks, Wallace Beery and other acting royalty walked the red carpet, and "the idea of glamour became instantly associated with it. For the actors, it was all about you, and that of course is what Hollywood loves," Henderson says. The red carpet became routine for premieres. They were roadside publicity for the films, but also proved useful for the public. Hollywood greats, who were out of the public eye more often than today, were guaranteed to feature. The red carpet brought <u>the two</u> together.</p> <p>① success and spectacle ② wealth and advertisement ③ publicity and usefulness ④ glamour and public attention ⑤ the marketing potential and the executives</p> <p>28. The underlined “<u>a historical wrong</u>” assumes that it was not right _____.</p> <p>Ukraine has been independent since 1991, but Russia has remained a dominant presence. Much of the current conflict has centered on the Black Sea peninsula of Crimea. In 1954—a decade after Joseph Stalin deported Crimea’s majority Tartar population and replaced them with Russians—his successor Nikita Khrushchev gifted Crimea to Ukraine. In February 2014, dubiously elected pro-Moscow president Viktor Yanukovich was forced to flee Ukraine and in March Russian president Vladimir Putin re-annexed Crimea, claiming he was righting <u>a historical wrong</u>.</p> <p>① for Russia to occupy the Ukraine ② for Khrushchev to return Crimea to Ukraine ③ for the Ukraine to stay in the Crimean peninsula ④ for Stalin to expel the Tartar from Crimea ⑤ for Yanukovich to be ousted from his own country</p>	<p>29. The mood of the author in the passage would be described as _____.</p> <p>My husband, Dillon, has been in an ardent relationship with his job from the moment he set foot in graduate school, and in truth, this has always been a source of tension between us. That is why it came as such a blow when he lost it. When he showed me the letter that said he had been denied tenure at the university where we both teach, and where I had been tenured six years earlier, we were both silent. I could see how white his lips were, how his hands were shaking; it was as though he had been hit by a car, or a blunt object. The cosmos had come undone.</p> <p>① excited ② proud ③ embarrassed ④ indifferent ⑤ peaceful</p> <p>30. The most appropriate place for the following sentence would be _____.</p> <p>[But there were opponents, too]</p> <p>The Chinese government began drafting a national halal law in 2002. (A) But Muslim communities in China have varying definitions of the term. (B) Work on the bill was slow. (C) Each year, during the legislature’s annual session in March, Muslim delegates called for faster progress. (D) Some scholars argued that the government should not regulate on matters relating to religious faith. (E) Others said that by giving in to the Muslims’ demands, China would encourage them to press for more concessions and rights.</p> <p>① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)</p> <p>31. The best order for the following paragraph would be _____.</p> <p>[Few Swedes have been as influential as the bearded chemist and inventor of dynamite, Alfred Nobel.]</p> <p>(A) And this is not because they think it outrageous that Leo Tolstoy and Mark Twain never won the Nobel Prize for literature but Eyvind Johnson and Harry Martinson did. (B) Rather, it is more a question of indifference to history. (C) Yet his countrymen appear reluctant to promote him.</p> <p>① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (C)-(A)-(B) ④ (B)-(C)-(A) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)</p>
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32. According to the following passage, which is NOT correct about the underlined “zoning laws”?

In 1915, following the completion of the 40-story Equitable building on Broadway, there was such alarm at the darkening streets that New York introduced zoning laws that forced new buildings to step temple-like as they rose, in order to bring daylight down to street level. This meant that while the base still filled the city block, the rest of the tower would rise centrally, stepping back every few stories, and it forced the service core to the building's center, leading to the loss of the light and making mechanical ventilation and artificial lighting essential for human habitation. This was a radical change in the shape of tall buildings, and the second generation of skyscrapers.

① It was a measure to prevent massive buildings from blocking light onto the streets below.
 ② It resulted in the introduction of modern mechanical ventilation system in building skyscrapers.
 ③ It was a kind of regulation to impose definite design in building temples.
 ④ It was proposed after the development of the Equitable building in New York.
 ⑤ It was against massive buildings which towered over the neighboring residences, diminishing the availability of sunshine.

33. According to the following passage, the key to learning language is to combine the _____ skill development favored in childhood with the _____ acquisition of knowledge favored by adults.

Kids are often touted as better language learners than adults are. Hundreds of language learning products purport to facilitate learning like a child. Implicit within this assertion is that children learn organically and with minimal conscious effort. This is an enticing prospect for budding language learners, but is learning like a child really desirable? Adult learners should not be underestimated. While it may take around six years for a child to be linguistically fully-functional, an adult—with the potential to use both conscious and subconscious knowledge to his advantage—can reach an advanced communicative capacity in as little as one year.

① absolute / limited ② implicit / explicit
 ③ formal / informal ④ normal / abnormal
 ⑤ artificial / natural

34. The underlined “beat yourself up” means _____.

In order to improve your self-control, stop feeling guilty. Ironically, feelings of guilt send you down a slippery slope into temptation. The mind automatically associates guilt with pleasure—meaning that we find our vices even more enticing when we know we're not meant to enjoy them. Conversely, a little guilt-free indulgence may just be the rest you need to help you maintain your resolve. So if you do find yourself breaking a resolution, don't beat yourself up—just see it as a momentary lapse that will leave you renewed and ready to fight on.

① boast of yourself too much
 ② plunge yourself into a trouble
 ③ make a quick decision
 ④ blame yourself harshly
 ⑤ check yourself in criticizing

35. From the following passage, we can assume that running seems to require a greater amount of _____ than most of us might imagine.

Scientists have known for some time that mastering certain activities demands considerable thought and consequently can alter the workings of the brain. Playing a musical instrument, for instance, requires refining a variety of fine motor skills, while also engaging memory, attention, forward planning and many other executive functions of the brain. So it's not surprising that past brain-scanning studies have found that expert musicians tend to have greater coordination between areas of the brain associated with different kinds of thinking, as well as sensory processing and motor control, than do people who have never picked up a bassoon or other instruments.

Similarly, in neurological studies of athletes whose sports stress hand-eye coordination, strategizing and mental attention, such as badminton players and gymnasts, the athletes generally displayed greater interplay between parts of the brain devoted to cognition and mental focus than did the nonathletes.

① intensive concentration
 ② instant reaction
 ③ extensive insight
 ④ sensitive imagination
 ⑤ high-level thinking

36. The most appropriate title of the following passage is _____.

Sometimes the benefits of going it slow are too obvious to ignore. For example, Steve Jobs's passion for crafting beautiful, well-designed, and perfectly functioning products led to some of the most innovative and successful artifacts of all time. The Apple II, the groundbreaking home computer released in 1977, is a wonderful case in point. According to Jobs's biographer, Walter Isaacson, the Apple founder went through over 2,000 shades of beige when looking for the perfect color for the machine, and he spent days agonizing over how round the corners of the case should be. Although this slow, deliberative approach upset a lot of Apple managers, they did help ensure that the computer was a huge success: between 1977 and 1980 it made over \$118 billion in sales.

- ① Focus exclusively on your endeavor
- ② Make it new
- ③ Slowness makes perfect
- ④ Enjoy your work
- ⑤ Success after endurance

37. The underlined "this approach" means _____.

Nowadays, most of us get our sleep in one large (ideally 7-9-hour) chunk. This sleep marathon is known as monophasic sleep, and it is a fairly recent development in nighttime activity. Before the invention of artificial light in the 19th century, people would go to bed much earlier—just when it got dark. Then, around midnight, they'd awake for a spot of praying or reading. After an hour or so they'd retire again for a second sleep which they'd end early in the morning when day broke. This broken snooze is known as bimodal sleep. Odd as it may sound, this approach might actually be closest to our natural sleep pattern.

- ① a two-sleep pattern ② waking up at midnight
- ③ nighttime activity ④ unimodal sleep
- ⑤ artificial light

38. When nobody speaks, _____ are likely to open their mouth first.

Speakers from the Mediterranean region (Greece, Italy) like to put their faces very close, relatively speaking, to those they are addressing. A common scene when people from southern Europe (Spain) and northern Europe (Sweden) are conversing, as at a cocktail party, is for the latter to spend the entire conversation stealthily retreating, to try to gain some space, and for the former to keep advancing to close the gap. Neither speaker may even be aware of it. There are more of

these speech conventions than you might suppose. English speakers dread silence. We are all familiar with the uncomfortable feeling that overcomes us when a conversation palls.

- ① the Spanish ② Greeks ③ the Swedish
- ④ the British ⑤ Italians

[39~40] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

It makes intuitive sense that some (particularly lower-level) mistakes are more likely to be made by speakers of certain languages. One well-known example is that speakers of Slavic languages, such as Polish, often miss out articles (*She bought new car*) while speakers of Romance languages, such as Italian, occasionally drop in too many (*I love the my sister!*). These kinds of mistakes reflect the nature of the students' _____, and are arguably fairly minor, but other kinds—such as the greater tendency among speakers of certain Asian languages (like Khmer or Japanese) to mix up *he* and *she*—may lead to real communication difficulties.

Linguistic quirks (rather than mistakes) also vary between cultures. In my experience from teaching in several different countries, Italian learners of English tend to overuse the word *nice* (for anything and everything, including a *nice* horror film); Cambodians love to throw a *small party*; Polish speakers describe a lot of things as being a *huge problem*; and Japanese students frequently dream of *beautiful views*.

However, there are some mistakes that crop up across cultures and greet me wherever I go, like old friends. The English language have—sorry, *has*—plenty of idiosyncrasies, such as the third person subject verb agreement in the present tense. The latter is just one example of a mistake that, on closer inspection, is a perfectly rational one. Given that non-native speakers of English now outnumber native speakers by three to one, some even argue that 'mistakes' like these, which attempt to shoehorn English into a more logical framework, will eventually become the new standardized forms.

39. Which one is most appropriate for the blank?

- ① income level ② ethnic origin
- ③ mother tongues ④ culture shocks
- ⑤ national policy

40. Which one would be a good example of underlined "these"?

- ① This is a huge problem. ② I love the my sister.
- ③ I watched a nice horror film. ④ She bought new car.
- ⑤ The English language have plenty of idiosyncrasies.