

인문·미술 계열 (영어)(30문항, 60분)

2018년도 수시 재외국민과 외국인 특별전형

● 지망학부(과) : _____ 수험번호 : _____ 성명 : _____

● 유의사항

1. 문제지와 OMR 답안지에 지망학부(과), 성명, 수험번호를 정확히 쓰고, 수험번호를 마킹하시오.
2. OMR 답안지는 컴퓨터용 사인펜으로 마킹하고, 답 이외에는 어떠한 표기도 하지 마시오.
3. OMR 답안지의 응시과목이 “영어”라고 표시된 곳에 마킹이 되어 있는지 확인하시오.
4. OMR 답안지의 1번 ~ 30번 란에 정답을 표시하시오.
5. 시험 종료 후 OMR 답안지와 문제지를 모두 제출하시오.

I. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적당한 표현을 고르시오. (1-7)

1. The crowd got carried _____ by the chief financial officer's speech.
① off ② out
③ away ④ over
2. Dwelling excessively on loss would be morbid; one has to get _____ with life.
① up ② down
③ to ④ on
3. Under the influence of slavery, the tender heart became stone, and the lamb-like disposition gave way _____ one of tiger-like fierceness.
① off ② against
③ to ④ with
4. Brent has been calm and extremely congenial when he has been pulled over by the _____.
① police ② driver
③ dealer ④ dentist
5. Most people consider the landscape to be unchanging, but Earth is a dynamic body and its surface is _____ altering.
① destructively ② relatively
③ continually ④ influentially
6. Copernicus paid a price for dislodging Man from the _____ of the universe, and so did his philosophical counterpart Benedictus de Spinoza.
① end ② beginning
③ order ④ center

7. The immigration law recently proposed by the party is ____; people still argue pros and cons of the law.

- ① controversial ② analytic
③ cogent ④ logical

II. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 가장 어색한 표현을 고르시오.
(8-14)

8. As ① a medium, the Internet is brilliantly efficient at ② shifted information from the hands of ③ those who have it ④ into the hands of those who do not.
9. It is commonplace nowadays ① to acknowledge ② that the eighteenth century ③ was as much an age of sentiment ④ like of reason.
10. *The Selfish Gene* ① has criticized for anthropomorphic personification ② and this too needs ③ an explanation, if not an apology. I employ ④ two levels of personification: of genes, and of organisms.
11. It often turns out ① on closer inspection ② which acts of apparent altruism ③ are really selfishness ④ in disguise.
12. Now, experts ① say, a dangerous new kind of chain reaction ② is getting under way in space, ③ where it threatens ④ limit mankind's endeavors beyond the planet.
13. During World War I, Britain rained down a phenomenal number of ① leaflet, nine ② million in all, in 90 varied designs on German trenches. During World War II, Joseph Goebbels, the master of mass psychology, ③ used modern media ④ to let loose his virulent anti-Jewish campaign.

14. Barbara Jewell spoke in tears ① of how her and her son Richard's life ② changed, since *The Atlanta Journal* ③ named him ④ as a suspect in the bombing in the park a month ago.

Ⅲ. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 표현을 고르시오.
(15-21)

15. The burden of this essay was to demonstrate that targeting whole cities for annihilation was a crime against humanity.

- ① carnage ② hegemony
③ incongruity ④ toxication

16. Hudson River began changing with each stroke of the paddle, from placid to perilous.

- ① steady ② awkward
③ urgent ④ hazardous

17. George would soon be here to commence work,
and Harry did not want to meet him.

- ① supply ② cease
③ initiate ④ transfer

18. The four-trajectory model was chosen as the most parsimonious but informative description of the study data.

- ① peppery ② stingy
③ sturdy ④ generous

19. The four colleagues shared what they had tried to implement in the past to alleviate this situation.

- ① mitigate ② swindle
③ leverage ④ aggravate

20. I can only say that I have been very conscious of these dangers, but that they seemed to be outweighed by the advantages of the attempt.

- ① enhanced ② lifted
③ exceeded ④ understood

21. Rather than propose a new theory or unearth a new fact, often the most important contribution a scientist can make is to discover a new way of seeing old theories or facts.

- ① conceal ② invent
③ underscore ④ exhume

IV. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (22-30)

(22-24)

In identifying one's mental state as the prime factor in achieving happiness, of course that doesn't deny that our basic physical needs for food, clothing, and shelter must be met. But once these basic needs are met, the message is clear: we don't need more money, we don't need greater success or fame, we don't need the perfect body or even the perfect mate - right now, at this very moment, we have a mind, which is all the basic equipment we need to achieve complete happiness.

In presenting his approach to working with the mind, the Dalai Lama began. When we refer to "mind" or "consciousness," there are many different varieties. Just like external conditions or objects, some things are very useful, some are very harmful, and some are neutral. So when dealing with external matter, usually we first try to identify which of these different substances or chemicals are helpful, so we can take care to cultivate, increase, and use them. And those substances which are harmful, we get rid of. So similarly, when we talk about mind, there are thousands of different thoughts or different "minds." Among them, some are very helpful; those, we should take and nourish. Some are negative, very harmful; those, we should try to reduce.

So, the first step in seeking happiness is learning. We first have to learn how negative emotions and behaviors are harmful to us and how positive emotions are helpful. And we must realize how these negative emotions are not only very bad and harmful to one personally but harmful to society and the future of the whole world as well. That kind of realization enhances our determination to face and overcome them.

22. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- ① How to work your mind for happiness
- ② How to inhibit negative emotions
- ③ How to prioritize goals in mind
- ④ How to define mind and consciousness

23. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the above passage?

- ① Extrinsic factors are not always important to gain happiness
- ② The effects of bad emotions are not limited to an individual.
- ③ The Dalai Lama is a spiritual leader and Buddhist monk pursuing inner peace.
- ④ One's mind or consciousness consists of a variety of different thoughts.

24. Which of the following is most likely to appear next?
- ① The needs of mental factors
 - ② The second step to seek happiness
 - ③ The natural law accepted in Buddhism
 - ④ The internal changes that occur afterwards

(25-27)

Think of each million years since the beginning of the universe as a page in a book. Today that bookshelf of the Universe would hold 30 volumes of 450 pages each. The first 21 volumes would have nothing in them about life. Both DNA sequence and fossil evidence agree that the informational molecule DNA would have been born some time in volume 21, because archeobacteria, the first form of life, would appear in the sea in volume 22.

Bacteria would continue to be the only shape life took for volume 23 and 24 as well, though the ones emerging in volume 24 would change the planet's atmosphere to one rich oxygen by bacterial photosynthesis. Big-celled forms of life like paramecia and diatoms would appear for the first time in volume 25. Living things made of many big cells would appear in volume 27. Animals would remain in the seas where life had begun until the first forms of animal life that appeared on land, the first tetrapods, march on shore at the end of volume 29.

Dinosaurs would appear in the middle of volume 30. They would for the most part be wiped out by an asteroid on page 385. Only the last 65 pages of the last volume would have anything to say of significance about mammals like the cat. The last ancestor of both us and our nearest living relative, the chimp, would have lived and died only page 443 of the most recent volume, 17 million years ago. From that ancestor many other ancestral hominoid species would follow, each coming and going in the last 10 pages.

On the last tenth of the last page of that last volume humans would have a note about our emergence in Africa. And then, somewhere toward the last sentence would be the emergence of language, texts, and, in that mental world, thoughts and imaginary creatures like Alice in Wonderland.

25. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① Dinosaurs did not appear in the last volume.
 - ② The emergence of the land from sea is described at the end of volume 29.
 - ③ Bacteria began to change the planet's atmosphere at the end of volume 24.
 - ④ It is in volume 29 that the first forms of animal life appeared on land.

26. Why does the author compare the history universe to the books in thirty volumes?

- ① To present the prevailing cosmological model for the universe
- ② To explain how short the histories of living things and humans are
- ③ To show the thirty important phases of the evolvement of the universe
- ④ To give an example of how the universe is begun and formed

27. Which of the following is most likely to be inferred from the passage?

- ① Both DNA sequence and fossil evidence provide a piece of information on bacterial photosynthesis.
- ② Paramecium is one of the early forms of animal life.
- ③ The last ancestor of the cat and dinosaurs lived together for a moment.
- ④ Alice in Wonderland has something to do with our ancestral hominoid species.

(28-30)

Raymond Carver made poetry out of the prosaic. One critic wrote that he "revealed the strangeness concealed behind the banal," but what he really did was capture the wonderful idiosyncrasies of human behavior, the idiosyncrasies that exist amid the randomness of life's experiences. And human behavior, filled with all its mystery and inspiration, has always fascinated me.

I look at all of Carver's work as just one story, for his stories are all occurrences, all about things that just happen to people and cause their lives to take a turn. Maybe the bottom falls out. Maybe they have a near-miss with disaster. Maybe they just have to go on, knowing things they don't really want to know about one another. They're more about what you don't know rather than what you do know, and the reader fills in the gaps, while recognizing the undercurrents.

In formulating the mosaic of the film *Short Cuts*, which is based on these nine stories and the poem "Lemonade," I've tried to do the same thing—to give the audience one look. But the film could go on for ever, because it's like life—lifting the roof off the Weathers' home and seeing Stormy decimate his furniture with a skillsaw, then lifting off another roof, the Kaisers', or the Wymans', or the Shepherds', and seeing some different behavior.

We've taken liberties with Carver's work: characters have crossed over from one story to another; they connect by various linking devices; names may have changed. And though some purists and Carver fans may be upset, this film has been a serious

collaboration between the actors, my co-writer Frank Barhydt, and the Carver material in this collection.

28. Which of the following is not true about the author of the passage?
- ① The author is interested in Raymond Carver's stories.
 - ② The author is concerned with how to make a film out of Carver's poetry.
 - ③ The author has a consideration for Carver fans.
 - ④ The author regards his film as a collaboration with the actors and staffs.
29. The author mentions the families such as the Weathers, the Kaisers, the Wymans, or the Shepherds in order to
- ① explain how he keeps in touch with them
 - ② argue for the importance of family gatherings
 - ③ contrast their wonderful idiosyncrasies with his own strange experiences
 - ④ reveal the various idiosyncratic behaviors that exist amid our daily experiences
30. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- ① The author and Raymond Carver are close to each other.
 - ② Raymond Carver is a fan of the author's films.
 - ③ *Short Cuts* is a film adapted from Raymond Carver's literary works.
 - ④ The author is a film-maker who is highly faithful to Carver's original stories.