

## 국제학부(영어) 문제지

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◆ 유 의 사 항 ◆

1. 시험 시간은 50분임
2. 답안지와 문제지에 지원 모집단위, 수험번호, 성명을 반드시 검은색 펜으로 직접 기입하고 마킹을 할 것
3. 답안은 답안지의 해당 문항 번호에 검은색 펜으로 작성할 것
4. 연습은 문제지 여백을 이용할 것

감독위원



【1-3】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Choosing good names becomes more difficult when a firm markets internationally. Today, through the Internet, even small businesses often do business in several countries. Sometimes the leap from one language to another can be positive; the Chinese pictogram for the sounds of the name Coca-Cola contains the words for “delicious” and “leisure.” More often, though, a problem occurs. The ( a ) example of an international naming ( b ) is that of the General Motors car called the Nova. Named for an exploding star, the Nova was a reliable car, but its sales were never [A] brisk in Spanish-speaking countries. This was supposedly because Nova could be read as “no va” in Spanish, meaning “It does not go.” In German, the word “mist” means dirt or manure, so Country Mist makeup and the nasal spray Primatene Mist had to be renamed for the German market.

1. 위 글의 문맥상 ( a )와 ( b )에 들어갈 가장 적절한 낱말은?
  - ① classic - error
  - ② typical - mimicry
  - ③ commendable - gaffe
  - ④ sophisticated - juxtaposition
2. 위 글의 문맥상 밑줄 친 [A] brisk의 뜻과 가장 가까운 낱말은?
  - ① busy
  - ② fragile
  - ③ anticipated
  - ④ unprecedented
3. 위 글의 내용으로 가장 알맞은 것은?
  - ① Playing the name game is not yet a serious business for global companies.
  - ② Brand names should be globally identical for effective marketing and advertising.
  - ③ Product naming techniques are eventually concerned with the knowledge of products.
  - ④ Global marketers should consider any possible negative meanings of brand names in different languages.

【4-6】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Henry Ford’s organizational and technological innovations were, in many respects, a simple ( a ) of well-established trends. The corporate form of business organization, for example, had been perfected by the railroads throughout the nineteenth century, and had already spread, particularly after the wave of mergers, trust and cartel formation at the end of the century, to many industrial sectors (one third of US manufacturing assets were subject to merger in the years 1898-1902 alone). Ford likewise did little more than rationalize old technologies and a pre-existing detail division of labour, though by flowing the work to the [A] stationary worker he achieved dramatic gains in productivity.

F. W. Taylor’s *The Principles of Scientific Management*—an influential tract which described how labour productivity could be radically increased by ( b ) every labour process into component motions and organizing fragmented work tasks according to rigorous standards of time and motion study—had, after all, been published in 1911. And Taylor’s thinking has a long ancestry, going back via Gilbreth’s experiments of the 1890s to the works of mid-nineteenth century writers like Ure and Babbage, which Marx had found so revealing. The separation between management, conception, control, and execution (and all that this meant in terms of hierarchical social relations and de-skilling within the labour process) was also already well under way in many industries.

What was special about Ford (and what ultimately separates Fordism from Taylorism), was his vision, his explicit recognition that mass production meant mass consumption, a new system of the reproduction of labour power, a new politics of labour control and management, a new aesthetics and psychology, in short, a new kind of rationalized, modernist, and populist democratic society.

4. 위 글의 문맥 상 ( a )와 ( b )에 들어갈 가장 적절한 낱말은?
  - ① rendition - casting
  - ② disruption - bundling
  - ③ denial - disintegrating
  - ④ extension - breaking down
5. 다음 중 밑줄 친 [A] stationary 와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은?
  - ① vigilant
  - ② temporary
  - ③ not moving
  - ④ not disciplined
6. 다음 중 위 글의 내용으로 가장 알맞은 것은?
  - ① Gilbreth strongly believed in corporate power to regulate the economy as a whole.
  - ② Babbage predicted the arrival of a rationalized, modernist, and populist democratic society.
  - ③ Marx believed that corporate power would become a major impediment to the spread of Fordism.
  - ④ Taylorism allowed virtually no control to the worker over the design, pace, and scheduling of the production process.

【7-8】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The concept of a living library was created in Europe, where people of many different races and nations live together in communities. This situation often causes strong feelings of prejudice against immigrants or racial minority groups. A youth NGO, called Stop the Violence, thought that meeting and getting to know people face-to-face would help to break down stereotypes and encourage understanding. In 2000, they began a living library in Denmark. People became books and were [A] “lent out” to readers. Through conversations with the “books,” readers came to realize their own prejudices and misunderstandings.

It is important in a living library to realize that “books” should not be taken as representative figures of the group they belong to. Needless to say, even if they come from “the same shelf,” no two “books” are the same. Each one has its own personality and individuality. This is why “readers” find the “books” so interesting. What a “book” can say about his or her own unique experiences in society creates a stronger response in the “reader” than anything else. That may be a great step forward in trying to understand other people.

7. 밑줄 친 [A] “lent out”의 뜻과 가장 가까운 낱말은?

- ① limited
- ② recycled
- ③ borrowed
- ④ purchased

8. 위 글의 내용과 거리가 먼 것은?

- ① Candid conversations are prerequisite for the success of a living library.
- ② Each “book” can be regarded as a typical example of the group it belongs to.
- ③ The racial and national diversity in Europe led to the creation of a living library.
- ④ “Readers” can expect different stories from different “books” placed in “the same shelf.”

【9-11】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The intricate chemistry involved in photosynthesis, the process where plants use sunlight to ( a ) water and carbon dioxide into sugar, is the most effective solar energy conversion process on Earth. Researchers believe that mimicking parts of it could be the ( b ) to a limitless supply of clean power. The [A] untapped potential for using the sun’s rays is huge. All human activity for a year could be powered by the energy contained in the sunlight hitting the Earth in just one hour. Harnessing even a smallest amount of this to make electricity or useful fuels could satisfy the world’s increasing need for energy, predicted to double by 2050, without further endangering the climate. Most solar power systems use silicon wafer to generate electricity directly. But although costs are coming down, these are still expensive in many cases when compared with fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. At Imperial College London, researchers have embarked on a £1m project to study, and eventually mimic, photosynthesis. Part of this bio-mimicry project called “artificial leaf” involves working out exactly how leaves use sunlight to make useful molecules. The team then plans to build artificial system that can do the same to generate clean fuels such as hydrogen and methanol. These would then be used in fuel cells to make electricity or directly to power super-clean vehicles.

9. 위 글의 문맥 상 ( a )와 ( b )에 들어갈 가장 적절한 낱말은?

- ① convert - ticket
- ② split - compromise
- ③ combine - hinderance
- ④ synthesize - obstacle

10. 밑줄 친 [A] untapped의 뜻과 가장 가까운 것은?

- ① not used
- ② not viable
- ③ not audible
- ④ not predictable

11. 위 글의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것은?

- ① The proper application of biomimicry can give us many solutions for future energy.
- ② Our better understanding of nature is conducive to developing sustainable energy.
- ③ The inevitable exhaustion of fossil fuels in near future will lead us to explore to find alternatives.
- ④ The soaring demand in electricity should be met with renewable technologies with fewer environmental disadvantages.

【12-13】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Lady Constance Lytton's hunger strikes started in June 1909, throwing fried fish, bananas and hot milk out of the window of her cell. ( Ⓐ ) She had been locked up for taking part in suffragette protests, which demanded the right to vote. ( Ⓑ ) Asked what she would have for dinner, she replied: "My determination." To start with, going on hunger strike seemed a brilliant idea for securing early release from jail, since the British government did not want the women behind bars. ( Ⓒ ) Women were pinned down while prison doctors rammed long tubes into their nostrils or down their throats. ( Ⓓ ) The tubes were not always cleaned between feedings, and some women suffered chipped teeth, others permanently damaged digestion.

12. 위 글의 흐름으로 보아 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In September, the nature of their struggle changed when the government ordered a new policy of force-feeding.

- ① Ⓐ
- ② Ⓑ
- ③ Ⓒ
- ④ Ⓓ

13. 위 글의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것은?

- ① In the beginning, the hunger strike was set for an early release from the prison.
- ② It was only after September 1909 when the suffragettes were treated as criminals.
- ③ Before September 1909, the British government thought it was not civilized to keep the suffragettes in prison.
- ④ The British government's new policy of force-feeding posed another harsh challenge to the imprisoned suffragettes.

【14-15】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The discovery of a new continent? No, it's a floating island that was found in the Pacific. And, it's all trash! This has been called "the Great Pacific Garbage Patch."

Some of the trash comes from ships, but the vast majority of plastic garbage comes from the land. Plastic products like bottles and cups that we throw away in the street get washed away by the rain. They then travel into the sewers, into the rivers, and eventually, into the ocean. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is created by the Pacific currents pulling in the trash from North America and Asia. This process creates a continent-sized [A] swirl of junk.

According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the plastic that we find in the oceans is responsible for the deaths of more than a million birds every year. It is also responsible for the deaths of other marine life that lives in these areas. To make matters worse, this plastic island operates as a sponge that absorbs all kinds of persistent pollutants. It means that animals which live in these regions [B] ingest high levels of poisons. Through fishing, these poisons can easily be introduced into our food chain, which suggests that any damage we cause to the planet will return to harm us.

14. 밑줄 친 [A] swirl과 [B] ingest의 뜻과 가장 가까운 낱말은?

- ① gulp - invoke
- ② ranch - absorb
- ③ crumble - vomit
- ④ vortex - consume

15. 다음 중 위 글의 내용과 거리가 먼 것은?

- ① The size of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch can hardly be overlooked.
- ② The Great Pacific Garbage Patch endangers only the lives of ocean birds or animals.
- ③ The trash in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch originated from international sites.
- ④ Our lifestyle is crucially responsible for the increase of plastic garbage in the Pacific Ocean.

<영어 서술형>

【16】 다음 글에 제시된 "급진파 유행"(Radical Chic)과 "외계인 유행"(Alien Chic)에 대한 정의를 자신의 문장으로 요약하고, 구체적인 예를 들어서 필자의 입장에 대한 자신의 입장을 서술하시오. (총 300단어 내외)

In an essay first published in 1970, Tom Wolfe set out to expose "the essential double-track mentality" of what he named "Radical Chic," the phenomenon that saw wealthy residents of New York's more privileged neighbourhoods throwing spectacular *soirées* for poor and oppressed revolutionaries. Behind this apparent liberalism, Wolfe detected a more conservative impulse. There was, he concluded, a sense in which the rich and powerful legitimized themselves as such in the very act of supporting "worthy causes." The presence of the Black Panthers in the Bernsteins' Manhattan penthouse, for instance, actually reinforced the traditional distinction between "them" and "us." The season of Radical Chic was simply that: a season, "a trend, a fashion" which offered upper classes a touch of exoticism, seasoning, a glimpse of authentic soul. Contrary to first appearances, little had really changed.

I think that the same applies to what I am calling Alien Chic. It seems to me that the current celebration of extraterrestrials ends up, against all odds, reinforcing the principles of humanism. In short, "we" love aliens from a distance. While they invade "our" lives on a daily basis, "we" love "them," quite simply, as a "them." They were welcomed, celebrated, desired, but only ever *as aliens*. Their otherness remains, not least at the level of the signifier, which continued to mean, and to mean something substantially different from "human." Alien Chic, from this perspective, marks nothing new in the realm of power relations: an alien is still an alien.

(※ 주어진 답안지에 글을 쓰시오.)