

2025학년도 송실대학교 편입학 시험 문제 (인문계)

영 어

지망학과(부) :

수험번호 :

성명 :

문항배점 : [1-10] 1점 / [11-20] 1.5점 / [21-35] 2점 / [36-45] 2.5점 / [46-50] 4점

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

[1] The study of the Gothic ①offers a forum for ②discussing some of the key issues of American society, ③included gender and the nation's ④continuing drama of race.

[2] The conception of reality ①what the reform movement was based is nowhere more dramatically illustrated ②than in the activities of the New York City Tract Society, whose members, numbering in the thousands, ③attempted to help the city's poor by ④distributing a religious tract to every family in the city once a month.

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

[3] The government implemented new policies to _____ the negative effects of climate change on agriculture.

- ① encourage ② mitigate ③ neglect ④ amplify

[4] During the meeting, the manager asked the team to submit a _____ version for the final decision.

- ① premature ② obscure ③ detailed ④ disdainful

[5] The scientist was praised for her ability to simplify complex concepts into _____ terms for the public.

- ① simple ② ambiguous ③ condescending ④ distorted

[6] The teacher encouraged the students to _____ their ideas openly during the discussion.

- ① suppress ② express ③ surprise ④ discourage

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

[7] The protesters' demands were met with indifference by the authorities, who refused to address their concerns.

- ① empathy ② favor ③ disregard ④ hostility

[8] The new policy was met with skepticism by the public, as many doubted its effectiveness.

- ① approval ② distrust ③ interest ④ neutrality

[9] The company announced a remunerative deal that would significantly increase their annual revenue.

- ① lucrative ② questionable ③ complex ④ tentative

[10] The region is known for its arid climate, with very little rainfall throughout the year.

- ① extreme ② humid ③ fertile ④ dry

[11-13] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

The significance of a sensory act is not necessarily unitary. The way in which a doctor touches a patient during a physical examination, for example, may be taken as primarily a data-gathering process or may have personal meaning for the participants. However, as we will examine on medicine, it also has a particular social history and an important symbolic significance.

Even sensory acts that have recognized social functions have many shades of meaning. A handshake may be variously interpreted as a gesture of friendliness, an attempt to dominate, an act of condescension, an invitation to intimacy, a show of equality, a bridging of differences, the sealing of a contract, or a (A)breach of etiquette. When the Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard shook hands with Queen Elizabeth II instead of curtsying she was technically committing a breach of etiquette. Within the cultural context of Australia's former status as a British colony,

however, what might seem like a simple social gaffe was instead an important symbolic gesture of equality and modernity. When Queen Elizabeth shook hands with a former commander of the Irish Republican Army, the act had very different connotations: it was seen as a dramatic act of reconciliation, "the ultimate handshake" between persons representing two old enemies.

If the eighteenth-century wit Sydney Smith is a reliable guide, a considerable variety of handshaking styles and significations existed in his day. As Constance Classen points out, the "high official" handshake consisted of "a rapid short shake, near the chin," and in the clerical handshake only one finger was held out, while in the "rustic handshake," "your hand is seized in an iron grasp, betokening rude health, warm heart and a distance from the Metropolis; but producing a sense of relief on your part when you find your hand released and your fingers unbroken." The range of connotations that can be communicated by a simple handshake demonstrates that tactile acts are not simply the physical labour that allows us to engage in other socially meaningful acts, such as writing books or creating art, but potentially highly meaningful in themselves.

[11] Which of the following best replaces (A)?

- ① result ② violation ③ abiding ④ inflammation

[12] Which of the following are NOT mentioned as social functions of a handshake?

- ① a sign of affection
② a display of deception
③ a manifestation of reconciliation
④ a demonstration of power

[13] Which of the following would best describe the purpose of this writing?

- ① to show a unitary sense of a handshake
② to introduce various types of body gestures
③ to correct the Queen Elizabeth's style of handshaking
④ to explain the diverse roles of tactile acts

[14-15] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

There is another feather—or rather collection of feathers—kept in a box at the headquarters of Britain's biggest conservation charity. They tell a different, yet equally symbolic story. These feathers are not public display. If you make an appointment to view the archives of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), and if you are lucky enough to gain entrance, this box might (or might not) be brought out to you by the librarian. The RSPB is a (A)beheemoth—a charity with over 1.1 million members, 224 nature reserves spread over 160,000 hectares, 2,000 staff and some 12,000 volunteers. It has an annual income of over £140 million and it wields great political power. Its business today is international nature conservation, whether peregrine falcons, pygmy fruit bats or Sumatran rhinos. But its leading figures tend to be bird lovers—and the majority of these have, historically, been men. In Britain, birds tend to belong, instinctively it seems, to the boys.

It was not always so. The RSPB was founded by women—women with an unusually singular purpose. There were going to stamp out the fashion for feathers in hats. For half a century, from the 1870s to 1920s, wild bird species were systematically slaughtered around the world for the millinery trade in one of the most lucrative commodity markets on earth. At its peak, the trade was worth a staggering £20 million a year to Britain—

around £204 million in today's money. In 1891, as the insatiable fashion for feathers stepped up yet another gear, two exclusively women's groups—one in Crydon, one in Manchester—banded together to save the birds. They gave themselves an ambitious title—the Society for the Protection of Birds—and their determination was rewarded with a Royal Charter in 1904.

[14] Which of the following is closest in meaning to (A)?

- ① inactive institution ② strict association
- ③ large organization ④ intimate relation

[15] Which of the following is true about the RSPB?

- ① It had collected diverse feathers for easy public access.
- ② It had preserved and protected only bird feathers.
- ③ It had made profits in the international trade of feathers.
- ④ It had shown its interests in conflict with women wearing hats with feathers.

[16-18] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Moni the chimpanzee, newly arrived at the Dutch zoo, unexpectedly lost her baby. Zoë Goldsborough, a graduate student studying chimp jealousy, discovered Moni one winter morning sitting alone on a high tree stump, cradling carefully something (A)_____ in her arms. Upon closer inspection, Goldsborough realized it was a lifeless newborn. The keepers, initially skeptical, tried unsuccessfully to take the baby from Moni.

Another female chimp named Tushi, who had previously experienced a miscarriage, began lingering near Moni. Tushi had gained fame years before for (B)_____ a drone during a documentary filming. For two days, she stayed close to Moni, who continued holding the tiny body. Eventually, during a struggle with the keepers, the baby fell from Moni's grasp, and Tushi grabbed it, refusing to return it. This led to Moni becoming extremely distressed, especially when the keepers isolated Tushi in a separate room.

Goldsborough struggled to interpret their behavior. While Moni seemed driven by maternal attachment, a feeling humans readily understand, Tushi might have been responding to memories of her own loss. However, it remained unclear whether either chimp truly comprehended the baby's death. They may have believed the baby would revive. This uncertainty is notable, considering chimpanzees are among our closest relatives in the animal kingdom.

[16] Which title best captures the main theme of this text?

- ① The Complex Emotions of Zoo Chimpanzees
- ② Understanding Death: A Human Perspective
- ③ Maternal Instincts in Captive Chimps
- ④ A Graduate Student's Zoo Observations

[17] In blank (A), which expression best completes the text?

- ① lively ② motionless
- ③ friendly ④ litigious

[18] Which of the following best fits in (B)?

- ① attacking ② simmering ③ rotting ④ trespassing

[19-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

There is no near-contemporary source of Anglo-Saxon origin. The reason is obvious enough: the Germanic peoples were illiterate during their first two centuries in Britain. So their early fortunes can only be glimpsed through the hostile eyes of Britons, through the ill-informed eyes of foreigners, and by means of their own half-remembered traditions. Until the late sixth century, informed guesswork must make do for history.

Archaeology provides the first clue, for it shows that there were Germanic warriors in Britain some years before 410. Late Roman cemeteries, especially along the Lower Thames Valley from Oxfordshire to the Essex coast, have produced burials with

belt-fittings of a type worn by Frankish and Saxon mercenaries in the Roman army. If such troops were settled in Britain, as they certainly were in Gaul, the mid-fifth-century invaders may have joined relatives who had come two or three generations back. Sunken huts with gable-posts are characteristic of English settlement in the fifth and sixth centuries, and over two hundred of these have been found at a huge site near Mucking on the Thames estuary. It has been suggested that this complex housed mercenaries who were settled in c. 400 to guard the approach to London. If so, the continuous history of Anglo-Saxon settlement begins under Roman rule.

The English of later centuries dated their ancestors' arrival some decades after this, and it does seem to have been from the 430s onwards that Germanic settlers arrived in large numbers. Before considering this remarkable process, it must be asked who the invaders were and what they were like. The first question is answered, almost as well as any modern scholar can answer it, in a startlingly well-informed passage quoted by Bede from an unknown source: "They came from three very powerful Germanic tribes, the Saxons, Angles and Jutes."

[19] Which of the following is true?

- ① Late Roman cemeteries were exclusively for the Roman warriors.
- ② Roman relics display the presence of German traders in 400.
- ③ Roman warriors appear to wear belt-fittings, living in sunken huts with gable-posts around 400.
- ④ The invaders are easily identified as the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes.

[20] Which of the following would be the purpose?

- ① to contrast the two different histories about the origin of the Germanic people
- ② to reveal the Anglo-Saxon settlement beginning under Gaulish rule
- ③ to correct the evidence from the Roman cemeteries
- ④ to explain the lack of historical records about the Germanic invasion

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

What made English the world language? Behind its success story there are two main factors: first, the expansion and influence of British colonial power—by the late nineteenth century the British Empire covered a considerable part of the earth's land surface, and subjects of the British monarch totalled nearly a quarter of the world's population; second, the status of the United States of America as the leading economic, military and scientific power of the twentieth century.

And there are yet other contributing factors. One is the increasing need for international communication as a result of modern technology: such innovations as the telephone, radio, television, jetliner transport and computers each introduced a step-change in the potential for international communication. Air traffic controllers all over the world use English when talking to pilots, whether Russian or Danish or Chinese, and whether at John F. Kennedy or Schiphol or Narita airport. And, of course, in information technology, (A)American English is king.

Yet another factor: in countries or groups of countries where people have several or many different first languages, English may be the preferred lingua franca because it is felt to be neutral ground. In the global economy, many multinationals have adopted English as the workplace vernacular. Half of all Russian business is said to be conducted in English. In the European Union (EU), the practical "working language" in communication across language barriers is usually English, often reluctantly adopted as the only language that is sufficiently widely used. Across the EU (excluding the British Isles), nine out of ten students choose to study English as a foreign language. English is said to permeate EU institutional activities and many areas of cultural and economic life more and more thoroughly. Today, it

is hardly possible to pursue an international career without English. As a window on the world, English is looked upon as the best means to achieve economic, social and political success.

[21] Which of the following is best for the title?

- ① The Lingua Franca Paradox: English's Reluctant Dominance in a Multilingual World
- ② The Power of British Empire: The Sole Engine of English Language Proliferation
- ③ English Ascendant: Historical Imperialism, Economic Power, and Technological Necessity
- ④ Global Vernacular: The Structure of the English Language

[22] Which of the following best interprets (A)?

- ① American media subtly colonizes global digital discourse.
- ② American English dominates IT, not all global communication.
- ③ Organizations strategically promote American English globally.
- ④ American English naturally emerges as dialect of innovation.

[23] Which of the following is true?

- ① English replaces local languages in all EU communication.
- ② EU reluctantly adopts English, yet it's widely studied and pervasive.
- ③ Tech drives English spread; history, economy less important.
- ④ English creates uniform global linguistic standard.

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

In his previous life, João—a chubby man with pointy ears and arched black eyebrows—had been stern and serious, prone to squirreling money away. But after suffering a health crisis in 1990, at age 49, he wanted to live differently. “I saw death from close up,” he would often say. “Now I want to be in high spirits.” And nothing made him happier than giving. To those who didn't know him well, he must have seemed like the embodiment of selflessness—the Saint Francis of Rio de Janeiro.

What's most interesting about João's story, though, is that his new outlook resulted not from a spiritual awakening but from brain damage caused by a stroke. Among other symptoms, he became a chronic insomniac and lost his sex drive; he started forgetting things and had trouble focusing; his movements slowed. And, his neurologist says, he became “pathologically generous”—compulsively driven to give. His carefree attitude toward money led to confrontations with his family, especially his brother-in-law, who co-owned the french-fry cart. But even when his family berated him, and the cart went out of business, and he was reduced to living on his mother's pension, João refused to stop. Giving simply made him too happy. (João died of kidney failure in 1999. His doctor provided only his first name, to protect the family's privacy.)

The history of neuroscience is littered with patients whose behavior changed in bizarre ways after they suffered brain damage. Some people could no longer recognize animals, or couldn't speak but could still sing. For neuroscientists, these cases offer opportunities: by studying how people's behaviors change after brain injuries, they gain insight into what role the injured areas play in everyday tasks. And so it was with João—researchers hoped that his compulsive giving could shed light on normal generosity, helping them understand why human beings give and why, biologically, giving feels good.

[24] What triggered João's transformation into a pathologically generous person?

- ① a spiritual awakening ② brain damage caused by a stroke
- ③ financial success ④ a new career opportunity

[25] Which of the following was NOT a symptom João experienced after his stroke?

- ① chronic insomnia ② trouble focusing
- ③ increased sex drive ④ slower movements

[26] João's story became an opportunity for neuroscientists to study how brain injuries can affect behavior, offering insights into why humans _____.

- ① enjoy being generous
- ② sing when they cannot speak
- ③ recognize animals differently
- ④ recover from strokes

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

A deep childhood bond, a lingering longing and the concept of “inyeon” form the backdrop of *Past Lives*—an achingly beautiful epic love story about two Korean childhood sweethearts who reconnect decades later—which was this year's breakout hit at the Sundance Film Festival. But just what is inyeon? The Korean word refers to (A)“something special” between two people, explained *Past Lives* writer/director Celine Song. The South Korean-born Canadian playwright and filmmaker said that having an inyeon means “you are connected to each other in lives before this one and also that you will be connected in the lives after this one. And in every lifetime, it's going to mean something a little different.” The word inyeon first appeared in 1281 in *Samgukyusa*, a collection of legends, folktales and historical accounts relating to the ancient Three Kingdoms of Korea (Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla), according to Jennifer Jung-Kim, a lecturer at UCLA in Korean and East Asian studies. “It is a Buddhist term, so it likely was used even for centuries before then,” she said. Christina Hong Huber, a Korean American licensed clinical psychologist, expanded, saying that inyeon is “a powerful and appealing notion that two people are destined to meet, possibly over multiple lifetimes.” Indeed, the film's heroine, Nora (played by Greta Lee), tells her future husband Arthur (John Magaro) one evening: “It's an inyeon if two strangers even walk by each other in the street and their clothes accidentally brush, because it means there must have been something between them in their past lives. If two people get married, they say it's because there are then 8,000 layers of inyeon over 8,000 lifetimes.” The pair go on to marry in Manhattan after meeting at a writers' retreat. Inyeon, written as 인연 in Korean, was derived from the Sanskrit words *hetu* and *pratyay*. “It can be understood as the sum of one's actions that directly and indirectly lead to a specific reaction,” Jung-Kim noted. Essentially, inyeon means fate, karma or destiny, the lecturer concluded.

[27] Which of the following is best for the title?

- ① Inyeon: Karmic Threads Weaving Past and Present Lives
- ② The Science of Destiny: Concealing Inyeon's Genetic Code
- ③ Inyeon in Hollywood: Revolutionizing American Cinema
- ④ Linguistic Origins: The Etymology of Inyeon in Modern Korean

[28] Which of the following best interprets (A)?

- ① karmic attraction between individuals in the present life
- ② predestined connection across multiple lives, from brief to profound
- ③ fate intertwining two lives into an intense romantic bond
- ④ spiritual kinship from childhood, persisting as lifelong affinity

[29] Which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- ① the potential tension between inyeon and individual agency in shaping one's life trajectory
- ② the linguistic evolution of inyeon from its Sanskrit roots to its current usage in Korean culture
- ③ the application of inyeon to non-romantic relationships and platonic encounters in daily life
- ④ the first introduction of inyeon in ancient Korean literature

[30-32] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Plants died, generation after generation, for millions of years. They died in swamps where they could not decay, instead sinking and accumulating into layers of peat that were eventually squeezed and pressed into harder and drier layers of coal. Three-hundred million years later, about 1,100 years before the present, the ground above those long-dead plants was within the area claimed by the first kings of England. Because of these two developments, one geological and one historical, we can talk about England's coal deposits. People living above and on these deposits, most easily accessible along the valleys of the Tyne and Wear Rivers near to the city of Newcastle, had been using them for unknown centuries when they started to ship some southwards during the thirteenth century. The growing city of London, where so many English people came during the long reign of Queen Elizabeth, soon used more of this coal than anywhere else.

Coal, London's people found, was a remarkable resource—we could equally call it a gift—but a gift that also brought heavy costs. Many of these costs fell on those who earned their livings transforming this coal inside the ground into something that could be burned in a fireplace or furnace. Coal mining offered wages to people in areas with cold climates, poor soils and no large cities, but it might have been nearly intolerable work. (A)_____ descended into the dark earth—increasingly far downwards as mines were progressively deepened—crouching and lying down as they hacked the coal away. Others, often their wives or children, then carried or pulled it in baskets upwards towards the light of day, returning again and again for more. Under the best of conditions this must have been very hard work indeed, and conditions must have been very often beset by difficulties like bumpy or wet surfaces. Sometimes, and it is impossible to know how often, roofs collapsed or gases caught fire. We know of a few such mine disasters because outsiders or visitors described them, but most must have been unrecorded.

[30] What would be the best title?

- ① The Use of Dead Plants
- ② The Investment in Coal Mining
- ③ The Altering Trend of Coal Consumption
- ④ The Condition of Mining

[31] Which of the following best fits in (A)?

- ① inspectors ② laborers ③ women and children ④ buyers

[32] Which of the following is true?

- ① English Kings capitalized on the findings of coal deposits.
- ② Londoners had used coal most in the Elizabethan period.
- ③ People hired in coal mines make more profit than anywhere.
- ④ Mine disasters had been well documented.

[33-35] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

One thing we notice, comparing the varieties of English now spoken in the United States with those in Britain, is that there is much less variation between one speaker and another, sometimes even if they live on opposite sides of the vast American continent. (A)_____, Britain, where English has been established for 1,500 years, shows noticeable differences between the speech of neighbouring counties or even neighbouring cities. To take an extreme case, one of the present authors has had the experience of taking a two-and-a-half-hour train journey north from Lancaster to Glasgow, and finding the speech of his taxi-driver, a friendly conversationalist, totally incomprehensible. To take the opposite case, a native of California can speak to a native of Ohio, born and brought up 2,000 miles to the east, without either of them noticing major differences of dialect or accent.

This difference is not difficult to explain. Over the centuries, most people in the British Isles have spent all their lives in the

localities where they were born. Until the nineteenth century, there was comparatively little movement and mixing of population, even though the British Isles are small enough to fit comfortably inside the single American state of Texas. But in the United States, where the nineteenth century saw an enormous expansion and movement of the English-speaking population, a life of exploring new opportunities in new regions has been traditional and normal. By the standards of world history, the new states of the Midwest and the Far West were settled in an amazingly short period of time, aided by the speed of transportation by rail. It is no surprise that the areas of the United States that do show noticeable variation of dialect are close to the eastern seaboard, in the 13 original states that won independence from Britain. These states were settled before the advent of modern communications, and in them are the well-known dialectal areas of New England (the Northeast) and the Southern States (the "Old South").

[33] Which of the following is best for the title?

- ① English in Crisis: Homogeneity vs. Diversity
- ② American English: Evolution from British Roots
- ③ History of English: Immigration and Railroad
- ④ Nomadism vs. Rootedness: US and UK Linguistic Patterns

[34] Which of the following best fits in (A)?

- ① Therefore ② In addition
- ③ By contrast ④ For instance

[35] Which of the following is true?

- ① Longer English usage leads to linguistic homogeneity.
- ② Rapid settlement creates distinct regional dialects.
- ③ Geographical size determines linguistic variation.
- ④ Limited mobility fosters speech pattern differences.

[36-37] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Global anthropogenic impacts, such as increases in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and disturbance to the nitrogen cycle, do not just happen but are consequences, intended or otherwise, of *decisions* taken by human minds. In nature, as we have always understood it, the (A)*forces* of nature are unconscious and involuntary; no decisions are made, so to comprehend humanity as a geological force we need to consider its distinctive quality, its (1)*volitional* element. Humankind is perhaps better described not as a geological force but as a geological power, because we have to consider its ability to make decisions as well as its ability to transform matter. Unlike forces of nature, it is a power that can be withheld as well as exercised.

So for the first time in Earth's 4.5 billion-year history we have a non-physical (B)*force* (which brings about physical effects) mixed in with physical forces, although it is not so much *added* to the pre-existing natural (C)*forces* but in some sense *infuses* them and modifies their operation. And this new force can be integrated only imperfectly into the system of geodynamics used to explain the geological evolution of the planet. The uncertainty about how this new force will behave is the primary reason for the wide variation in projections of global warming over the twenty-first century. And it now seems certain that as long as humans are on the planet all future epochs, eras, periods, and so on will be hybrids of physical (D)*forces* and this new power. No wonder there has been deep uneasiness in some sections of the geology profession about adding this weird division to official geochronology.

[36] Which of the following is closest meaning to (1)?

- ① willful ② dissenting ③ consenting ④ forced

[37] Which of the following is DIFFERENT from the others?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[38-39] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)
Facial-recognition systems use artificial intelligence (AI) to match images to identities. Retrospective facial recognition of the sort being used to pursue rioters compares CCTV footage with suspects; real-time use involves live images being compared with the faces of people who have been placed on “watch lists.” The technology was used during King Charles’s coronation in 2023. Last year the South Wales Police scanned the faces of more than 819,000 people. In Haringey in north London, around 133 facial scans are performed every minute.

Surveys suggest that Britons accept the arguments for facial recognition. A poll taken in March by the Centre for Emerging Technology and Security and the Alan Turing Institute found that 60% of Britons are comfortable with the police’s use of the technology in real time to identify criminals in a crowd. That share is likely to have risen as a result of the riots. Scouring images to find troublemakers takes a lot longer if only humans are involved. The South Wales police force identifies 200 suspects every month using the technology; without facial recognition it takes 14 days on average to find a suspect. Sir Keir Starmer, the prime minister, has pledged to increase use of the technology in response to the disorder this summer.

That adds urgency to questions about how it is regulated. The Investigatory Powers Act, which regulates some forms of surveillance, was recently amended to allow government agencies to use AI to process data sets when there is “no expectation of privacy.” But Karen Yeung, a professor of law at Birmingham University, points out that there is no legislation specifically covering facial recognition. “Police forces are guided by a complex patchwork of regulation, which in effect means there is little oversight on the use of the technology.”

[38] What is one of the primary benefits of using facial-recognition technology in law enforcement?

- ① It enables faster identification of suspects compared to human efforts alone.
- ② It eliminates the need for CCTV cameras.
- ③ It reduces the overall cost of law enforcement.
- ④ It ensures complete privacy for individuals.

[39] What is a key concern regarding the regulation of facial-recognition technology?

- ① The Investigatory Powers Act bans its use entirely.
- ② There is no public support for its use by the police.
- ③ The technology is unable to match images to identities accurately.
- ④ There is no legislation specifically governing facial-recognition technology.

[40-42] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

The Malagasy baobab tree, with its distinctive thick trunks and small branches, is a unique feature of Madagascar’s landscape. Surprisingly, this tree has persisted despite facing a significant challenge: the extinction of its primary seed dispersers. Scientists believe that giant tortoises and gorilla-sized giant lemurs, which once roamed the island, were crucial for spreading the baobab’s large seeds. With their extinction over a thousand years ago due to human activity, the baobab’s survival seemed unlikely. However, research conducted by Seheny Andriantsaralaza at the University of Antananarivo in Madagascar and Onja Razafindratsima at the University of California, Berkeley, has shed light on how these trees have managed to endure.

The researchers and their team conducted fieldwork in western Madagascar, monitoring 15 tree canopies to identify potential new seed dispersers. They employed various methods, including camera traps placed near seed-containing fruits on the ground and examination of animal feces for seeds. Their findings, published in the journal *Biotropica*, revealed that a native rodent, the western tuft-tailed rat, interacted with the baobab fruits. Camera footage captured these rats handling whole fruits

on several occasions. Although the cameras didn’t record the rats opening the fruits, the team discovered 13 chewed fruits with missing seeds, indicating seed removal by an animal.

Further investigation yielded crucial evidence: baobab seeds were found in seven different piles of bush-pig dung. This discovery is particularly ironic, as bush pigs are believed to have been introduced to Madagascar by humans between 1,000 and 5,000 years ago, coinciding with the extinction of the original seed dispersers. The bush pigs’ arrival proved to be a stroke of luck for the baobabs. Studies have confirmed that the passage through the bush pigs’ digestive system does not negatively impact seed germination.

This finding highlights the complex role of introduced species in ecosystems. While often viewed negatively, the Malagasy bush pigs have become essential for the survival of a native species. Similar relationships are suspected in other regions, such as the potential role of European rabbits in seed dispersal for plants lacking native distributors in South America. Dr. Andriantsaralaza suggests that a comprehensive assessment of the ecological role of introduced species is necessary before considering eradication efforts. This research underscores the intricate and sometimes unexpected interactions within ecosystems.

[40] What was the primary challenge faced by the Malagasy baobab tree?

- ① the extinction of its original seed dispersers
- ② competition from other tree species
- ③ climate change and habitat loss
- ④ disease and infestation

[41] What surprising discovery did the researchers make regarding the baobab seeds?

- ① They could germinate without passing through an animal’s digestive system.
- ② They were dispersed by wind currents.
- ③ They were being consumed by insects.
- ④ They were found in bush-pig dung.

[42] What is the main point Dr. Andriantsaralaza makes about introduced species?

- ① Their ecological roles should be carefully studied before considering eradication.
- ② They should be eradicated immediately to protect native species.
- ③ They rarely have any significant impact on native ecosystems.
- ④ They are always harmful to native ecosystems.

[43-45] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

As party invitations fill our calendars and chocolate ads take over our screens during the holiday season, temptations to indulge can feel omnipresent and all-powerful. But this year a neologism is taking over social media that puts a name to this kind of distraction: “food noise.” This trendy (A)term could transform the way people see weight loss, turning what for decades has been an internal battle of willpower into an external problem with biological and psychological roots that scientists are only beginning to understand. Contributing to this shift is the widespread adoption of weight loss drugs like Ozempic. Given the way these drugs work, it’s not surprising that they quiet thoughts about food: they imitate the hormone GLP-1, which makes people feel full, in addition to slowing the emptying of the stomach and increasing insulin production to control blood sugar. As a result, many users report fewer urges to eat something sugary, fast. They fixate on food less, and so they’re less vulnerable near the dessert table. But the reasons people have grasped onto the term “food noise” to describe what was once considered a mere test of willpower are more complex. Dr. Travis Masterson and Daisuke Hayashi at Penn State University published the first study on food noise in the journal *Nutrients* last year, recommending that medical professionals

adopt the (B)term to describe an increased susceptibility to eating cues, “leading to food-related intrusive thoughts and maladaptive eating behaviors.” While responding to cues to eat is normal—in evolutionary (C)terms, those who find food are more likely to survive and pass on their genes—people who struggle with food noise experience a state “where it has become problematic and maybe difficult to overcome those feelings and thoughts,” Masterson said. Hayashi, who is conducting research into the viral spread of the (D)term on TikTok, said “food noise” took off last year, around the time when GLP-1 drugs were beginning to be prescribed more widely after many versions were approved by the FDA for weight loss in 2021.

[43] Which of the following is best for the title?

- ① Food Noise: The New Buzzword Reshaping Our Understanding of Weight Loss
- ② Ozempic and GLP-1 Drugs: A Revolution in Appetite Control
- ③ The Evolution of Willpower: From Internal Struggle to External Factors
- ④ Holiday Temptations: Navigating the Season of Indulgence

[44] Which one of the following does NOT refer to the same thing?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[45] Which of the following is true?

- ① “Food noise” shifts the perception of weight loss from an internal to an external issue.
- ② Ozempic eliminates “food noise” by manipulating brain reward centers.
- ③ Medical professionals coined “food noise” to describe GLP-1 drug efficacy.
- ④ “Food noise” research predates and led to GLP-1 drug development.

[46-47] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)

Our constitution does not copy the laws of neighbouring states; we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. Its administration (A)_____; this is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if no social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the obscurity of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life. There, far from exercising a jealous surveillance over each other, we do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbour for doing what he likes, or even to indulge in those injurious looks which cannot fail to be offensive, although they inflict no positive penalty. But all this ease in our private relations does not make us lawless as citizens. Against this fear is our chief safeguard, teaching us to obey the magistrates and the laws, particularly such as regard the protection of the injured, whether they are actually on the statute book, or belong to that code which, although unwritten, yet cannot be broken without acknowledged disgrace.

[46] Which of the following best completes (A)?

- ① favors aristocratic traditions
- ② favors the many instead of the few
- ③ falls into the hands of privileged few
- ④ follows strict hierarchical principles

[47] What is the relationship between social standing and public advancement?

- ① Social standing is the primary factor in public advancement.
- ② Public advancement depends solely on wealth and class.
- ③ Merit determines advancement regardless of class considerations.
- ④ Public advancement is restricted to those of noble birth.

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

Where do pesticides fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now contaminate soil, water, and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. (1) Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly (A)distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can precipitate acute poisoning. (2) But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, spraymen, pilots, and others exposed to appreciable quantities of pesticides is tragic and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with (7)the delayed effects of absorbing small amount of the pesticides that invisibly contaminate our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are (B)cumulative over long periods of time, and that the hazard to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures (C)receiving throughout his lifetime. (3) It is human nature to shrug off what may seem to us a vague threat of future disaster. “Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious manifestations,” says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos, “yet some of their worst enemies creep on them unobtrusively.”

But there is also an ecology of the world within our bodies. (4) In this unseen world (D)minute causes produce mighty effects; the effect, moreover, is often seemingly unrelated to the cause, appearing in a part of the body remote from the area where the original injury was sustained. When one is concerned with the mysterious and wonderful functioning of the human body, cause and effect are seldom simple and easily demonstrated relationships. They may be widely separated both in space and time. To discover the agent of disease and death depends on a patient piecing together of many seemingly distinct and unrelated facts developed through a vast amount of research in widely separated fields.

[48] Which of the following is grammatically NOT correct?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[49] Which of the following best fits in?

For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored.

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4)

[50] Which of the following would best explain (7)?

- ① Humans could be poisoned by toxic spill of pesticides.
- ② Humans exposed to pesticide can face sudden illness and immediate death.
- ③ Humans can find the agent of disease and death by themselves.
- ④ Humans cannot trace the original cause of health crisis.

<수고하셨습니다>