

2012학년도 송실대학교 편입학 시험 문제



[본 기출문제에 관한 저작권은 송실대학교에 있습니다.]

2012학년도 숭실대학교 편입학 시험 문제(인문계)

영 어(A형)

지망학과(부) :

수험번호 :

성명 :

문항배점 : [1-10] 1점 / [11-20] 1.5점 / [21-35] 2.0점 / [36-45] 2.5점 / [46-50] 4점

[1-3] Choose the one that is grammatically or lexically NOT correct. (문항 당 1점)

[1] Air Force One was ① due to land in Washington ② in Tuesday morning after an overnight flight from the island of Oahu. The president is returning from vacation ③ the same day Republican presidential candidates square off in the Iowa caucuses, the first ④ nominating contest of the 2012 campaign.

[2] The integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches ① in a study of medical dialogue is not ② without controversy. Indeed, a debate of longstanding intensity has centered ③ on the perception ④ which these approaches reflect incompatible scientific paradigms.

[3] He looks ① dazed, his eyes wide ② open but ③ sees nothing ahead of him. Perhaps it is all hindsight now for Saif al-Islam Gaddafi, 39, the son and would-be heir of the recently and violently ④ deceased Muammar, as he sits in detention in western Libya.

[4-7] Choose the most appropriate expression for each blank. (문항 당 1점)

[4] A lot of these proposals that he's made are ideas that were first proposed by Republicans, who are all of a sudden now against them and seem to be against them just because Democrats are _____ them.

- ① against ② for ③ with ④ without

[5] There's sweetness in the lies parents tell their kids, which is a very good thing, since they tell a lot of them. Yes, that indecipherable crayon scribble looks exactly like Grandma. No, I didn't put that tooth-fairy money under your pillow. The fibs may differ depending on the family. But from clan to clan, culture to culture, there's one _____ tale nearly all parents tell, and they tell it repeatedly: "We do not have a favorite child."

- ① fairy ② funny ③ tall ④ white

[6] Steve Jobs remade the world as completely as any single human being ever has, but he had no business doing it. He wasn't _____. He wasn't a computer scientist. He had no training as a hardware engineer or an industrial designer. He had a semester at Reed College and a stint at an ashram in India.

- ① famous ② intelligent ③ rich ④ qualified

[7] With annual sales of \$6.5 billion from more than 100 _____ brands, Jarden Corp. of Rye, N.Y., is what used to be known as a conglomerate. It makes, among other things, canning jars, matches, skis, toasters, rope, tents, apparel, fishing gear, sponges, baseball bats and football helmet.

- ① campground ② diverse
③ luxurious ④ recreational

[8-10] Choose the expression that has the closest meaning to the underlined part. (문항 당 1점)

[8] With so many of the world's economies in tatters, the combined might of China and India could spearhead global growth in the coming decades.

- ① endanger ② lead ③ slow down ④ speed up

[9] The many thousands of Egyptians queueing patiently outside

balloting stations for the elections that began on Nov. 28, 2011 knew they were making history: for the first time in living memory, they were being asked to vote without already knowing the outcome--a happy contrast with the electoral farces staged by the regime of ousted President Hosni Mubarak.

- ① reform ② coup ③ process ④ comedy

[10] Harry Truman famously placed a plaque on his White House desk that read THE BUCK STOPS HERE. The motto was a pledge of the President's commitment to the U.S., an admission that responsibility for the country rested right there, in that office, on his head.

- ① America should be the greatest country in the world.
② This is the center of the world power.
③ America should remain a wealthy country.
④ I have to take responsibility.

[11-12] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (문항 당 1.5점)

A number of hormones are likely to be circulating through the body at any given time. Although present in very low concentrations, hormones are extremely powerful molecules, able to cause sweeping changes. So obviously, they must be under some form of closely coordinated control if the body is to avoid complete chaos. Much of this coordination is afforded by the nature of hormonal control itself.

To begin, although hormones may circulate widely in the animal, they elicit responses only in specific target cells. Hormones encounter a variety of cells in their travels and in such a system it is up to the cell to identify the messenger. The identification is accomplished by the presence of very specific receptor sites on or in the target cells, sites that are able to bind only with certain hormonal molecules.

The precision of hormonal control is also made possible by the brevity of the chemical's existence. Hormones remain active in many cases for less than an hour and are usually enzymatically degraded after they have stimulated the target cell. The short hormonal lifetime is quite essential; after all, it wouldn't do to have every hormonal response repeated endlessly. Further, the rapid degradation of hormones enables the body to promote both rapid, short-term effects, such as the familiar urgent responses to danger, and longer term effects, such as those involving growth and development. The short-term effect is accomplished through a burst of hormone release.

[11] Which of the following is best for the topic?

- ① hormonal control ② hormonal response
③ hormonal lifetime ④ hormonal interactions

[12] According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Most hormones are short-lived.
② The number of hormones is very small.
③ Hormones can identify their target cells.
④ Hormones are present in high concentration.

[13-15] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (문항 당 1.5점)

I listened to a discussion about the airline industry in the "new growth markets of the 21st century" at the World Travel Market in London yesterday. There was lots of talk, as you might expect, about the increasing business that the likes of China, India and Brazil will bring to the world's airlines in the

years ahead and the efforts they are making to modernize their aviation infrastructure.

China, in particular, is making prodigious efforts to bring its airports up to first-world levels. According to *China Daily*, between 2011 and 2015 China will "expand as many as 91 of its existing 175 airports, while 56 new ones have been planned and 16 earmarked for relocation." The cost of this work should be around 1.5 trillion yuan (\$237 billion).

Compare China's largesse with the approach to growth being adopted here in Britain. Plans for a third runway at Heathrow are dead, and the idea of a badly needed new London airport to the east of the city has yet to receive concrete backing from any of the main political parties.

The panelists seemed to suggest that the differing approaches showed China was making efforts to welcome business--and specifically travelers--while Britain was dithering on the sidelines. But I think that's unfair. China can build 56 airports and expand 91 more for \$237 billion. The widely (1) mooted cost of a single new airport in south-east England is over a quarter of that: £40 billion (\$65 billion).

Furthermore, China has foreign reserves exceeding \$3.2trillion, an economy growing at over 9% a year, and no environmentalist lobby loudly opposing airport development. Some countries can welcome growing numbers of visitors rather more easily than others.

[13] According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Britain has less foreign reserves as well as lower economy growth rate than China.
- ② There are some environmentalists who seriously oppose airport development in Britain.
- ③ British people don't welcome visitors because they don't have enough airports.
- ④ The cost to build a new airport would be a lot more in Britain than in China.

[14] According to the passage, how many airports will be in China by 2015 if the plan works well?

- ① 231 ② 247 ③ 322 ④ 338

[15] Which of the following would best replace the underlined part (1)?

- ① accepted ② controversial ③ advertised ④ direct

[16-17] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (문항 당 1.5점)

Let's hear it for Volkswagen at the start of 2012. The German automaker has responded to demands from its works council by agreeing to stop the e-mail server to its BlackBerry-using employees a half-hour after their shift ends, only restoring it 30 minutes before work begins the next day.

The agreement for now only affects about 1,150 of Volkswagen's more than 190,000 workers in Germany, but it's a start in encouraging employees to switch off, curb the twitchy reflex to check e-mail every couple of minutes, and take a look out at things--like family and the big wide world--without the distraction of a blinking red light.

Now I know we're all supposed to be grown-ups and (1) switching off should be a simple enough decision, but the fact is addictions to BlackBerries and other hand-held devices are powerful and nobody expects addicts to self-administer the right medicine without some help. The Volkswagen decision reflects growing up evidence of stress-related burnout tied to employees' inability to separate their working and private lives now that developed societies live in a 24/7 paroxysm of connection.

Employee burnout has become an issue on socially conscious Germany--the object of a Spiegel cover story following the resignation in September of a prominent Bundesliga soccer coach, Ralf Rangnick of Schalke, who complained of exhaustion. A Volkswagen spokesman in Wolfsburg told Bloomberg News the company had to balance the benefits of round-the-clock access to staff with protecting their private lives.

[16] Which of the following is the urgent issue in German society?

- ① the works council ② employee burnout
- ③ the values on family life ④ Spiegel's cover story

[17] Which of the following is NOT the benefit of (1) switching off?

- ① reducing worktime outside workplaces
- ② relieving workers' nerve
- ③ providing time for families
- ④ strengthening employees' will

[18-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (문항 당 1.5점)

Ever since its ignominious collapse the East India Company has been treated as an historical curiosity--an "anomaly without a parallel in the history of the world," as one commentator put it in 1858, a (1) push-me pull-you the like of which the world would never see again. But these days similarly strange creatures are popping up everywhere. The East India Company is being transformed from an historical curiosity into a highly relevant case study.

The Company's history shows that liberals may be far too pessimistic about the ability of state monopolies to remain healthy. The Company lasted for far longer than most private companies precisely because it had two patrons to choose from--prospering from trade in good times and turning to the government for help in bad ones. It also showed that it is quite possible to rely on the government for support while at the same time remaining relatively lean and inventive.

But the Company's history also shows that mercantilists may be far too optimistic about state companies' ability to avoid being corrupted by politics. The merchants who ran the East India Company repeatedly emphasized that they had no intention of ruling India. They were men of business who only dabbled in politics out of necessity. Nevertheless, as rival state companies tried to muscle in on their business and local princelings turned out to be either incompetent or recalcitrant, they ended up taking huge swathes of the emerging world under their direct control, all in the name of commerce.

The Chinese state-owned companies that are causing such a stir everywhere from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange to the dodgiest parts of Sudan are no different from their East Indian forebears. They say that they are only in business (2) _____. They dismiss their political connections as a mere bagatelle. The history of the East India Company suggests that it won't work out that way.

[18] Which of the following best interprets the meaning of (1) push-me pull-you?

- ① If the government supports the company, the company will donate the money to the neighboring countries.
- ② If the company supports the government, the government will trade with the local merchants.
- ③ If the government supports the company, the company will back up the government.
- ④ If the local business is in good condition, the company won't need to get help from the government.

[19] Which of the following fits best in the blank (2)?

- ① in good times ② from political concerns
- ③ for the sake of business ④ with the government

[20] According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The East India Company was operated with a relative independence of the government in good times.
- ② The East India Company disintegrated soon because they ruled India against the will of the Indian people.
- ③ The Chinese state-owned companies are following the footsteps of the East India Company.
- ④ The Chinese state-owned companies are doing business in many places in the world including Sudan.

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

The greatest invention of all must surely be writing. It is not just one of the foundations of civilization: it underpins the steady accumulation of intellectual achievement. By capturing ideas in (A) physical form, it allows them to travel across space and time without distortion, and thus slip the bonds of human memory and oral transmission, not to mention the whims of tyrants and the vicissitudes of history.

Its origins are prosaic: it was invented by accountants, not poets, in the 4th millennium B.C., as a spur of the counting system with which farming societies kept track of agricultural goods. At first transactions were recorded by storing groups of shaped clay tokens--representing wheat, cattle or textiles--in clay envelopes. But why use tokens when pressing one into a tablet of wet clay would do instead? These impressions, in turn, were superseded by (B) symbols scratched or punched into the clay with a stylus. Tokens had given way to writing.

As human settlements swelled from villages to the first cities, writing was needed for administrative reasons. But it quickly became more flexible and expressive, capable of capturing the (C) subtleties of human thought, not just lists of rations doled out or kings long dead. And this allowed philosophers, poets and chroniclers to situate their ideas in relation to those of previous thinkers, to argue about them and elaborate upon them. Each generation could build on the ideas of its forebears, making it possible for there to be species-wide progress in philosophy, commerce, science and literature.

The amazing thing about writing, given how complicated its early systems were, is that anyone learned it at all. The reason they did is revealed in the ancient Egyptian scribal-training (D) texts, which emphasize the (1) _____ of being a scribe over all other career choices, with titles like "Do Not Be Soldier, Priest or Baker," "Do Not Be a Husbandman" and "Do Not Be a Charioteer." This last text begins: "Set thine heart on being a scribe, that thou mayest direct the whole earth." The earliest scribes understood that literacy was power--a power that now extends to most of humanity, and has done more for human progress than any other invention.

- [21] Which of the following is different from the others?
① (A) physical form ② (B) symbols
③ (C) subtleties ④ (D) texts
- [22] Which of the following fits best in the blank (1)?
① superiority ② flexibility
③ obscenity ④ simplicity
- [23] According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① People moved from villages to cities because of administrative problems.
② Early systems in the history of writing were easy for everyone to learn.
③ Most of the people in the world are illiterate these days.
④ Writing was invented for the purpose of record keeping.

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

It's that time of year. Fretting about pounds put on over the long holiday break. Throwing Christmas wrapping into the fire. Contemplating gift returns. Beginning to wonder how much you really needed a long break with your extended family. Wondering which New Year's party will be the best. It's also the time of the year when dictionary-writers and lexicographers pick a Word of the Year. I've admitted that I'm not a Word of the Day person, nor am I particularly a Word of the Year person, with a polite and apologetic tip of the hat to a Johnson friend, Ben Zimmer, the New Words supremo at the American Dialect Society. The reason I personally don't get too excited is just how rarely the winners titillate. A neologism or new sense of a word catches on, unlike the many neologisms that didn't, and lexicographers ratify what everyone else already knew: that

lots of people were saying "occupy" this year, or that in Britain, the "squeezed middle" was the top political catchphrase of 2011. Merriam-Webster, being a dictionary maker, picked a word that many people looked up on its website, and so went with "pragmatic" instead of "occupy." (1) _____, "occupy" is the frontrunner to win the Oscar of WOTYs, that given by the American Dialect Society.

But WOTY season does give us a bit of time to talk about what a "word" is. Many people have objected to "squeezed middle" on the grounds that it is a tedious bit of political pandering. But others complain that it "isn't a word," but two words. Two words can be an ordinary phrase, as in "tall tree." Or they can become a compound, with a meaning above and beyond the compositional meaning of the two units. Last month Geoff Pullum wrote on Language Log that the Word of the Year "should be a word" and that "squeezed middle" was merely a compositional phrase. Mr. Zimmer replied in rebuttal. So instead of being a Grinch about the WOTY business--I know many of you are wordniks, even if I'm not--I'll do a good turn and recommend this fascinating discussion about wordness.

- [24] Which of the following fits best in the blank (1)?
① Therefore ② Accordingly
③ Nonetheless ④ Presumably
- [25] What time of the year do you think this article was written?
① After Thanksgiving but before Christmas
② On the birthday of Johnson, the dictionary maker
③ On the New Year's Day
④ After Christmas but before the New Year's Day
- [26] According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
① "Occupy" was a strong candidate to win the Oscar of WOTY for 2011 given by the American Dialect Society.
② WOTY is recognized as the Oscar of the dictionaries by most lexicographers beyond dispute.
③ "Pragmatic" was the most frequently looked-up word on the website of the Merriam-Webster dictionary during 2011.
④ "Squeezed middle" was put forward as the top political catchphrase for 2011 in Britain.

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

Korea's rigid social model aggravates the nation's extreme demographic problems. Korean women have stopped having anywhere near enough babies to provide the country with the workforce it will need in the future.

Since Korean women started entering the labor force in large numbers, the opportunity costs of having children have risen sharply. The workplace makes few allowances for women who want to take a career break. If a woman drops off the career track for a couple of years, Korean firms are far less likely than Western ones to welcome her back. And if a firm does take back a working mother, she will face a stark choice: drop off the fast track or work long and inflexible hours.

Flexible time and working from home are frowned on. This makes it staggeringly hard to combine work and child care, especially since Korean mothers are expected to bear most of the responsibility for pushing their children to excel academically.

The direct costs of raising children who can pass that all-important exam are also hefty. Sending one child to a \$1,000-a-month *hagwon* is hard enough. Paying for three is murder. Parents engage in an educational arms race. Those with only one child can afford higher fees, (1) so they bid up the price of the best hagwon. This gives other parents yet another incentive to have fewer children.

Since 1960 the fertility rate in Korea has fallen faster than nearly anywhere on earth, from six children per woman to 1.15 in 2009. That is a recipe for demographic collapse. If each Korean woman has only one baby, each generation will be (2) _____ as large as the one that came before. Korea will age and shrink into global irrelevance.

[27] Which of the following best rephrases the underlined part (1)?

- ① so they are willing to pay more for the best education
- ② so they will go to the auction for the best price
- ③ so they want to take a career break for their children
- ④ so they will pay as little as possible

[28] Which one of the following fits best in the blank (2)?

- ① twice ② half ③ less ④ one fifth

[29] According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Korea is facing a serious problem of aging along with very low rate of child birth.
- ② The average number of children per family in 2009 was 1.15, but it used to be five times larger in the 1960s.
- ③ It is generally difficult for Korean women to go back to the workplace after giving birth.
- ④ Korean women are bearing enough babies to provide the workforce now, but soon they won't be able to do so.

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

For a minority of the Indian population--but still very large in actual numbers--economic growth alone has been very advantageous, since they are already comparatively privileged and need no social assistance to benefit from economic growth. The prosperity of recent years has helped to support a remarkable variety of lifestyles as well as globally (A) acclaiming developments of Indian literature, music, cinema, theater, painting, and the culinary arts, among other cultural activities.

Yet an (B) exaggerated concentration on the lives of the relatively prosperous, exacerbated by the Indian media, gives an unrealistically rosy picture of the lives of Indians in general. Since the fortunate group includes not only business leaders and the professional classes but also many of the country's intellectuals, the story of unusual national advancement is widely and persistently heard. More worryingly, relatively privileged Indians can easily fall for the temptation to focus just on economic growth as a grand social benefactor for all.

Some critics of the huge social inequalities in India find something callous and uncouth in the self-centered lives and inward-looking preoccupations of a relatively prosperous minority. My primary concern, however, is that the illusions generated by those (C) distorted perceptions of prosperity may prevent India from bringing social deprivations into political focus, which is essential for achieving what needs to be done for Indians at large through its democratic system. A fuller understanding of the real conditions of the mass of neglected Indians and what can be done to improve their lives through public policy should be a central issue in the politics of India.

This is exactly where the exclusive concentration on the rate of GNP growth has the most damaging effect. Economic growth can make a very large contribution to (D) improving people's lives; but single-minded emphasis on (1) _____ has limitations that need to be clearly understood.

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

- ① (A) acclaiming ② (B) exaggerated
- ③ (C) distorted ④ (D) improving

[31] Which of the following fits best in the blank (1)?

- ① cultural activities ② economic growth
- ③ Indian media ④ democratic system

[32] According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Indian culture has been cheered on the global stage these days.
- ② Some writers admire a variety of lifestyles of neglected Indians.
- ③ Most Indian intellectuals are fighting for the social equalities of the nation.
- ④ Recently, social deprivation has received a lot of political attention in India.

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

Set high in a remote Himalayan mountain range stands the Pangboche Buddhist monastery. During heavy snowstorms, it can be found only by travelers who listen for the monks' ceremonial horns. The walls are lined with traditional Nepalese paintings depicting the treacherous tracks to the monastery.

And among them are pictures of the legendary ape-like creature we refer to as the Yeti. This might seem fanciful until you learn that, for many years, a shriveled hand (about the size of an adult human's, with long, fat fingers and curling nails) was also on display in the monastery--and revered by the monks, who believed it protected them from bad luck.

I would know nothing about this story were it not for the fact that while walking around a collection of human and primate skeletons at the Royal College of Surgeon in London three years ago, I came across a withered finger which had only recently been found in the vaults of the College's Hunterian Museum. It was labeled "a Yeti finger from Pangboche hand." What was the story behind this finger, I wondered, and how did it end up in London? Where was the rest of the "Pangboche hand? And what truth was there behind the label's claim that this finger belonged to the Yeti of ancient legend? The myth has (1) _____ that the Yeti, or Abominable Snowman, is a vast creature which inhabits the Himalayan regions of Nepal and Tibet, where tales about Yetis have been passed down through generations.

Fossil remains found there from the Pleistocene age (2,500,000 to 11,700 years ago) reveal skeletons of a creature called the Gigantopithecus, or great ape, which became extinct 300,000 years ago. These (2) towering primates reached about 10ft in height and weighed half a ton. It is possible they lived alongside our human ancestors in what are now China, India and Vietnam. Yet the scientific community generally regards this species simply as a large, extinct ape--and the Yeti as nothing more than a legend.

[33] Which of the following fits best in the blank (1)?

- ① this ② that ③ it ④ them

[34] Which of the following is closest in meaning to (2) towering?

- ① big ② hairy ③ heavy ④ robust

[35] According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Pangboche is hard to reach in inclement weather.
- ② One of the Yeti's fingers is on display in London.
- ③ The Yeti is arguably a distant relative to humans.
- ④ The fossil remains prove the Yeti's current existence.

[36-39] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (문항 당 2.5점)

When people tell the story of Orlando's stunning transformation from swamp and sinkhole to 21st-century metropolis, they begin, inevitably, with the man and the mouse. The mouse is Mickey, the man Walt Disney. Disney first flew over central Florida in an airplane chartered under an alias to keep his mission secret. It was the fateful day of November 22, 1963. The Kennedy assassination would mark America forever. So would the decision Walt Disney made that day to turn an inland Florida agricultural center into an epicenter of world tourism.

Orlando was the county seat of Orange County, but it wasn't citrus groves (1) _____ prompted Disney's secret aerial reconnaissance. During his flyover, he focused on a wasteland southwest of Orlando where alligators outnumbered people. Porous limestone underlay the vegetal muck. What passed for dry land was speckled with shallow, brown-watered catchments, some the size of station wagons, others the size of suburbs. "That's it," Disney proclaimed, pointing down to the future site of what he dreamed of creating in this Florida wilderness: Apco, America's Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow.

Over the next two years, with the collusion of Orlando's top leaders, Disney secretly acquired more than 25,000 acres. People were glad to sell dirt cheap. This sludgy terrain was useless for agriculture. It was far from Florida's beaches. It was hot and muggy most of the year, yet it got so cold during central Florida's brief winters that deep freezes periodically killed the citrus crop. Who would want to vacation in such a place? Disney was certain most Americans would, once he worked with his marketing magic on them.

By the 1960s, all over America, suburbs were replacing old neighbors. Malls were driving Main Street out of business. There was hardly a new ranch home or split-level that didn't have a TV antenna on the roof. Disney realized that in the coming decades shows like The Mickey Mouse Club, not climate and geology, would determine what the majority of Americans would consider a safe and enjoyable place to take a family vacation. That day, flying over central Florida, Disney decided that he, not reality, would define what constitute the Magic Kingdom in the minds and spending habits of millions of Americans in the years to come.

[36] Which of the following fits best in the blank (1)?

- ① as ② but ③ that ④ this

[37] Which of the following would be best for the title?

- ① Disney's Foresight of Cultural Trend
② Florida as a Popular Tour Site
③ Disney's Success as an Entertainer
④ The History of Orlando

[38] According to Disney, which of the following would affect Americans' vacation pattern?

- ① the easily-accessible places ② the spread of malls
③ the size of vacation site ④ the entertainment value

[39] Which of the following is NOT true about Disney?

- ① He chose his tour date to emphasize historical background.
② He secretly surveyed the site for his future complex site.
③ He got much help from Orlando's leading figures.
④ He did nothing much to persuade people to sell their land.

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

Actually, the story about Franz Schubert's the *Great* C-major Symphony is so great that we just have to tell it. When discussing Schubert's symphonic works, we cannot avoid mentioning the touching desperation with which musicologists have approached the numbering of his symphonies. Anyone trying to understand this must be prepared for a tough lesson with mathematics, as the choice of the numbers generally assigned to Schubert's symphonies may well cause some confusion. For instance, the *Great* Symphony has been thought to be his No. 9 in the line-up for those who are not familiar with the history of Schubert's symphonies. However, this symphony is also at times referred to as No. 8. There is a highly chaotic story behind this anomaly.

Up until the *Little* C-major Symphony No. 6 dating from 1818, all is clear: Schubert's first six completed symphonies all received a number in chronological order. The confusion begins subsequently. After having completed his Symphony No. 6, Schubert composed two additional movements, which were linked together at a much later date to create the well-known *Unfinished* Symphony. As these two movements were not discovered until much later, the symphony subsequent to his sixth--the *Great* Symphony, thus entitled so as to distinguish it from his other symphony in C-major, the *Little* Symphony No. 6--became known as his No. 7. After the discovery of Schubert's *Unfinished* Symphony, a new edition of his symphonies was prepared. It was then decided to call (1) this one his No. 8, and the *Great* Symphony was advanced to become his No. 9. If you have been reading carefully, you will have noticed that this left the number seven as a blank; a numeric hiatus for which as yet no elegant solution has been

found. Thus, Schubert's (non-existent) Symphony No. 7 has likely become the best-known phantom composition in the history of music.

[40] Which of the following would be best for the title?

- ① The Complexity of Numbering Symphonic Works
② The Inconsistency of Naming Schubert's Symphonies
③ The Importance of Schubert's Missing Symphony
④ The Numbering of Schubert's Symphonies

[41] According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Musicologists were rather at ease in dealing with Schubert's works.
② Schubert composed a symphony nicknamed as the *Phantom*.
③ Schubert's *Unfinished* was discovered much later than the *Great*.
④ Schubert was said to care little about numbering his symphonies.

[42] According to the passage, which of the following refers to (1) this one?

- ① the *Little* C-major Symphony
② the *Great* C-major Symphony
③ the *Unfinished* Symphony
④ the *Phantom* Symphony

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

Nationalism was the key to ideological leadership in the colonial period, and, indeed the bourgeoisie in Korea had little else with which to fashion an ideological hegemony. In the West capitalism had developed not only as a specific form of economic activity, but also as a way of life largely separate from, and in opposition to, an existing feudal society. Even before its political triumphs in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it had already acquired a rich ideological heritage of economic and political liberalism that had grown naturally out of its concrete struggles with feudalism. Such liberalism not only provided strong justification for the unfettered individual pursuit of profit, traditionally regarded as one of the seven cardinal sins, its irresistible appeal to other classes chafing under a variety of feudal restrictions also gave the bourgeoisie a position of natural ideological leadership within the growing Western capitalist societies.

In Korea, as we have already noted, capitalism developed under very different historical conditions that had nothing to do with Western liberalism, either in an economic or a political sense. No Korean counterpart to Adam Smith appeared to raise selfishness to the level of a moral principle for colonial Korean businessmen. On the contrary, Korean businessmen were compelled to pursue their interests within a still strongly Neo-Confucian society that regarded business purely for the sake of individual gain at best with suspicion and at worst as an act of moral turpitude. The complexity and contradictions of such a situation were compounded in that many of the early capitalists tended to come from a progressive segment within the old landlord-bureaucratic class, thus leaving the Korean bourgeoisie itself with a certain (A) _____ about its own profit-seeking activities. This (B) _____, as well as a clear concern for public opinion, was reflected in the Korean bourgeois press. There the desire to appear virtuous while making money led Korean businessmen to adopt and foster a griffin-like public image of the businessman as Confucian moral paragon--a successful moneymaker who, in fact, cared little for money, but was keenly interested in such things as "humanity" and "righteousness."

[43] Which of the following fits best in both (A) and (B)?

- ① ambivalence ② confidence
③ indifference ④ preoccupation

[44] Which of the following would be best for the title?

- ① Similarities and Differences between Capitalism and Liberalism
② Capitalism and Bourgeoisie in Colonial Korea

- ③ Colonialism and Nationalism
- ④ Koreans' Struggle for Building Up Liberalism

[45] According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Pursuing individual gain was praised in traditional societies.
- ② Capitalist and feudal societies are crucially different in the mode of living.
- ③ The Korean bourgeoisie resorted to nationalism to build up their ideological power.
- ④ The development of capitalism in Korea was not affected by Western liberalism.

[46-48] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (문항 당 4점)

"Pidgin" and "creole" are two terms that are sometimes used interchangeably by the general public, but have specific meanings and differences in linguistics. "Pidgin" involves situations in which a population speaks several different languages and is required to communicate on a regular basis, but none of the languages of the population has primacy over the others. This situation is often found where multiple societies trade or where slave populations from multiple locations are brought into one area. The speakers create a mutual language using words from the speakers' mother tongues and an extremely flexible, simplified grammar. Most linguists do not consider a pidgin to be a (A) _____ language, but something that is cobbled together due to circumstances and abandoned when it is no longer needed.

A creole language differs from a pidgin language by the fact that it is a native language for the majority of its speakers. Vocabulary is extensively borrowed from other languages, but the grammar often shares few traits with the languages that contributed vocabulary. Grammar and syntax are as (B) _____ as any other long-established tongue.

If the situation that creates a pidgin endures, the first generation of children will learn pidgin as its mother tongue. There is argument about whether this immediately develops the pidgin into a creole, if it takes more than one generation to do so. Neurolinguists point out commonalities in how all humans learn language from birth and that the first generation of creole speakers create the aspects of language the pidgin was missing. Historians point out the frequent changes in vocabulary, syntax and pronunciation found in creole languages during their first 20 to 30 years, indicating that it takes more than one generation to stabilize.

Because both pidgins and creoles tend to be spoken by those in the lower echelons of a society, they are often held in contempt as degenerate forms of the parent tongue. Creole languages survive where the population of speakers retain their cultural and social identities apart from those who speak the parent languages natively. Creoles often survive even when government and economic forces work against them.

[46] Which of the following fits best in the blanks (A) and (B), respectively?

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------|------------------|
| ① fully developed | rudimentary |
| ② rudimentary | lasting |
| ③ full-fledged | fully developed |
| ④ temporary | fully understood |

[47] According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Pidgins are the result of contact between two or more languages.
- ② Neurolinguists and historians disagree about how pidgins develop to creoles.
- ③ People tend to have a negative attitude towards pidgins and creoles.
- ④ The use of creole languages will deteriorate the parent language.

[48] According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about pidgins?

- ① Pidgins have simpler grammar than ordinary languages.
- ② A pidgin language is a mother tongue for more than half of its speakers.
- ③ Pidgin speakers generally belong to the inferior social class.
- ④ A pidgin language borrows vocabulary from the contributing languages.

[49-50] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (문항 당 4점)

No century in human history has experienced so many social transformations and such radical ones as the twentieth century. They, I submit, will turn out to be the most significant events of this century, and its lasting legacy. In the developed free-market countries--only one-fifth of the earth's population, but the model for the rest--work and workforce, society and polity, are all, in the last decade of this century, qualitatively and quantitatively different both from those of the first years of this century and from anything ever experienced before in human history: different in their configuration, in their processes, in their problems, and in their structures.

Far smaller and far slower social changes in earlier periods triggered violent intellectual and spiritual crises, rebellions, and civil wars. The extreme social transformations of this century have hardly caused any stir. They proceeded with (A) _____ friction, with (B) _____ upheavals, and indeed with altogether (C) _____ attention from scholars, politicians, the press, and the public.

To be sure, this century of ours may well have been the cruelest and most violent in human history, with its world wars and civil wars, its mass tortures, ethnic cleansings, and genocides. But all these killings, all these horrors inflicted on the human race by this century's *Weltbeglucker*--those who establish paradise on earth by killing off nonconformists, dissidents, resisters, and innocent bystanders, whether Jews, the bourgeoisie, kulaks, or intellectuals--hindsight clearly shows, were just that: senseless killings, senseless horrors.

Indeed, if this century proves anything, it is the futility of politics. Even the most dogmatic believer in historical determinism would have a hard time explaining the social transformations of this century as caused by the headline-making political events, or explaining the headline-making political events as caused by the social transformations. But it is the social transformations, running like ocean currents deep below the hurricane-tormented surface of the sea, that have had the lasting, indeed permanent, effect.

[49] Which of the following fits best in the blanks (A), (B), and (C)?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① extraordinary | ② a minimum of |
| ③ undivided | ④ a great deal of |

[50] According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Twenty percent of the people in the world live in the advanced nations with free economy.
- ② Work and workforce of 1907 were significantly different from those of 1997.
- ③ Major political events of the 20th century initiated radical social transformations of the century.
- ④ Social transformations will be the most important enduring inheritance of the 20th century.