

2013학년도 송실대학교 편입학 시험 문제



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2013학년도 숭실대학교 편입학 시험 문제(인문계)

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

[1] A bomb struck the Qasioun gas station in the northeastern Damascus neighborhood of Barzeh, ① killing and ② wounding many people, the government news agency SANA ③ reporting, ④ blaming terrorists, its shorthand for its opponents.

[2] Around 5:20 a.m. ① in New Year's Day, the police said, a woman believed to be ② in her 20s lay down on the tracks ③ at West 34th Street and was killed ④ by a northbound No. 2 train.

[3-6] Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. (각 1점)

[3] This rule is leaps and bounds better than what we have now.

① almost ② by far ③ superficially ④ unexpectedly

[4] "We budgeted \$600 for all our family and friends, and we stuck with that," said Wendy Estrada, 33, of Pasadena. "It wasn't the right time to go over the top."

① overspend ② stand out
③ take a stand ④ climb the mountain

[5] That is why one of the biggest antitrust investigations of an American company in years ended with a slap on the wrist Thursday, when the Federal Trade Commission closed its investigation of Google's search practices without bringing a complaint.

① a slap on the back ② a slap in the face
③ a severe punishment ④ a soft punishment

[6] For Romanticism, the symbol becomes the panacea for all problems. Within it, a whole set of conflicts which were felt to be insoluble in ordinary life--between subject and object, the universal and the particular, material and spiritual--could be magically resolved.

① unable to liquidate ② unable to be liquefied
③ incapable of solving ④ incapable of solution

[7-10] Choose the most appropriate word for each blank.
(각 1점)

[7] A decade ago, Eric Swalwell was working at a Capitol Hill gym handing out towels to members of Congress. On Thursday, he was on the House floor, _____ to support and defend the Constitution as one of 14 new House members from California.

① scorning ② sentencing ③ swearing ④ swerving

[8] Anti-government activists said the explosion was caused by a bomb in a car or minibus, and they put the death _____ between 9 and 11, adding that it could rise because many were in critical condition.

① rate ② toll ③ threats ④ row

[9] In a matter of a few years, tablets went from nice-to-have to must-have _____ this year. They're the way everyone--from kids to seniors--wants to watch TV shows, check email, play games and browse the Internet.

① apps ② gadgets ③ movies ④ programs

[10] In 2012, 55 people died after being hit by trains in New York, an increase of eight deaths compared with 2011. This year has already begun on a _____ note.

① dismal ② high ③ optimistic ④ terrific

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

In its simplest form, the question of Black-White speech relations can be reduced to a question of whether vernacular* African American and European American varieties share the same set of linguistic structures. Are there unique features that distinguish vernacular varieties of AAE (African American English) from comparable European American vernacular varieties in the same regional setting, and if so, what are they?

The matter of the linguistic distinctiveness of speakers of AAE is both simple and complex. Given a randomly selected set of audio recordings whose content contains no culturally identifying material, listeners can accurately identify African American speakers approximately 80% of the time. Determining the basis of this identification, however, is not nearly as straightforward as making the categorizations. Linguistically, different levels of language organization may be involved, ranging from minute strategies to conversational routines. Socially, factors such as listeners' social status, region, and level of education affect their perceptions of ethnic identity, as do interactional factors such as speakers' co-conversationalists and the speech setting. All of these factors enter into ethnic identification based on language, and manipulating the array of linguistic, social, and personal variables in identification experiments greatly affects the likelihood of accurate ethnic identification. Thus, the ethnicity of some African American speakers in certain contexts may be identified correctly less than 5% of the time while other speakers are correctly identified more than 95% of the time.

Region and status, along with various other sociocultural attributes, are also important factors in considering structural similarities and differences in African American and European American vernacular varieties. Because AAE is historically rooted in a Southern-based, rural working-class variety, researchers often seek to answer questions of dialectal uniqueness by comparing vernacular AAE with rural Southern European American vernacular varieties. At the same time, the development of AAE into a recognized sociocultural variety in the twentieth century became strongly associated with its use in urban areas in the North.

* vernacular: the language or dialect that is most widely spoken by ordinary people in a region.

[11] How accurately can we normally identify the ethnicity of African American speakers?

① less than 5% of the time ② about half of the time
③ about 80% of the time ④ more than 95% of the time

[12] Which of the following has NOT affected the formation of African American English?

① frontier life in the West ② Southern rural experience
③ working-class life ④ Northern urban experience

[13] Which of the following is NOT true?

① Who we speak to affects identification of speakers.
② African American speakers use the same variety of English.
③ The setting in which we talk affects identification of speakers.
④ Identifying the speaker is easier than determining the basis of identification.

[14-16] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

When we remember our past selves, they seem quite different. We know how much our personalities and tastes have changed over the years. But when we look ahead, somehow we expect ourselves to stay the same, a team of psychologists said Thursday, describing research they conducted of people's self-perceptions.

They called this phenomenon the "end of history illusion," in which people tend to "underestimate how much they will change in the future." According to their research, which involved more than 19,000 people ages 18 to 68, the illusion persists from teenage years into retirement.

"Middle-aged people--like me--often look back on our teenage selves with some mixture of amusement and disappointment," said one of the authors, Daniel T. Gilbert, a psychologist at Harvard. "What we never seem to realize is that our future selves will look back and think the very same thing about us. At every age we think (1) we're having the last word, and at every age we're wrong."

Other psychologists said they were intrigued by the findings, published Thursday in the journal *Science*, and were impressed with the amount of supporting evidence. Participants were asked about their personality traits and preferences--their favorite foods, vacations, hobbies and bands--in years past and present, and then asked to make predictions for the future. Not surprisingly, the younger people in the study reported more change in the previous decade than did the older respondents.

But when asked to predict what their personalities and tastes would be like in 10 years, people of all ages consistently (2) _____ the potential changes ahead.

Thus, the typical 20-year-old woman's predictions for her next decade were not nearly as radical as the typical 30-year-old woman's recollection of how much she had changed in her 20s. This sort of discrepancy persisted among respondents all the way into their 60s.

[14] Which of the following best paraphrases (1)?

- ① Our future will never be the same.
- ② Our future will not change much.
- ③ The best is yet to come to our future.
- ④ We will be the ultimate winners of life.

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

- ① played down ② overestimated
- ③ worried about ④ fantasized about

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

- ① It is easy to recall the past.
- ② It is hard to predict the future.
- ③ We remember both positive and negative parts of life.
- ④ Life will be almost the same after 50.

[17-18] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Food safety is a top concern for Chinese shoppers, especially regarding such (1) _____ as vegetables, meat, seafood, grain, cooking oils and dairy goods, according to a report from Ipsos.

It shows Chinese people are very concerned about the quality of what they eat, especially those who are older (aged 31 to 50) and those who earn a higher monthly salary (12,000 yuan a month and above--more than \$1,900).

Most people are highly aware of various channels through which they can obtain information on food safety, especially with incidents regarding clenbuterol in meat (showing awareness rates as high as 94%), melamine in baby milk formulas (92%), swill-cooked "gutter" oil (85%) and tainted steamed buns (80%).

Public concern about food safety results in food experts and

third-party institutes being listened to in greater numbers and in more detail.

As a result, the Ipsos report shows that shoppers' trust in experts and authorities has reached 83%. A total of 89% of the respondents have shown an interest in participating in science activities organized by such experts.

However, people do not always form an accurate picture. When there is negative news about one brand, trust in all brands in that or similar sectors tends to be affected. As many as 70% of the respondents said they would doubt not only the brand in question but also similar brands when news of a safety issue emerges.

"Food safety incidents that have occurred in China attracted a lot of attention but the general public still has a very limited knowledge base on the issue. In the United States and European countries, there have been fully fledged food manufacturing practice and response measures toward safety issues," said Jennifer Tsai, managing director of Innovation and Forecasting at Ipsos Marketing in Greater China.

"Therefore, the consumers in those countries are less likely to become over-panicked and form serious doubts about all brands."

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

- ① produce ② product ③ salads ④ stuff

[18] Which of the following is true?

- ① Younger people in China are more concerned about food.
- ② Chinese government effectively enforces food regulations.
- ③ Chinese people make a reasonable judgment on food safety issues.
- ④ When food scandal occurs, Europeans become less panicked than the Chinese.

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

When the bundle was nestled in her arms and she moved the fold of cloth to look upon his tiny face, she gasped. The doctor turned quickly and looked out the tall hospital window. The baby had been born without ears.

Time proved that the baby's hearing was perfect. He grew up, handsome for his misfortune. A favorite with his fellow students, he might have been class president, but for that. He developed a gift, a talent for literature and music. "But you might mingle with other young people," his mother reproved him, but felt a kindness in her heart. The boy's father had a session with the family physician. Could nothing be done? "I believe I could graft on a pair of outer ears, if they could be procured," the doctor decided.

Whereupon the search began for a person who would make such a sacrifice for a young man. Two years went by. Then, "You are going to the hospital, Son. Mother and I have someone who will donate the ears you need. But it's a secret," said the father. The operation was a brilliant success, and a new person emerged. His talents blossomed into genius, and school and college became a series of triumphs.

Later he married and entered the diplomatic service. "But I must know!" He urged his father, "Who gave so much for me? I could never do enough for him." "I do not believe you could," said the father, "but the agreement was that you are not to know . . . not yet." The years kept their profound secret, but the day did come . . . one of the darkest days that a son must endure. He stood with his father over his mother's casket. Slowly, tenderly, the father stretched forth a hand and raised the thick, reddish-brown hair to reveal that the mother had no outer ears. "Mother said she was glad she never let her hair be cut," he whispered gently, "and nobody ever thought Mother less beautiful, did they?"

[19] Which of the following is NOT true about the son?

- ① He was born with hearing impairment but well brought up.
- ② His academic life was more than successful after the outer ear surgery.
- ③ He wanted to know about the donor of his outer ears.
- ④ His mother died after he became a diplomat.

[20] Which of the following is the message of the story?

- ① the benefit of advanced medical technologies
- ② the developmental anxiety of children with disabilities
- ③ the importance of family secrets for children
- ④ the immeasurable depth of parental love

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

Bacteria that live almost a mile under the surface of the ocean, where light is scarce, have adapted biological ways to harness tiny amounts of light very efficiently, and in some cases can use photosynthesis to convert 100% of the light they find into (A1) _____. In contrast a typical solar panel commonly converts around 15% of sunlight into (A2) _____.

Now researchers at the University of Cambridge are studying the light-harvesting proteins of the deep sea Green Sulfur Bacteria to see if they can provide breakthroughs for solar energy and other electricity devices. The research is in an area called quantum biology, and the scientists say it falls outside of "classical" physics, and into quantum physics.

Organisms that do photosynthesis use a network of pigments held in place by protein structures, or what scientists call pigment-protein complexes, where electrons are harvested. In many organisms as the electrons move through these systems they lose energy. But in the Green Sulfur Bacteria they are able to move electrons through their photosynthesis system to the point of harvest without losing that energy on the way.

Raising the (B1) _____ of solar cells (which make up solar panels) is very important work for solar companies. The higher the (B2) _____ of the cells, the more electricity can be created by the panel and the fewer cells and panels needed.

Solar companies have been working diligently on these innovations in recent years, as the basic low efficiency solar panels become more and more commoditized. For example, Alta Devices makes cells that can convert a whopping 28.8% of sunlight into (A3) _____. But those types of cells are far more expensive than the standard cells, and many are still in the research and development phase.

[21] Which of the following fits best in (A1), (A2), and (A3)?

- ① bacteria ② electricity ③ light ④ photosynthesis

[22] Which of the following fits best in both (B1) and (B2)?

- ① efficiency ② height ③ number ④ size

[23] Which of the following enjoys the LOWEST rate of energy loss?

- ① pigment-protein complexes ② the Green Sulfur Bacteria
- ③ typical solar panels ④ solar cells by Alta Devices

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

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they (1) _____. We suddenly can't remember where we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain fades, we euphemistically refer to these occurrences as "senior moments."

While seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a detrimental impact on our professional, social, and personal well-being.

It happens to most of us, but is it inevitable?

Neuroscientists are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It turns out that the brain needs (A1) exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental

(A2) workouts can significantly improve our basic cognitive functions. Thinking is essentially a (A3) process of making neural connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to excel in making the neural connections that drive intelligence is inherited. However, because these connections are made through effort and (A4) practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate according to mental effort.

Now, a new San Francisco Web-based company has taken it a step further and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental sharpness. Called Lumosity, it was designed by some of the leading experts in neuroscience and cognitive psychology from Stanford University.

Lumosity is far more than an online place to exercise your mental skills. That's because they have integrated these exercises into a Web-based program that allows you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps track of your progress and provides detailed feedback on your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it constantly modifies and enhances the games you play to build on the strengths you are developing--much like an effective exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

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

- ① are ② have been ③ used to be ④ were

[25] Which of the following refers to a different thing?

- ① (A1) exercise ② (A2) workouts
- ③ (A3) process ④ (A4) practice

[26] Which of the following is true?

- ① Memory loss is innocent and harmless.
- ② We can do nothing about memory loss.
- ③ Lumosity helps you regain mental sharpness through online games.
- ④ Lumosity helps your mental health with effective exercise routines.

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

Have you ever been gabbing with a new acquaintance and, after a few moments, you've said to yourself, "This person and I think alike! We're on the same (A1) _____." It's a fabulous feeling, almost like falling in love. Lovers call it "chemistry." New friends talk of "instant rapport," and businesspeople say a "meeting of minds." Yet it's the same magic, that sudden sense of warmth and closeness, that strange sensation of "Wow, we were old friends at once!"

When we were children, making friends was easier. Most of the kids we met grew up in the same town and so they were on our (A2) _____. Then the years went by. We grew older. We moved away. Our backgrounds, our experiences, our goals, our lifestyles became diverse. Thus, we fell off each other's (A3) _____.

Wouldn't it be great to have a magic surfboard to help you hop right back on everybody's (A4) _____ whenever you wanted? Here it is, a linguistic device that gets you riding high rapport with everyone you meet. If you stand on a mountain cliff and shout "hello-oh" across the valley, your identical "hello-oh" thunders back at you. I call the technique "Echoing" because, like the mountain, you echo your conversation partner's precise words.

In today's sales environment, customers expect salespeople to be problem solvers, not just vendors. They feel you don't grasp their industry's problems if you don't speak their language. I have a friend who sells office furniture. People in publishing, advertising, broadcasting, and a few lawyers are among her clients. Her sales manual says *office furniture*. However, she told me if she used the word *office* with all of her clients, they'd assume she knew nothing about their respective industries.

She told me her client, the purchasing officer in advertising

talks about his advertising *agency*. Her publishing client says publishing *house*. The lawyers talk about furniture for their *firm*, and her radio clients use the word *station* instead of *office*. "Hey," she says, "it's their salt mine. They can call it whatever the heck they please. And," she added, "if I want to make the sale, I'd better call it the same thing."

[27] Which of the following fits best in (A1), (A2), (A3), and (A4)?

- ① ambition ② emphasis ③ motive ④ wavelength

[28] Which of the following is NOT the purpose of "Echoing"?

- ① to associate ② to befriend ③ to imitate ④ to sympathize

[29] Which of the following is true?

- ① Ordinary people have a rapport with new friends.
② The passing of time makes it harder to make friends.
③ Customers expect salespeople to be more than merchants these days.
④ Workers in various offices enjoy their current working environments.

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

Those of us over 40 don't remember having so much as a conversation about food allergies in school. Today 6% of young children have food allergies--and the number of those with potentially fatal peanut allergy doubled between 1997 and 2002. At first glance the problem of allergies seems simple, and for most of us the solution is simple too: a handy drug like Zyrtec or Atrovent to treat the symptoms. But maybe it's not so simple.

Here's how an allergy unfolds. One day, a body is exposed to a protein in something that seems perfectly harmless--the wheat flour, say, in a home-baked muffin. But for some unclear reason, the body looks at the protein and sees trouble. There will be no symptoms at first, but the body is remembering--and planning. (A) _____.

That first exposure causes the immune system to produce an antibody called IgE (immunoglobulin E). (B) _____. Then IgE antibodies attach to certain cells, called mast cells, in tissue through the body. (C) _____. There they stay like wary sentinels waiting for war. With a second exposure, even months later, some of the allergen binds with the IgE on the mast cell. (D) _____.

A minor or isolated reaction can become chronic with repeated exposure to an allergen. Sometimes, however, the process is not gradual at all, particularly with food allergies. The following case is possible. A boy ate tuna fish. He had to have been exposed to the allergen at least once before for IgE to be attached to mast cells and ready to react, but once the reaction was triggered by a subsequent exposure, an anaphylactic crisis occurred immediately.

[30] Which is the best place for the following passage?

This time the mast cell releases a cascade of irritating chemicals: histamine, prostaglandins, and leukotrienes which cause inflammation, work on nerve endings to make you itch, affect blood pressure and muscle contractions, and act on glands to cause mucus production and vasodilation, so you clog up

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[31] According to the passage, which of the following is the cause of food allergies?

- ① age ② body's protective mechanism
③ living conditions ④ poisonous food

[32] Which of the following is true?

- ① Food allergies are not a popular topic in school now.
② Allergies may occur two months after you eat a food.
③ IgE antibodies produce soothing chemicals for protection.

- ④ Anti-allergy medicine has not yet been on the market.

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

The word "Shaman" comes from the Evenki, a Siberian people, but shamans can be found in practically every corner of the planet--including in shamanic centers now in London, Boston, and many other Western cities. Shamans believe that unseen spirits permeate the world around us, act upon us, and govern our fates. By turns doctors, priests, mystics, psychologists, village elders, oracles, and poets, they are the designated negotiators with this hidden reality, and they occupy an exalted position within their societies.

There is no precise definition of shamanism. "It would be better to speak of 'shamanisms,' in the plural," says Marjorie Mandelstam Balzer, an anthropologist at Georgetown University. Beliefs, practices, and rituals vary from person to person, she told me, because the path to becoming a shaman is above all a highly individual one. Similarities do exist, though: The ecstatic trance, or soul journey, as it is sometimes called, is a signature phenomenon. But how shamans employ their instruments and spiritual insights varies greatly, as can the ritual's ultimate purpose. Many shamans work alone, while others join large urban organizations that act as trade unions.

Most shamans in Central Asian countries, where Islam predominates, regard themselves as devout Muslims, and their rites are infused with the mystic traditions of Sufism. Swathed in virginal white smocks, they conduct their rituals at Muslim holy sites, and every ceremony includes extensive prayers from the Koran. In Siberia and Mongolia, shamanism has merged with local Buddhist traditions--so much so that it's often impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.

As shamanism's popularity has grown, its rituals have become major events--and even big business. On an August day in a sun-drenched meadow in Russia's Republic of Buryatiya, in Siberia, some two dozen people in indigo robes from a local shamanic group called Tengeri (Sky Spirits) performed an energetic ritual called a *tailgan*, in honor of a sacred spot on a nearby mountain. Shamanism represents more than spiritual rebirth and good business. It is also a catalyst for the post-Soviet cultural revival among the native peoples of Buryatiya. On the shore of Lake Baikal, the world's deepest body of fresh water and one of the most sacred sites in Siberia, observers may witness shamanism as self-determination--a ceremony by Buryats for Buryats.

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

- ① The Popularity of Shamanism
② The Origins of Shamanism
③ The Uniformity of Shaman Rituals
④ The Rigidity of Shaman Tradition

[34] What makes it hard to define shamanism in precise terms?

- ① ethnicity ② individuality ③ religiosity ④ ubiquity

[35] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Shamanism attracts the westerners due to its Asian origin.
② Today's shamanism often leads to business opportunities.
③ Local shamanism contributes to cultural pride.
④ Shamanism varies in its styles and practices.

[36-38] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Viking seafarers were explorers par excellence of medieval Europe. Crafting sturdy wooden sailing ships that inspire awe even today, they set sail from their Scandinavian homeland hungering for land, gold, and treasure. Some voyaged west to what is now Scotland, England, and Ireland in the eighth century, bringing death by the sword in raids immortalized in medieval manuscripts. Many turned to foreign commerce. As

early as the ninth century Viking merchants nudged eastward along the shores of the White and Black Seas and navigated the shoals of eastern European rivers. They founded cities on major Eurasian trader routes and bartered for the finest wares from the Old World--glassware from the Rhine Valley, silver from the Middle East, shells from the Red Sea, silk from China.

The most adventurous set their courses far west, into the treacherous fogbound waters of the North Atlantic. In Iceland and Greenland, Viking colonists carved out farming settlements and filled storehouses with Arctic luxuries destined for European markets, from walrus ivory to spiraling narwhal tusks that were sold as unicorn horns. Some chieftains, fearless in the face of the unknown, pressed farther west, navigating through iceberg-strewn waters to the Americas.

Toward the end of ninth century a wealthy Viking trader arrived at the court of King Alfred the Great in England. An effusive and dressed in rich, foreign attire, Ohthere told of a long voyage he had taken to the coast of the White Sea, where northerners known as the Sami had furnished him with rare Arctic luxuries, from otter and marten furs to bushels of soft bird down. Then the Viking trader presented the king with walrus ivory that could be carved into gleaming chess pieces and other exquisite works of art.

Ohthere was not the only Viking merchant who (A) catered to the European appetite for fine goods from the frozen north. Each spring, men from Greenland's Western and Eastern Settlements went north to a rich coastal hunting ground known as Nordsetur. Camping along the shore, these medieval Greenlanders pursued walrus and other Arctic game, filling their boats with skins, furs, ivory, and even live polar bear cubs for trade abroad.

[36] Which of the following is NOT the main goal of the medieval Vikings' exploration?

- ① gold ② land ③ marriage ④ trade

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

- ① exploited ② improved ③ provided ④ upheld

[38] Which of the following is true about the medieval Vikings?

- ① Their bravery in fighting is still well remembered.
② They traveled as far as to China for silk.
③ They drove out early settlers of the North Atlantic.
④ King Alfred the Great gave Ohthere a lot of presents for his stories.

[39-41] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the fertile, mineral-rich American continent west of the Appalachians and Alleghenies was peopled and exploited. Americans, their numbers doubled by a continuous flow of immigrants, pushed westward to the Pacific coast, displacing Indians and the Spanish settlements where they stood in the way. Vast stands of timber were consumed; numberless herds of buffalo and other game (1) _____ cattle, sheep, farms, villages, and cities; various technologies converted the country's immense natural resources into industrial products both for its own burgeoning population and for foreign markets.

The result was that, between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of the First World War, the country was wholly transformed. Before the Civil War, America had been essentially a rural, agrarian, isolated republic whose idealistic, confident, and self-reliant inhabitants for the most part believed in God; by the time the United States entered World War I as a world power, it was an industrialized, urbanized, continental nation whose people had been forced to come to terms with the implications of Darwin's theory of evolution as well as with profound changes in its own social institutions and cultural values.

The transformation of an entire continent was not accomplished, that is, without incalculable suffering. In the countryside increasing numbers of farmers, dependent for transportation of their crops on the monopolistic railroads, were squeezed off the land by what novelist Frank Norris characterized as the giant (2) "octopus" that crisscrossed the continent. Everywhere the independent farmers were placed "under the lion's paw" of land speculators and absentee landlords. For many, the great cities were also jungles where only the strongest, the most ruthless, and the luckiest survived. An oversupply of labor kept wages down and allowed the industrialists to maintain working conditions of notorious danger and discomfort for men, women, and children who competed for the scarce jobs.

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

- ① gathered way to ② gave way to
③ got in the way to ④ got under way to

[40] What does (2) "octopus" refer to?

- ① the Appalachians ② cities ③ markets ④ railroads

[41] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Americans were adventurous and aggressive.
② Industrialization resulted in a huge gap between classes.
③ The working class resisted against the greed of capitalists.
④ The workers competed with each other only to get poorer.

[42-44] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Please Look After Mom is the most moving and accomplished, and often startling, novel in translation I've read in many seasons. We watch the same story unfold through the eyes of the family's eldest daughter (a writer), the eldest son, the husband and, finally, the lost mother herself. Ms. Shin's careful, unflinching descriptions of a woman in "blue plastic sandals"--with three of the sections delivered in a plaintive, almost accusatory second-person voice ("You all blamed each other for Mom's going missing, and you all felt wounded")--achieve an emotional clarity and directness that speak straight to the heart.

Every sentence is saturated in detail. While tending to her family in the village, "Mom" is shown mashing frogs to feed her chickens and "making yeast with a soiled towel wrapped around her head." Even as she regularly goes to Catholic church, she gives money to passing Buddhist monks and believes that ancestors come back to dwell among the living, disguised as birds. The foodstuffs that permeate the pages--fatsia pancakes and "dough-flake soup," wild-strawberry juice and "mung-bean porridge"--speak of a traditional woman's work in the fields, her home life in the kitchen and a connection between the two that her children, in their weightless urban lives, have lost.

Please Look After Mom is full of quiet anger about a time when women had to give up everything to protect their (A1) _____, and to walk behind their husbands. But it's also clear-eyed about a modern age in which some women don't know how to do anything for their (A2) _____--or even have (A3) _____ to do anything for. It would be easy to say that Ms. Shin has given us an unforgettable East Asian mother out of Amy Tan in a globalized world we recognize from Jhumpa Lahiri. But the author's first novel to appear in English does something more than that. It tells an almost unbearably affecting story of remorse and belated wisdom that reminds us how globalism--at the human level--can tear souls apart and leave them uncertain of where to turn.

[42] Which of the following is true about *Please Look After Mom*?

- ① It is the author's first successful novel.
② It has multiple points of view on the same story.

③ It shows troubled religious orientation in Korean society.

④ It has nothing to do with globalism.

[43] Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage?

① The book is favorably reviewed and appreciated.

② A woman in "blue plastic sandals" is the emotional center of the novel.

③ Amy Tan and Jhumpa Lahiri may be writers.

④ The reviewer's knowledge of Korean history is profound.

[44] Which of the following fits best in (A1), (A2), and (A3)?

① husbands ② families ③ ancestors ④ countries

[45-47] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (45번 2.5점, 46-47번 각 4점)

The Western assumption is that nomadic hunter-gatherers, especially those who are still functional today (numbering in the tens of millions), would love to be free of their "subsistence" economy. But Marshall Sahlins argues that these people have clearly chosen their lifestyle. Even when neighboring tribes convert themselves from hunter-gatherers into stable agricultural communities, sometimes using "advanced technological tools," many hunter-gatherer communities refuse that choice on the ground that it would require them to work harder. Richard Lee quotes the Bushmen: "Why should we plant when there are so many mongomongo nuts in the world?"

Hunter-gatherers are often called "culturally inferior" for failing to produce a surplus that could protect them from the whims of nature. Sahlins suggests four reasons why they eschew surpluses. First, they are optimists. When there is food they tend to eat it all, even gorging themselves. The attitude seems to be that since food is abundant in nature, (A1) _____ is not necessary; nature itself stores food here and there in the plants and animals, if you know where to find it. So even when storms or accidents deprive a community of food for a period of days or weeks, the results are rarely disastrous and you can always move on to the next place. Second, hunter-gatherers are nomadic by choice. If they stored or carried food they would be tied to a specific place, or have their movements seriously slowed. For nomadic hunter-gatherers, "It is truly said that his wealth is a burden," says Sahlins. The fact of movement "rapidly depreciates the satisfactions of property." Third, an economy based on (A2) _____ would increase the Bushmen's impact on the environment beyond the present-day ethic of underuse. Surplus would also lead to population growth, which would threaten the community's mobility and increase vulnerability to natural calamities. Fourth, the hunter's self-esteem is based on hunting. To accumulate surplus would diminish the cultural and psychological importance of the hunter. (B) _____.

[45] Which of the following fits best in both (A1) and (A2)?

① barter ② farming ③ storage ④ competition

[46] According to the passage, which of the following explains the nomadic hunter-gatherers' unwillingness to produce a surplus?

① They are educated from childhood not to produce more than they need.

② They strongly believe in the rich abundance and goodness of nature.

③ Surplus would inevitably increase conflicts between tribes.

④ Surplus would demoralize young minds and corrupt the society.

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

① It might also downplay the training of the young and produce a lazier society with fewer skills

② The majority of native peoples on the earth do not wish to climb onto the Western economic machine

③ So dancing, fishing, games, sleep, and ritual seem to occupy the greater part of one's time

④ The hunter might want to keep only the number of animals needed for his immediate family

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

The university graduate has been schooled for selective service among the rich of the world. Whatever his or her claims of solidarity with the Third World, each American college graduate has had an education costing an amount five times greater than the median life income of half of humanity. A Latin American student is introduced to this exclusive fraternity by having at least 350 times as much public money spent on his education as on that of his fellow citizens of median income. (1) With very rare exceptions, the university graduate from a poor country feels more comfortable with his North American and European colleagues than with his nonschooled compatriots, and all students are academically processed to be happy only in the company of fellow consumers of the products of the educational machine.

The modern university confers the privilege of dissent on those who have been tested and classified as potential money-makers or power-holders. No one is given tax funds for the leisure in which to educate himself or the right to educate others unless at the same time he can also be certified for achievement. Schools select for each successive level those who have, at earlier stages in the game, proved themselves good risks for the established order. Having a monopoly on both the resources for learning and the investiture of social roles, the university coopts the discoverer and the potential dissenter. A degree always leaves its indelible price tag on the curriculum of its consumer. Certified college graduates fit only into a world which puts a price tag on their heads, thereby giving them the power to define the level of expectations in their society. In each country the amount of consumption by the college graduate sets the standard for all others; if they would be civilized people on or off the job, (2) _____.

[48] Which of the following best describes college education?

① the only gateway to the power group

② not a great equalizer of different social classes

③ good for cultivating one's intellectual capacity

④ basically concerned with upward social mobility

[49] Which of the following can be inferred from (1)?

① Western pop culture is dominating the Third World.

② Students of impoverished countries are potential losers.

③ College inevitably distorts students' sense of belonging.

④ A poor student is likely to betray his or her own country.

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

① they will aspire to the style of life of college graduates

② they need to ignore what their jobs require from them

③ they should acknowledge the power of civilization

④ they will follow the model of the well-to-do people in college