

2014학년도 송실대학교 편입학 시험 문제



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2014학년도 숭실대학교 편입학 시험 문제(인문계)

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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] People ① sign up through the Affordable Care Act's marketplaces tend to be older, officials said Monday, a demographic mix that ② could cause premiums ③ to rise in the future if the pattern ④ persists.

[2] Google, ① which dominates much of life on the Internet, has been trying to expand beyond computers and telephones to living rooms, cars and bodies. It made its way just a bit further into people's homes on Monday ② when it agreed to pay \$3.2 billion in cash for Nest Labs, ③ that makes Internet-connected devices ④ such as thermostats and smoke alarms.

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

[3] Another human rights concern is the transnational crime of trafficking in humans.

- ① congestion ② illegal trade
③ over-population ④ transportation

[4] Be sure to do your homework. Keep track of names, faces, connections and important dates--people are flattered when you remember things about them.

- ① get angry ② feel betrayed
③ get frightened ④ feel pleased

[5] In the movie *Erin Brockovich*, Erin Brockovich (Julia Roberts) interviews families who live near a chemical dump and combs through city documents to build the case for a class-action lawsuit against PG&E.

- ① carefully investigates ② piles up
③ runs into ④ neatly trims

[6] In a sexual encounter, wolves become playful and frisky, "like puppies," said Dr. Givens, "so they can accept closeness." The next step is a mutual show of submission, all of which paves the way for physical intimacy.

- ① destroys ② necessitates
③ prepares for ④ totally blocks

[7-10] Choose the most appropriate word for each blank.

(각 1점)

[7] According to French social psychologist Gustave Le Bon, a crowd is _____ in thought and action. All the people in a crowd think, feel, and act alike.

- ① contradictory ② homogeneous ③ irrational ④ violent

[8] Chicago could see as much as 6-8 inches of snow from late Tuesday through late Thursday, which WGN _____ Tom Skilling says will arrive "in waves rather than a single stretch." (WGN: a television station in Chicago, Illinois, USA)

- ① astrologer ② astronomer ③ meteorologist ④ sportscaster

[9] In a company, the president earns five million dollars per year and the 99 assembly line workers earn only \$20,000 per year. The president might attempt to refute criticism of the company's _____ tactics by arguing that the mean annual income of these 100 people is \$69,800.

- ① arrogant ② generous ③ genuine ④ miserly

[10] Mrs. J then announced that we would be working independently, at our own pace, through the text for the duration of the course. "Don't be in a rush," she advised. "_____"; understand each exercise before you go on to the next. This isn't a race."

- ① Do it your way ② Do the right thing
③ Make up your mind ④ Take your time

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

No one wants a sleepy pilot at the controls of a plane. While popping amphetamines might help with alertness, most passengers would probably just prefer the person at the helm to be well rested. But figuring out how to do this is a complicated business. Airlines want to preserve flexibility in their schedules, but everyone shares the goal of keeping passengers safe. Last week, new Federal Aviation Administration rules about pilot rest took effect in America. The rules, which airlines were warned about two years ago, require that pilots have 10 hours of rest, including eight hours of uninterrupted sleep, in between their eight- or nine-hour shifts. That's up from eight hours of rest before which didn't have to include uninterrupted sleep. The changes were prompted, in part, by the 2009 crash of Colgan Air Flight 3407. The National Transportation Safety Board's final report on the incident found pilot fatigue had probably contributed to the crash, which killed 50 people.

The big question, of course, is how to make sure pilots are actually getting the sleep that government regulators are mandating. The FAA, to its credit, says that pilots bear most of the burden for making sure they actually get some shut-eye. No one is going to be spying on pilots' hotel rooms. America's biggest pilots union is, no surprise, happy about the new rules, which will force airlines to hire more pilots and make sure that the ones that are flying are better-rested. (The union is, however, unhappy that the new guidelines don't apply to cargo pilots.) The new rules also require that pilots get 30 consecutive hours of rest each week, up from 24 hours under the previous regime. For pilots and their families, that will make a big difference. Let's hope the new rules make a difference for passenger safety, too.

[11] Who is NOT eligible for flying the passenger airplane?

- ① a pilot who rested 5 hours after flying for 5 hours on the previous shift
② a pilot who rested 8 hours after flying for 8 hours on the previous shift
③ a pilot who works part time for three days a week
④ a pilot who took a two-day off from work last week and stayed at home

[12] Who is most responsible for pilots' alertness?

- ① Federal Aviation Administration ② airplane companies
③ pilots ④ pilots union

[13] Which of the following is true about the aircraft safety?

- ① Pilot's failure to take enough rest might have contributed to the 2009 crash.
② Pilots should pass the red-eye test before their flight.
③ Pilots' spouses are not happy about the new rule.
④ The new rule will apply to all pilots of all aircraft types.

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

An ambitious private manned mission to Mars aims to launch a two-person crew to fly around the Red Planet and return to Earth in 501 days, starting in January 2018. This bold undertaking is planned by the Inspiration Mars Foundation, a non-profit company founded by millionaire and space tourist Dennis Tito that was officially unveiled several months ago after early details leaked. Though the spacecraft would not land humans on Mars or even put them in orbit, it would bring people within a few hundred kilometers of the Martian surface roughly the same distance between the International Space Station and Earth and represent a major milestone in human space flight. If successful, the mission would go down in history as the first time a private company accomplished something government agencies were unable to do in space.

The mission is extremely ambitious, well beyond anything previously accomplished by the private sector and it faces plenty of obstacles. The company has an aggressive schedule to keep if it wants to hit its 2018 mark and needs to make sure the necessary technology is developed and well-tested. Despite its deep-pocketed backer, the mission has nowhere near the funding it needs to launch and will require raising greater sums than have ever been done for a private space endeavor. Its designers also need to figure out exactly how to keep the crew healthy, both physically and psychologically, for the 501-day duration of the flight as they face dangers from radiation, bone and muscle loss, fatigue, and depression. Mission designers will have to ensure they can get the crew safely to the ground when the capsule returns to Earth at a screaming 30,000 mph.

Yet (1) _____ these hurdles, of all the bold announcements from private space flight companies in recent years, this one seems the most achievable. "The reason this entire thing is possible is because it's actually a very simple mission," said Jane Poynter, president of the Paragon Space Development Corporation, "which makes life-support systems and has partnered with Inspiration Mars. We're not trying to land, we're going to fly by, and we're using extant technologies that NASA and the space industry have been developing for years."

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

- ① along with ② despite ③ due to ④ concerning

[15] Who supports the manned mission to Mars?

- ① the US Government ② NASA
③ Dennis Tito ④ an anonymous astronaut

[16] Which of the following is NOT true about the mission to Mars?

- ① So far no one has landed on or flown near Mars.
② On the way home to Earth, the spacecraft would fly at 30,000 mph.
③ One round trip to Mars would take more than one year and four months.
④ Enough funding will enable humans to land on Mars in 2018.

[17-19] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Indian women have now figured right on top in an infamous list--smoking. In a shocking trend, India has now more female smokers--over 12.1 million--than any country except the United States. In 2012, female smoking prevalence was 3.2%, which is virtually unchanged since 1980. Smokers in India consumed an average of 8.2 cigarettes per day as (1) tobacco claims a million lives every year in the country. Smoking has emerged as the third top risk for health loss in India.

Around three in 10 men (31%) and one in 20 women (6%) now smoke daily compared with four in 10 men (41%) and one in 10 women (10%) in 1980. These are the findings of the study 'Smoking Prevalence and Cigarette Consumption in 187 Countries, 1980-2012,' which was published lately in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. India has been found to have made progress in reducing the prevalence of daily smoking among men, according to new research from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

However, tobacco use (excluding second-hand smoke) led to 6.1% of years of life lost due to premature death, and 5.1% of health loss in India. "Smoking rates remain dangerously high for men and there is more work to be done to drive these rates lower," said Dr. K. Srinath Reddy, president of the Public Health Foundation of India, in response to the findings. Data released earlier had found that smoking is eight times more prevalent among Indian men than women. However, an average Indian female smoker puffs more cigarettes a day (7) than male (6.1). Over one in five (21%) Indian male tobacco users smoke daily as against only around 3% of women.

Nearly half of Indian men (47.9%) aged 15 years and above consume tobacco. Nearly 206 million Indians use smokeless form of tobacco (loose-leaf chewing tobacco and snuff). Smokeless tobacco use is high among Indian men at 32.9%. One in every five female tobacco users in India uses the smokeless form as against one in 10 who smoke. Also, an average Indian woman is taking up smoking at 17.5 years as against 18.8 years among men.

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

- ① A million people do the tobacco-related business in India.
② A million Indians die every year due to tobacco-related diseases.
③ Most tobacco farms earn a million dollars per year in India.
④ Tobacco-smokers increase in India by a million every year.

[18] Which of the following is true about Indian female smokers?

- ① Women smoke more cigarettes per day than men.
② Women start smoking later than men in their lives.
③ There are more female smokers than male smokers.
④ Female smokers have greatly increased in recent years.

[19] Which of the following is NOT true about smoking in India?

- ① Smoking is prevalent in India regardless of gender.
② The Indian government is trying to ban smoking in public places.
③ Loose-leaf chewing tobacco is popular among Indian men.
④ There are fewer female smokers in India than in the United States.

[20-22] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (20: 1.5점, 21-22: 2점)

The Englishmen who were quickly populating the Atlantic seaboard from the Carolinas to New England had no monopoly on the New World. French and Dutch explorers had also been busy, and both nations were carving out separate territories in North America. The Dutch founded New Netherlands in the Hudson Valley of present-day New York State, basing their claims upon the exploration of Henry Hudson in 1609.

An Englishman, Hudson was hired by a Dutch company that wanted to find the Northeast Passage, the sea route to China along the northern rim of Asia. In 1609, Hudson set off instead, aboard the *Half Moon*, for the northwest alternative. Sailing down the Atlantic coast, he entered Chesapeake Bay before making a U-turn and heading back north to explore the Hudson River as far upriver as Albany. Noting the absence of tides, he correctly assumed that this route did not lead to the Pacific.

England was flexing its new muscles in the early 1600s, but it was the Dutch who had become the true world power in

maritime matters by building the world's largest merchant marine fleet. There was literally not a place in the known world of that day in which the Dutch did not have a hand in matters. Amsterdam had become the busiest and richest city in the European world. In 1621, the Dutch West India Company was formed with the aim of taking over trade between Europe and the New World, and the Dutch soon took from the Portuguese control of the lucrative slave and sugar trading outpost in 1624. Two years later, the trading village of New Amsterdam, later to be renamed New York, was established at the mouth of the Hudson. The Dutch West India Company did more than trade and set up colonies. In 1628, the Dutch Admiral Piet Hein captured a Spanish treasure fleet, pirating away enough silver to provide company shareholders with a 75 percent dividend.

[20] Which of the following places has a different role in the early 1600s?

- ① Amsterdam ② Carolinas ③ New England ④ New York

[21] Which of the following is NOT true about Henry Hudson?

- ① The Dutch government hired him as a guide in the New World.
 ② His original mission was to find a sea route to Asia.
 ③ His upriver trip to Albany did not lead him to the Pacific.
 ④ His exploration helped the English claim their rights in New York.

[22] Which of following has little to do with the others?

- ① the growth in number of Englishmen
 ② the possession of the world's largest commercial ships
 ③ the takeover of the trading outposts from Portugal
 ④ the establishment of the Dutch West India Company

[23-25] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

If you noticed them at all, they'd look like nothing more than tiny, windblown seeds floating amid the rushes at the edge of a lagoon in Brazil's remote interior. Wait until dark, when the vast conspiratorial hush of the wetlands gives way to a chorus of chirpings and rustlings, and those little specks begin to slip away, vanishing in the murk.

These tiny dots are the watchful eyes of baby yacare caimans, members of the crocodilian family, barely two weeks old and scarcely longer than a pencil. By day they hide among aquatic grasses, concealed from herons or stocks who might swoop in for a quick snack. By night they slip away to feast on insects and snails, graduating to bigger fare as they grow bigger themselves. Given time and opportunity, they can reach eight feet and be powerful enough to capture a capybara, one of the area's giant rodents. But that's all in the future. For now they are near the bottom of the pecking order, just trying to (1) _____. Hundreds, possibly thousands, of these hatching caimans lurk in this one lagoon. And there are many more such lagoons in the Pantanal. This enormous flowering wetland along the Paraguay River in southwestern Brazil is not only home to what is probably Earth's largest crocodilian population but also the setting for one of conservation's great comeback stories.

Thirty years ago the yacare caiman appeared to be heading for oblivion, ruthlessly hunted to supply a lucrative market for crocodilian leather. Their numbers dropped alarmingly. Armed gangs would invade during the dry season and shoot masses of yacares congregated around shrinking water holes. A Brazilian government crackdown on poaching and a 1992 global ban on the trade of wild crocodilian skins eased the pressure on the beleaguered yacare population. The crocs themselves did the rest. After a string of intense rainy seasons caiman numbers rebounded dramatically. As many as ten million yacare caimans are estimated to live in the wetlands today. Even so, the yacare caiman is not yet out of the mire. Within the Pantanal itself,

threats still loom: deforestation, dams, tourism, mining, seaport development. But for now at least, in the steamy aftermath of another bountiful wet season, the kings of the Pantanal seem secure on their throne.

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

- ① enjoy floating ② feed themselves
 ③ hatch the eggs ④ keep out of sight

[24] Which of the following is the greatest threat to yacare caimans?

- ① capybaras ② humans ③ tides ④ weather

[25] Which of the following does NOT contribute to the increasing number of yacare caimans?

- ① global ban on trade of crocodilian skins
 ② government effort to stop poaching
 ③ intense rainy seasons
 ④ pecking hierarchy

[26-28] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

When man is born, the human race as well as the individual, he is thrown out of a situation which was definite, as definite as instincts, into a situation which is indefinite, uncertain and open. There is certainty only about the past--and about the future only as far as that it is death.

(1) Man is gifted with reason; he is life being aware of itself; he has awareness of himself, of his fellow man, of his past, and of the possibilities of his future. This awareness of himself as a separate entity, the awareness of his own short life span, of the fact that without his will he is born and against his will he dies, that he will die before those whom he loves, or they before him, the awareness of his aloneness and separateness, of his helplessness before the forces of nature and of society, all this makes his separate, disunited existence an unbearable prison. He would become insane could he not liberate himself from this prison and reach out, unite himself in some form or other with men, with the world outside.

The experience of separateness arouses anxiety; it is, indeed, the source of all anxiety. Being separate means being cut off, without any capacity to use my human powers. Hence to be separate means to be helpless, unable to grasp the world--things and people--actively; it means that the world can invade me without my ability to react. The deepest need of man, then, is the need to overcome his separateness, to leave the prison of his aloneness. The absolute failure to achieve this aim means insanity, because the panic of complete isolation can be overcome only by such a radical withdrawal from the world outside that the feeling of separation disappears--because the world outside, from which one is separated, has disappeared.

[26] Which of the following does (1) imply?

- ① He has a detailed knowledge of his future career.
 ② He knows of his status as a dependent being.
 ③ His will enables him to outlive those he loves.
 ④ His reason provides a possible solution to his problem.

[27] Which of the following is the result of aloneness?

- ① anxiety ② reason ③ sanity ④ withdrawal

[28] What is man supposed to do to cure separateness?

- ① to use his reason to know of his future
 ② to overcome the forces of nature and society
 ③ to disappear from the world
 ④ to associate with others more actively

[29-31] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

There are today about 190 million people in the world who live in a country other than the one in which they were born--nearly 60 percent of them are in rich countries (about 36 million in Europe and 38 million in the United States). People migrate primarily for economic reasons, but some do so to escape political and religious oppression. The 38 million foreign-born people who live in the United States represent 12.6 percent of the U.S. population. Of these, 11 million, or nearly 30 percent, entered the nation illegally. Most nations impose restrictions on immigration to reduce the inflow of low-skilled people (while often encouraging the immigration of highly skilled and technical people). Migration is generally more restricted and regulated than the international flow of goods, services and capital.

In general, capital flows more freely across national boundaries than people. Financial or portfolio capital (bank loans and bonds) generally move to nations and markets where interest rates are higher, and foreign direct investments in plants and firms flow to nations where expected profits are higher. This leads to more efficient use of capital and generally benefits both lenders and borrowers. During the 1970s, Middle Eastern nations deposited a great deal of their huge earnings from petroleum exports in New York and London banks, which then lent (recycled) them to Latin American and Asian governments and corporations. During the 1980s, Japan invested a large chunk of its huge export earnings in financial assets and real estate and set up corporate subsidiaries in the United States.

Since the mid-1980s, the United States has become an increasingly large net borrower from the rest of the world to cover its excess of spending over production. Global banks established branches in major international monetary centers around the world, nearly \$3 trillion of foreign currencies are exchanged each day by around-the-clock trading in world financial centers, and newly-established sovereign funds (financial institutions owned by Middle Eastern petroleum exporting nations, Singapore, China, Russia, and Brazil) are making huge investments of all kinds all over the world. Financial markets are globalized as never before. The downside is that when a financial crisis starts in one country it quickly spreads to others.

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

- ① The Modern Aspects of International Trade
- ② The Globalization of Immigrants
- ③ The International Flow of Labor and Capital
- ④ The Role of U.S. in the Globalized Financial Markets

[30] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The chief reason for migration is economic.
- ② People have fewer chances to move than money.
- ③ Money moves to where there are big profits.
- ④ The U.S. became the largest loan-lender from the mid-1980s.

[31] Which of the following is true about the globalized markets?

- ① Money is the primary agency.
- ② It is dependent mainly on the migrating labors.
- ③ Foreign investments require lower interest rates for safety reasons.
- ④ Free flow of money is a defensive mechanism for financial crisis.

[32-35] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

February 2012 brought eastern Europe its coldest weather in 50 years. Geese that normally winter in the Danube Valley flew

south to escape it, and some 50,000 of them descended on the plains of Albania, starving and exhausted. Every one of them was exterminated. Men using shotguns mowed them down, while women and children carried the carcasses into towns for sale to restaurants. Many of the geese had been banded by researchers to the north; one hunter told me he'd seen a band from Greenland. Although nobody in Albania is going hungry, the country has one of the lowest per capita incomes in Europe. The unusual influx of saleable geese was literally a (A) windfall for local farmers and villagers.

The easternmost of Europe's migratory flyways passes through the Balkans, and in Albania the Adriatic coastline opens into an extraordinarily rich system of wetlands, lakes, and coastal plains. For millennia birds making the northward journey from Africa were able to rest and refuel here before struggling on over the Dinaric Alps to their breeding grounds, and to stop here again in the fall before recrossing the Mediterranean.

The 40-year Marxist dictatorship of Enver Hoxha destroyed the fabric of Albanian society and tradition, and yet this was not a bad time for birds. Hoxha reserved the privileges of hunting and private gun ownership for himself and a few trusted cronies. But a handful of hunters had minimal impact on the millions of migrants passing through, and the country's command-economy backwardness ensured that its wealth of coastal habitat remained intact.

Following Hoxha's death, the country underwent an uneasy transition to a market economy, including a period of near anarchy in which the country's armories were broken open and the military's guns were seized by ordinary citizens. Even after the rule of law was restored, Albanians kept their guns, and the country remained understandably averse to regulation of all kinds. The economy began to grow, and one of the ways in which a generation of younger men expressed their new freedom and prosperity was to (1) _____, by the thousands, and use them to do what formerly only the elite could do: (2) _____.

[32] Which of the following sets best fits in (1) and (2)?

- ① buy shotguns---kill birds ② sell guns---sell birds
- ③ sell birds---increase income ④ sell guns---enjoy prosperity

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

- ① averse ② intact ③ rich ④ struggling

[34] Which of the following contributed to the protection of birds in Albania?

- ① the rich natural conditions
- ② Hoxha's long dictatorship
- ③ the rise of market economy
- ④ the restoration of the rule of law

[35] Which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- ① the course of migratory flypass
- ② the brutality of Hoxha's dictatorship
- ③ the reason for Albanians' hostility to rules
- ④ the change of economic system in Albania

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

It has been said that everyone lives by selling something. In the light of this statement, teachers live by selling knowledge, philosophers by selling wisdom and priests by selling spiritual comfort. Though it may be possible to measure the value of material goods in terms of money, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true value of the services which people perform for us. There are times when we would willingly give everything we possess to save our lives, yet we might grudge paying a

surgeon a high fee for offering us precisely this service. The conditions of society are such that skills have to be paid for in the same way that goods are paid for at a shop. Everyone has something to sell.

Tramps seem to be the only exception to this general rule. Beggars almost sell themselves as human being to arouse the pity of passers-by. But real tramps are not beggars. They have nothing to sell and require nothing from others. In seeking independence, they do not sacrifice their human dignity. A tramp may ask you for money, but he will never ask you to feel sorry for him. He has deliberately chosen to lead the life he leads and is fully aware of the consequences. He may never be sure where the next meal is coming from, but he is free from the thousands of anxieties which afflict other people. His few material possessions make it possible for him to move from place to place with ease. By having to sleep in the open, he gets far closer to the world of nature than most of us ever do. He may hunt, beg, or steal occasionally to keep himself alive; he may even, in times of real need, do a little work; but he will never sacrifice his freedom. We often speak of tramps with contempt and put them in the same class as beggars, but how many of us can honestly say that (1) _____?

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

- ① the government is responsible for their disadvantaged social status
- ② they are quite honest with themselves when we are mostly self-conceited
- ③ we are more educated and privileged than them since poverty is a social evil
- ④ we have not felt a little envious of their simple way of life and their freedom from care

[37] Which of the following distinguishes tramps from beggars?

- ① charity ② human dignity
- ③ material wealth ④ sense of humor

[38] Which of the following is true about the passage?

- ① Capitalism is the backbone of modern society.
- ② Homeless people should be taken care of by the government.
- ③ The more you want money, the more miserable you get.
- ④ A certain kind of people have nothing to sell and nothing to buy.

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

Everyone has a right to realize their potential, and to have the opportunity to live free of poverty in a secure and more equitable world. We believe that, with the necessary human action and political will, a just world without poverty is possible.

Oxfam subscribes to all international covenants on rights, and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. People have basic rights: a right to life and security; to a sustainable livelihood; to be heard; to have an identity; and to have access to basic social services.

Poverty is a state in which people have little power and are denied an effective voice in decisions which affect them. Poverty means little income, too few assets, lack of access to basic services and opportunities, deep inequalities, ongoing insecurity and little opportunity for development. Poverty is rooted in inequality, and in human action or inaction. Poverty can be made worse by natural disasters, human violence, oppression and environmental damage. It can be maintained by institutions and economic mechanisms. Women and girls are often the most oppressed by poverty; their needs and rights must be central to eliminating it.

We face unprecedented changes and challenges in the 21st

century, including climate change and its consequences, famines and food price crises, global financial crises, increasing humanitarian crises, energy limitations, proliferation of weapons, urbanization, and natural resources shortages. These challenges can be met, but we need unprecedented levels of global co-operation and cohesion to pursue the necessary changes.

Governments should be accountable to their people for the protection and promotion of fundamental rights, and all society's institutions--governments, corporations, organizations and groups, including Oxfam--should be accountable for the impact of their actions on people and their economic, social, political and cultural rights.

Oxfam is (1) secular, open-minded and pluralistic. We welcome people of all beliefs which advance human rights.

[39] Which of the following CANNOT be found in the passage?

- ① Humanitarian crises are increasing around the world.
- ② Poverty deprives people of opportunities for development.
- ③ The press is most responsible for the circulation of humanitarian ideals.
- ④ Governments should not ignore their role as the protector of human rights.

[40] Which of the following best explains (1)?

- ① unholy ② nonpolitical ③ commercial ④ nonreligious

[41] Which of the following can be inferred about Oxfam?

- ① Oxfam is a non-governmental organization.
- ② Oxfam has a close connection to agriculture.
- ③ Oxfam is funded by multi-national corporations.
- ④ Oxfam supports the competitive value of life.

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

It was the green eel that did it. Scientists from the American Museum of Natural History had been exploring a reef off Little Cayman Island, investigating (A) fluorescent coral and gathering photos for an exhibition. In reviewing images taken during the team's dives, the researchers spotted a (B) glowing, apparently fluorescent, green eel. So began four more expeditions to the Bahamas and the Solomon Islands with scuba divers and submersibles, leading to the discovery that biofluorescence is actually widespread in fish, present in at least 180 species and 16 orders. The findings, reported in the journal *PLoS One* on Wednesday, have implications for the evolution and behavior of these fishes. They may also provide new chemicals for laboratory research.

(C) Bioluminescent organisms like fish and fireflies produce their own light. Biofluorescent fish and corals do something different, absorbing blue light, which is relatively high energy, and transforming it into relatively lower green, orange and red light. Some organisms do both. The proteins involved in fluorescence are prized by researchers, who adapt them to light up different biological processes. In 2008 the Nobel Prize was awarded to three scientists for the discovery in jellyfish, and adaptation for research, of what is usually called G.F.P., for green fluorescent protein.

The findings also have (1) _____, as the authors of the paper point out. Most of the fish species they identified are (D) camouflaged, so they are usually nearly invisible, at least to humans. But they need to find each other, including during mating. The researchers say they think that these species can probably see fluorescence easily. Human divers can see it, but not very well unless they shine an intense blue light on the organisms, producing higher levels of fluorescence, as the divers did on the reef off Little Cayman.

The traveling exhibit they were working on at the time,

"Creatures of Light: Nature's Bioluminescence," will open in May at the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa. It ended its run in New York at the American Museum of Natural History in 2013.

[42] Which of the following is different from the others?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

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

- ① biochemical complexities
② evolutionary significance
③ behavioral abnormalities
④ educational purpose

[44] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Biofluorescence is not rare in fish.
② Certain proteins are involved in the production of light.
③ The exhibition on creatures of light is for professional researchers.
④ Not every sea organism has one and the same lighting mechanism.

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

Whether we listen with aloof amusement to the dreamlike mumbo jumbo of some red-eyed witch doctor of the Congo, or read with cultivated rapture thin translations from the sonnets of the mystic Lao-tse(老子); now and again crack the hard nutshell of the argument of Aquinas, or catch suddenly the shining meaning of a bizarre Eskimo fairy tale: it will be always the one, shape-shifting yet marvelously constant story that we find, together with a challenging persistent suggestion of more remaining to be experienced than will ever be known or told.

Throughout the inhabited world, in all times and under every circumstance, the myths of man have flourished; and they have been the living inspiration of whatever else may have appeared out of the activities of the human body and mind. It would not be too much to say that myth is the secret opening through which the inexhaustible energies of the cosmos pour into human cultural manifestation. Religions, philosophies, arts, the social forms of primitive and historic man, prime discoveries in science and technology, the very dreams that blister sleep, boil up from the basic, magic ring of myth.

The wonder is that the characteristic efficacy to touch and inspire deep creative centers dwells in the smallest nursery fairy tale--as the flavor of the ocean is contained in a droplet or the whole mystery of life within the egg of a flea. For the symbols of mythology are not manufactured; they cannot be ordered, invented, or permanently suppressed. They are spontaneous productions of the psyche, and each bears within it, undamaged, the germ power of its source.

What is the secret of the timeless vision? From what profundity of the mind does it derive? Why is mythology everywhere the same, (1) beneath its varieties of costume? And what does it teach?

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

- ① regardless of its universal appeal
② despite its apparently diverse manifestations
③ when it excludes differentiated cultural experiences
④ at the risk of sacrificing the individual human nature

[46] Which of the following is least connected to the defining qualifications of mythology?

- ① bizarre ② basic ③ spontaneous ④ timeless

[47] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The argument of Thomas Aquinas is hard to understand.
② The myths of man contain universal human experiences.
③ The technological development destroys the value of mythology.
④ The symbols of mythology are not something that can be invented.

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

The latest attempt to rescue passengers on board (1) a research ship that has been trapped in Antarctic ice for more than a week was delayed again Thursday after sea ice prevented a barge from reaching one of the rescue vessels.

The Australian Maritime Rescue Centre, which is handling the operation, said earlier on Thursday that weather conditions had improved and rescue flights were expected to commence. A helicopter was expected to airlift passengers to a Chinese icebreaker, the Snow Dragon, and a barge would then ferry them to a nearby Australian vessel.

But before the rescue operation could begin, sea ice had blocked the path of the barge that needed to make it from the Australian vessel, the Aurora Australis, to the Snow Dragon. Because the Aurora isn't built to handle a helicopter landing, it appeared unlikely that the passengers would be rescued Thursday, the maritime authority said.

The rescue operation for the 74 scientists, tourists and crew on the Russian ship MV Akademik Shokalskiy has been plagued by one delay after another since the vessel became stuck on Christmas Eve. Three icebreakers were initially dispatched to try and crack their way through the thick ice surrounding the ship, but all failed. The Aurora came within 12 miles of the ship Monday, but fierce winds and snow forced it to retreat to open water.

Officials had been planning on Thursday to use a helicopter on board the Snow Dragon--which is waiting at the edge of the ice pack with the Aurora--to rescue 52 scientists and tourists, a dozen at a time, over five hours. All 22 crew members are expected to stay with their icebound vessel, which is not in danger.

The passengers were then supposed to be flown 7 miles to the Chinese ship, from where they would be transported 2 miles by barge to the Australian icebreaker. They were then expected to travel to the Australian island state of Tasmania, arriving by mid-January.

[48] What is the name of (1) a research ship?

- ① the Aurora Australis ② the MV Akademik Shokalskiy
③ the Snow Dragon ④ the Tasmania

[49] How many people are being planned to be rescued to Australia?

- ① 9 ② 22 ③ 52 ④ 74

[50] Which of the following is the correct rescue plan?

- ① a helicopter to the Snow Dragon and then a barge to the Aurora
② a helicopter to the Aurora and then a barge to the Snow Dragon
③ a barge to the Snow Dragon and then a helicopter to the Aurora
④ a barge to the Aurora and then a helicopter to the Snow Dragon

<The End>

2014학년도 숭실대학교 편입학 시험 문제(인문계)

영 어 (B형)

지 망 학 과 (부) :

수험 번호 :

성 명 :

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] Google, ① which dominates much of life on the Internet, has been trying to expand beyond computers and telephones to living rooms, cars and bodies. It made its way just a bit further into people's homes on Monday ② when it agreed to pay \$3.2 billion in cash for Nest Labs, ③ that makes Internet-connected devices ④ such as thermostats and smoke alarms.

[2] People ① sign up through the Affordable Care Act's marketplaces tend to be older, officials said Monday, a demographic mix that ② could cause premiums ③ to rise in the future if the pattern ④ persists.

[3-6] Choose the most appropriate word for each blank.

(각 1점)

[3] According to French social psychologist Gustave Le Bon, a crowd is _____ in thought and action. All the people in a crowd think, feel, and act alike.

① contradictory ② homogeneous ③ irrational ④ violent

[4] Chicago could see as much as 6-8 inches of snow from late Tuesday through late Thursday, which WGN _____ Tom Skilling says will arrive "in waves rather than a single stretch." (WGN: a television station in Chicago, Illinois, USA)

① astrologer ② astronomer ③ meteorologist ④ sportscaster

[5] In a company, the president earns five million dollars per year and the 99 assembly line workers earn only \$20,000 per year. The president might attempt to refute criticism of the company's _____ tactics by arguing that the mean annual income of these 100 people is \$69,800.

① arrogant ② generous ③ genuine ④ miserly

[6] Mrs. J then announced that we would be working independently, at our own pace, through the text for the duration of the course. "Don't be in a rush," she advised. "_____"; understand each exercise before you go on to the next. This isn't a race."

① Do it your way ② Do the right thing
③ Make up your mind ④ Take your time

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

[7] Another human rights concern is the transnational crime of trafficking in humans.

① congestion ② illegal trade ③ over-population ④ transportation

[8] Be sure to do your homework. Keep track of names, faces, connections and important dates--people are flattered when you remember things about them.

① get angry ② feel betrayed
③ get frightened ④ feel pleased

[9] In the movie *Erin Brockovich*, Erin Brockovich (Julia Roberts) interviews families who live near a chemical dump and combs through city documents to build the case for a class-action lawsuit against PG&E.

① carefully investigates ② piles up
③ runs into ④ neatly trims

[10] In a sexual encounter, wolves become playful and frisky, "like puppies," said Dr. Givens, "so they can accept closeness." The next step is a mutual show of submission, all of which paves the way for physical intimacy.

① destroys ② necessitates
③ prepares for ④ totally blocks

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

An ambitious private manned mission to Mars aims to launch a two-person crew to fly around the Red Planet and return to Earth in 501 days, starting in January 2018. This bold undertaking is planned by the Inspiration Mars Foundation, a non-profit company founded by millionaire and space tourist Dennis Tito that was officially unveiled several months ago after early details leaked. Though the spacecraft would not land humans on Mars or even put them in orbit, it would bring people within a few hundred kilometers of the Martian surface roughly the same distance between the International Space Station and Earth and represent a major milestone in human space flight. If successful, the mission would go down in history as the first time a private company accomplished something government agencies were unable to do in space.

The mission is extremely ambitious, well beyond anything previously accomplished by the private sector and it faces plenty of obstacles. The company has an aggressive schedule to keep if it wants to hit its 2018 mark and needs to make sure the necessary technology is developed and well-tested. Despite its deep-pocketed backer, the mission has nowhere near the funding it needs to launch and will require raising greater sums than have ever been done for a private space endeavor. Its designers also need to figure out exactly how to keep the crew healthy, both physically and psychologically, for the 501-day duration of the flight as they face dangers from radiation, bone and muscle loss, fatigue, and depression. Mission designers will have to ensure they can get the crew safely to the ground when the capsule returns to Earth at a screaming 30,000 mph.

Yet (1) _____ these hurdles, of all the bold announcements from private space flight companies in recent years, this one seems the most achievable. "The reason this entire thing is possible is because it's actually a very simple mission," said Jane Poynter, president of the Paragon Space Development Corporation, "which makes life-support systems and has partnered with Inspiration Mars. We're not trying to land, we're going to fly by, and we're using extant technologies that NASA and the space industry have been developing for years."

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

① along with ② despite ③ due to ④ concerning

[12] Who supports the manned mission to Mars?

① the US Government ② NASA
③ Dennis Tito ④ an anonymous astronaut

[13] Which of the following is NOT true about the mission to Mars?

① So far no one has landed on or flown near Mars.
② On the way home to Earth, the spacecraft would fly at 30,000 mph.

- ③ One round trip to Mars would take more than one year and four months.
- ④ Enough funding will enable humans to land on Mars in 2018.

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

No one wants a sleepy pilot at the controls of a plane. While popping amphetamines might help with alertness, most passengers would probably just prefer the person at the helm to be well rested. But figuring out how to do this is a complicated business. Airlines want to preserve flexibility in their schedules, but everyone shares the goal of keeping passengers safe. Last week, new Federal Aviation Administration rules about pilot rest took effect in America. The rules, which airlines were warned about two years ago, require that pilots have 10 hours of rest, including eight hours of uninterrupted sleep, in between their eight- or nine-hour shifts. That's up from eight hours of rest before which didn't have to include uninterrupted sleep. The changes were prompted, in part, by the 2009 crash of Colgan Air Flight 3407. The National Transportation Safety Board's final report on the incident found pilot fatigue had probably contributed to the crash, which killed 50 people.

The big question, of course, is how to make sure pilots are actually getting the sleep that government regulators are mandating. The FAA, to its credit, says that pilots bear most of the burden for making sure they actually get some shut-eye. No one is going to be spying on pilots' hotel rooms. America's biggest pilots union is, no surprise, happy about the new rules, which will force airlines to hire more pilots and make sure that the ones that are flying are better-rested. (The union is, however, unhappy that the new guidelines don't apply to cargo pilots.) The new rules also require that pilots get 30 consecutive hours of rest each week, up from 24 hours under the previous regime. For pilots and their families, that will make a big difference. Let's hope the new rules make a difference for passenger safety, too.

[14] Who is NOT eligible for flying the passenger airplane?

- ① a pilot who rested 5 hours after flying for 5 hours on the previous shift
- ② a pilot who rested 8 hours after flying for 8 hours on the previous shift
- ③ a pilot who works part time for three days a week
- ④ a pilot who took a two-day off from work last week and stayed at home

[15] Who is most responsible for pilots' alertness?

- ① Federal Aviation Administration ② airplane companies
- ③ pilots ④ pilots union

[16] Which of the following is true about the aircraft safety?

- ① Pilot's failure to take enough rest might have contributed to the 2009 crash.
- ② Pilots should pass the red-eye test before their flight.
- ③ Pilots' spouses are not happy about the new rule.
- ④ The new rule will apply to all pilots of all aircraft types.

[17-19] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Indian women have now figured right on top in an infamous list--smoking. In a shocking trend, India has now more female smokers--over 12.1 million--than any country except the United States. In 2012, female smoking prevalence was 3.2%, which is virtually unchanged since 1980. Smokers in India consumed an average of 8.2 cigarettes per day as (1) tobacco claims a million lives every year in the country. Smoking has emerged as the third top risk for health loss in India.

Around three in 10 men (31%) and one in 20 women (6%) now smoke daily compared with four in 10 men (41%) and one in 10 women (10%) in 1980. These are the findings of the study 'Smoking Prevalence and Cigarette Consumption in 187 Countries, 1980-2012,' which was published lately in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. India has been found to have made progress in reducing the prevalence of daily smoking among men, according to new research from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

However, tobacco use (excluding second-hand smoke) led to 6.1% of years of life lost due to premature death, and 5.1% of health loss in India. "Smoking rates remain dangerously high for men and there is more work to be done to drive these rates lower," said Dr. K. Srinath Reddy, president of the Public Health Foundation of India, in response to the findings. Data released earlier had found that smoking is eight times more prevalent among Indian men than women. However, an average Indian female smoker puffs more cigarettes a day (7) than male (6.1). Over one in five (21%) Indian male tobacco users smoke daily as against only around 3% of women.

Nearly half of Indian men (47.9%) aged 15 years and above consume tobacco. Nearly 206 million Indians use smokeless form of tobacco (loose-leaf chewing tobacco and snuff). Smokeless tobacco use is high among Indian men at 32.9%. One in every five female tobacco users in India uses the smokeless form as against one in 10 who smoke. Also, an average Indian woman is taking up smoking at 17.5 years as against 18.8 years among men.

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

- ① A million people do the tobacco-related business in India.
- ② A million Indians die every year due to tobacco-related diseases.
- ③ Most tobacco farms earn a million dollars per year in India.
- ④ Tobacco-smokers increase in India by a million every year.

[18] Which of the following is true about Indian female smokers?

- ① Women smoke more cigarettes per day than men.
- ② Women start smoking later than men in their lives.
- ③ There are more female smokers than male smokers.
- ④ Female smokers have greatly increased in recent years.

[19] Which of the following is NOT true about smoking in India?

- ① Smoking is prevalent in India regardless of gender.
- ② The Indian government is trying to ban smoking in public places.
- ③ Loose-leaf chewing tobacco is popular among Indian men.
- ④ There are fewer female smokers in India than in the United States.

[20-22] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (20: 1.5점, 21-22: 2점)

The Englishmen who were quickly populating the Atlantic seaboard from the Carolinas to New England had no monopoly on the New World. French and Dutch explorers had also been busy, and both nations were carving out separate territories in North America. The Dutch founded New Netherlands in the Hudson Valley of present-day New York State, basing their claims upon the exploration of Henry Hudson in 1609.

An Englishman, Hudson was hired by a Dutch company that wanted to find the Northeast Passage, the sea route to China along the northern rim of Asia. In 1609, Hudson set off instead, aboard the *Half Moon*, for the northwest alternative. Sailing down the Atlantic coast, he entered Chesapeake Bay before making a U-turn and heading back north to explore the Hudson River as far upriver as Albany. Noting the absence of tides, he correctly assumed that this route did not lead to the Pacific.

England was flexing its new muscles in the early 1600s, but it was the Dutch who had become the true world power in maritime matters by building the world's largest merchant

marine fleet. There was literally not a place in the known world of that day in which the Dutch did not have a hand in matters. Amsterdam had become the busiest and richest city in the European world. In 1621, the Dutch West India Company was formed with the aim of taking over trade between Europe and the New World, and the Dutch soon took from the Portuguese control of the lucrative slave and sugar trading outpost in 1624. Two years later, the trading village of New Amsterdam, later to be renamed New York, was established at the mouth of the Hudson. The Dutch West India Company did more than trade and set up colonies. In 1628, the Dutch Admiral Piet Hein captured a Spanish treasure fleet, pirating away enough silver to provide company shareholders with a 75 percent dividend.

[20] Which of the following places has a different role in the early 1600s?

- ① Amsterdam ② Carolinas ③ New England ④ New York

[21] Which of the following is NOT true about Henry Hudson?

- ① The Dutch government hired him as a guide in the New World.
② His original mission was to find a sea route to Asia.
③ His upriver trip to Albany did not lead him to the Pacific.
④ His exploration helped the English claim their rights in New York.

[22] Which of following has little to do with the others?

- ① the growth in number of Englishmen
② the possession of the world's largest commercial ships
③ the takeover of the trading outposts from Portugal
④ the establishment of the Dutch West India Company

[23-25] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

When man is born, the human race as well as the individual, he is thrown out of a situation which was definite, as definite as instincts, into a situation which is indefinite, uncertain and open. There is certainty only about the past--and about the future only as far as that it is death.

(1) Man is gifted with reason; he is life being aware of itself; he has awareness of himself, of his fellow man, of his past, and of the possibilities of his future. This awareness of himself as a separate entity, the awareness of his own short life span, of the fact that without his will he is born and against his will he dies, that he will die before those whom he loves, or they before him, the awareness of his aloneness and separateness, of his helplessness before the forces of nature and of society, all this makes his separate, disunited existence an unbearable prison. He would become insane could he not liberate himself from this prison and reach out, unite himself in some form or other with men, with the world outside.

The experience of separateness arouses anxiety; it is, indeed, the source of all anxiety. Being separate means being cut off, without any capacity to use my human powers. Hence to be separate means to be helpless, unable to grasp the world--things and people--actively; it means that the world can invade me without my ability to react. The deepest need of man, then, is the need to overcome his separateness, to leave the prison of his aloneness. The absolute failure to achieve this aim means insanity, because the panic of complete isolation can be overcome only by such a radical withdrawal from the world outside that the feeling of separation disappears--because the world outside, from which one is separated, has disappeared.

[23] Which of the following does (1) imply?

- ① He has a detailed knowledge of his future career.
② He knows of his status as a dependent being.
③ His will enables him to outlive those he loves.
④ His reason provides a possible solution to his problem.

[24] Which of the following is the result of aloneness?

- ① anxiety ② reason ③ sanity ④ withdrawal

[25] What is man supposed to do to cure separateness?

- ① to use his reason to know of his future
② to overcome the forces of nature and society
③ to disappear from the world
④ to associate with others more actively

[26-28] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

There are today about 190 million people in the world who live in a country other than the one in which they were born--nearly 60 percent of them are in rich countries (about 36 million in Europe and 38 million in the United States). People migrate primarily for economic reasons, but some do so to escape political and religious oppression. The 38 million foreign-born people who live in the United States represent 12.6 percent of the U.S. population. Of these, 11 million, or nearly 30 percent, entered the nation illegally. Most nations impose restrictions on immigration to reduce the inflow of low-skilled people (while often encouraging the immigration of highly skilled and technical people). Migration is generally more restricted and regulated than the international flow of goods, services and capital.

In general, capital flows more freely across national boundaries than people. Financial or portfolio capital (bank loans and bonds) generally move to nations and markets where interest rates are higher, and foreign direct investments in plants and firms flow to nations where expected profits are higher. This leads to more efficient use of capital and generally benefits both lenders and borrowers. During the 1970s, Middle Eastern nations deposited a great deal of their huge earnings from petroleum exports in New York and London banks, which then lent (recycled) them to Latin American and Asian governments and corporations. During the 1980s, Japan invested a large chunk of its huge export earnings in financial assets and real estate and set up corporate subsidiaries in the United States.

Since the mid-1980s, the United States has become an increasingly large net borrower from the rest of the world to cover its excess of spending over production. Global banks established branches in major international monetary centers around the world, nearly \$3 trillion of foreign currencies are exchanged each day by around-the-clock trading in world financial centers, and newly-established sovereign funds (financial institutions owned by Middle Eastern petroleum exporting nations, Singapore, China, Russia, and Brazil) are making huge investments of all kinds all over the world. Financial markets are globalized as never before. The downside is that when a financial crisis starts in one country it quickly spreads to others.

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

- ① The Modern Aspects of International Trade
② The Globalization of Immigrants
③ The International Flow of Labor and Capital
④ The Role of U.S. in the Globalized Financial Markets

[27] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The chief reason for migration is economic.
② People have fewer chances to move than money.
③ Money moves to where there are big profits.
④ The U.S. became the largest loan-lender from the mid-1980s.

[28] Which of the following is true about the globalized markets?

- ① Money is the primary agency.
- ② It is dependent mainly on the migrating labors.
- ③ Foreign investments require lower interest rates for safety reasons.
- ④ Free flow of money is a defensive mechanism for financial crisis.

[29-31] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

If you noticed them at all, they'd look like nothing more than tiny, windblown seeds floating amid the rushes at the edge of a lagoon in Brazil's remote interior. Wait until dark, when the vast conspiratorial hush of the wetlands gives way to a chorus of chirpings and rustlings, and those little specks begin to slip away, vanishing in the murk.

These tiny dots are the watchful eyes of baby yacare caimans, members of the crocodilian family, barely two weeks old and scarcely longer than a pencil. By day they hide among aquatic grasses, concealed from herons or stocks who might swoop in for a quick snack. By night they slip away to feast on insects and snails, graduating to bigger fare as they grow bigger themselves. Given time and opportunity, they can reach eight feet and be powerful enough to capture a capybara, one of the area's giant rodents. But that's all in the future. For now they are near the bottom of the pecking order, just trying to (1) _____. Hundreds, possibly thousands, of these hatching caimans lurk in this one lagoon. And there are many more such lagoons in the Pantanal. This enormous flowering wetland along the Paraguay River in southwestern Brazil is not only home to what is probably Earth's largest crocodilian population but also the setting for one of conservation's great comeback stories.

Thirty years ago the yacare caiman appeared to be heading for oblivion, ruthlessly hunted to supply a lucrative market for crocodilian leather. Their numbers dropped alarmingly. Armed gangs would invade during the dry season and shoot masses of yacares congregated around shrinking water holes. A Brazilian government crackdown on poaching and a 1992 global ban on the trade of wild crocodilian skins eased the pressure on the beleaguered yacare population. The crocs themselves did the rest. After a string of intense rainy seasons caiman numbers rebounded dramatically. As many as ten million yacare caimans are estimated to live in the wetlands today. Even so, the yacare caiman is not yet out of the mire. Within the Pantanal itself, threats still loom: deforestation, dams, tourism, mining, seaport development. But for now at least, in the steamy aftermath of another bountiful wet season, the kings of the Pantanal seem secure on their throne.

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

- ① enjoy floating ② feed themselves
- ③ hatch the eggs ④ keep out of sight

[30] Which of the following is the greatest threat to yacare caimans?

- ① capybaras ② humans ③ tides ④ weather

[31] Which of the following does NOT contribute to the increasing number of yacare caimans?

- ① global ban on trade of crocodilian skins
- ② government effort to stop poaching
- ③ intense rainy seasons
- ④ pecking hierarchy

[32-35] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

February 2012 brought eastern Europe its coldest weather in 50 years. Geese that normally winter in the Danube Valley flew

south to escape it, and some 50,000 of them descended on the plains of Albania, starving and exhausted. Every one of them was exterminated. Men using shotguns mowed them down, while women and children carried the carcasses into towns for sale to restaurants. Many of the geese had been banded by researchers to the north; one hunter told me he'd seen a band from Greenland. Although nobody in Albania is going hungry, the country has one of the lowest per capita incomes in Europe. The unusual influx of saleable geese was literally a (A) windfall for local farmers and villagers.

The easternmost of Europe's migratory flyways passes through the Balkans, and in Albania the Adriatic coastline opens into an extraordinarily rich system of wetlands, lakes, and coastal plains. For millennia birds making the northward journey from Africa were able to rest and refuel here before struggling on over the Dinaric Alps to their breeding grounds, and to stop here again in the fall before recrossing the Mediterranean.

The 40-year Marxist dictatorship of Enver Hoxha destroyed the fabric of Albanian society and tradition, and yet this was not a bad time for birds. Hoxha reserved the privileges of hunting and private gun ownership for himself and a few trusted cronies. But a handful of hunters had minimal impact on the millions of migrants passing through, and the country's command-economy backwardness ensured that its wealth of coastal habitat remained intact.

Following Hoxha's death, the country underwent an uneasy transition to a market economy, including a period of near anarchy in which the country's armories were broken open and the military's guns were seized by ordinary citizens. Even after the rule of law was restored, Albanians kept their guns, and the country remained understandably averse to regulation of all kinds. The economy began to grow, and one of the ways in which a generation of younger men expressed their new freedom and prosperity was to (1) _____, by the thousands, and use them to do what formerly only the elite could do: (2) _____.

[32] Which of the following sets best fits in (1) and (2)?

- ① buy shotguns---kill birds ② sell guns---sell birds
- ③ sell birds---increase income ④ sell guns---enjoy prosperity

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

- ① averse ② intact ③ rich ④ struggling

[34] Which of the following contributed to the protection of birds in Albania?

- ① the rich natural conditions
- ② Hoxha's long dictatorship
- ③ the rise of market economy
- ④ the restoration of the rule of law

[35] Which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- ① the course of migratory flypass
- ② the brutality of Hoxha's dictatorship
- ③ the reason for Albanians' hostility to rules
- ④ the change of economic system in Albania

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

It has been said that everyone lives by selling something. In the light of this statement, teachers live by selling knowledge, philosophers by selling wisdom and priests by selling spiritual comfort. Though it may be possible to measure the value of material goods in terms of money, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true value of the services which people perform for us. There are times when we would willingly give everything we possess to save our lives, yet we might grudge paying a

surgeon a high fee for offering us precisely this service. The conditions of society are such that skills have to be paid for in the same way that goods are paid for at a shop. Everyone has something to sell.

Tramps seem to be the only exception to this general rule. Beggars almost sell themselves as human being to arouse the pity of passers-by. But real tramps are not beggars. They have nothing to sell and require nothing from others. In seeking independence, they do not sacrifice their human dignity. A tramp may ask you for money, but he will never ask you to feel sorry for him. He has deliberately chosen to lead the life he leads and is fully aware of the consequences. He may never be sure where the next meal is coming from, but he is free from the thousands of anxieties which afflict other people. His few material possessions make it possible for him to move from place to place with ease. By having to sleep in the open, he gets far closer to the world of nature than most of us ever do. He may hunt, beg, or steal occasionally to keep himself alive; he may even, in times of real need, do a little work; but he will never sacrifice his freedom. We often speak of tramps with contempt and put them in the same class as beggars, but how many of us can honestly say that (1) _____?

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

- ① the government is responsible for their disadvantaged social status
- ② they are quite honest with themselves when we are mostly self-conceited
- ③ we are more educated and privileged than them since poverty is a social evil
- ④ we have not felt a little envious of their simple way of life and their freedom from care

[37] Which of the following distinguishes tramps from beggars?

- ① charity ② human dignity
- ③ material wealth ④ sense of humor

[38] Which of the following is true about the passage?

- ① Capitalism is the backbone of modern society.
- ② Homeless people should be taken care of by the government.
- ③ The more you want money, the more miserable you get.
- ④ A certain kind of people have nothing to sell and nothing to buy.

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

It was the green eel that did it. Scientists from the American Museum of Natural History had been exploring a reef off Little Cayman Island, investigating (A) fluorescent coral and gathering photos for an exhibition. In reviewing images taken during the team's dives, the researchers spotted a (B) glowing, apparently fluorescent, green eel. So began four more expeditions to the Bahamas and the Solomon Islands with scuba divers and submersibles, leading to the discovery that biofluorescence is actually widespread in fish, present in at least 180 species and 16 orders. The findings, reported in the journal *PLoS One* on Wednesday, have implications for the evolution and behavior of these fishes. They may also provide new chemicals for laboratory research.

(C) Bioluminescent organisms like fish and fireflies produce their own light. Biofluorescent fish and corals do something different, absorbing blue light, which is relatively high energy, and transforming it into relatively lower green, orange and red light. Some organisms do both. The proteins involved in fluorescence are prized by researchers, who adapt them to light up different biological processes. In 2008 the Nobel Prize was awarded to three scientists for the discovery in jellyfish, and adaptation for research, of what is usually called G.F.P., for

green fluorescent protein.

The findings also have (1) _____, as the authors of the paper point out. Most of the fish species they identified are (D) camouflaged, so they are usually nearly invisible, at least to humans. But they need to find each other, including during mating. The researchers say they think that these species can probably see fluorescence easily. Human divers can see it, but not very well unless they shine an intense blue light on the organisms, producing higher levels of fluorescence, as the divers did on the reef off Little Cayman.

The traveling exhibit they were working on at the time, "Creatures of Light: Nature's Bioluminescence," will open in May at the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa. It ended its run in New York at the American Museum of Natural History in 2013.

[39] Which of the following is different from the others?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

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

- ① biochemical complexities
- ② evolutionary significance
- ③ behavioral abnormalities
- ④ educational purpose

[41] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Biofluorescence is not rare in fish.
- ② Certain proteins are involved in the production of light.
- ③ The exhibition on creatures of light is for professional researchers.
- ④ Not every sea organism has one and the same lighting mechanism.

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

Everyone has a right to realize their potential, and to have the opportunity to live free of poverty in a secure and more equitable world. We believe that, with the necessary human action and political will, a just world without poverty is possible.

Oxfam subscribes to all international covenants on rights, and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. People have basic rights: a right to life and security; to a sustainable livelihood; to be heard; to have an identity; and to have access to basic social services.

Poverty is a state in which people have little power and are denied an effective voice in decisions which affect them. Poverty means little income, too few assets, lack of access to basic services and opportunities, deep inequalities, ongoing insecurity and little opportunity for development. Poverty is rooted in inequality, and in human action or inaction. Poverty can be made worse by natural disasters, human violence, oppression and environmental damage. It can be maintained by institutions and economic mechanisms. Women and girls are often the most oppressed by poverty; their needs and rights must be central to eliminating it.

We face unprecedented changes and challenges in the 21st century, including climate change and its consequences, famines and food price crises, global financial crises, increasing humanitarian crises, energy limitations, proliferation of weapons, urbanization, and natural resources shortages. These challenges can be met, but we need unprecedented levels of global co-operation and cohesion to pursue the necessary changes.

Governments should be accountable to their people for the protection and promotion of fundamental rights, and all society's institutions--governments, corporations, organizations and groups, including Oxfam--should be accountable for the impact

of their actions on people and their economic, social, political and cultural rights.

Oxfam is (1) secular, open-minded and pluralistic. We welcome people of all beliefs which advance human rights.

[42] Which of the following CANNOT be found in the passage?

- ① Humanitarian crises are increasing around the world.
- ② Poverty deprives people of opportunities for development.
- ③ The press is most responsible for the circulation of humanitarian ideals.
- ④ Governments should not ignore their role as the protector of human rights.

[43] Which of the following best explains (1)?

- ① unholy ② nonpolitical ③ commercial ④ nonreligious

[44] Which of the following can be inferred about Oxfam?

- ① Oxfam is a non-governmental organization.
- ② Oxfam has a close connection to agriculture.
- ③ Oxfam is funded by multi-national corporations.
- ④ Oxfam supports the competitive value of life.

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

Whether we listen with aloof amusement to the dreamlike mumbo jumbo of some red-eyed witch doctor of the Congo, or read with cultivated rapture thin translations from the sonnets of the mystic Lao-tse(老子); now and again crack the hard nutshell of the argument of Aquinas, or catch suddenly the shining meaning of a bizarre Eskimo fairy tale: it will be always the one, shape-shifting yet marvelously constant story that we find, together with a challenging persistent suggestion of more remaining to be experienced than will ever be known or told.

Throughout the inhabited world, in all times and under every circumstance, the myths of man have flourished; and they have been the living inspiration of whatever else may have appeared out of the activities of the human body and mind. It would not be too much to say that myth is the secret opening through which the inexhaustible energies of the cosmos pour into human cultural manifestation. Religions, philosophies, arts, the social forms of primitive and historic man, prime discoveries in science and technology, the very dreams that blister sleep, boil up from the basic, magic ring of myth.

The wonder is that the characteristic efficacy to touch and inspire deep creative centers dwells in the smallest nursery fairy tale--as the flavor of the ocean is contained in a droplet or the whole mystery of life within the egg of a flea. For the symbols of mythology are not manufactured; they cannot be ordered, invented, or permanently suppressed. They are spontaneous productions of the psyche, and each bears within it, undamaged, the germ power of its source.

What is the secret of the timeless vision? From what profundity of the mind does it derive? Why is mythology everywhere the same, (1) beneath its varieties of costume? And what does it teach?

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

- ① regardless of its universal appeal
- ② despite its apparently diverse manifestations
- ③ when it excludes differentiated cultural experiences
- ④ at the risk of sacrificing the individual human nature

[46] Which of the following is least connected to the defining qualifications of mythology?

- ① bizarre ② basic ③ spontaneous ④ timeless

[47] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The argument of Thomas Aquinas is hard to understand.
- ② The myths of man contain universal human experiences.
- ③ The technological development destroys the value of mythology.
- ④ The symbols of mythology are not something that can be invented.

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

The latest attempt to rescue passengers on board (1) a research ship that has been trapped in Antarctic ice for more than a week was delayed again Thursday after sea ice prevented a barge from reaching one of the rescue vessels.

The Australian Maritime Rescue Centre, which is handling the operation, said earlier on Thursday that weather conditions had improved and rescue flights were expected to commence. A helicopter was expected to airlift passengers to a Chinese icebreaker, the Snow Dragon, and a barge would then ferry them to a nearby Australian vessel.

But before the rescue operation could begin, sea ice had blocked the path of the barge that needed to make it from the Australian vessel, the Aurora Australis, to the Snow Dragon. Because the Aurora isn't built to handle a helicopter landing, it appeared unlikely that the passengers would be rescued Thursday, the maritime authority said.

The rescue operation for the 74 scientists, tourists and crew on the Russian ship MV Akademik Shokalskiy has been plagued by one delay after another since the vessel became stuck on Christmas Eve. Three icebreakers were initially dispatched to try and crack their way through the thick ice surrounding the ship, but all failed. The Aurora came within 12 miles of the ship Monday, but fierce winds and snow forced it to retreat to open water.

Officials had been planning on Thursday to use a helicopter on board the Snow Dragon--which is waiting at the edge of the ice pack with the Aurora--to rescue 52 scientists and tourists, a dozen at a time, over five hours. All 22 crew members are expected to stay with their icebound vessel, which is not in danger.

The passengers were then supposed to be flown 7 miles to the Chinese ship, from where they would be transported 2 miles by barge to the Australian icebreaker. They were then expected to travel to the Australian island state of Tasmania, arriving by mid-January.

[48] How many people are being planned to be rescued to Australia?

- ① 9 ② 22 ③ 52 ④ 74

[49] What is the name of (1) a research ship?

- ① the Aurora Australis ② the MV Akademik Shokalskiy
- ③ the Snow Dragon ④ the Tasmania

[50] Which of the following is the correct rescue plan?

- ① a helicopter to the Snow Dragon and then a barge to the Aurora
- ② a helicopter to the Aurora and then a barge to the Snow Dragon
- ③ a barge to the Snow Dragon and then a helicopter to the Aurora
- ④ a barge to the Aurora and then a helicopter to the Snow Dragon

<The End>