

2015학년도 송실대학교 편입학 시험 문제



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2015학년도 숭실대학교 편입학 시험 문제 (인문계)

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[1-4] Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. (각 1점)

[1] Elders generally enjoy higher status in traditional societies than in modern industrialized societies. Part of the reason is that it is no mean feat to grow into old age in traditional societies, which typically have far fewer elderly than modern societies.

- ① a great achievement ② a public disgrace
③ not meaningful ④ marginally significant

[2] Brown met with his client behind bars for the first time Monday to begin building a defense.

- ① in court ② in prison
③ in the restaurant ④ in the saloon

[3] He looked as if he was dying for a cigarette: he gave up smoking two years ago when his secretary got lung cancer.

- ① was getting sick because of smoking
② very much wanted to smoke
③ was about to die from smoking
④ was seriously opposed to smoking

[4] He became the point man for the museum's resistance to creditors' insistence that it be forced to sell art treasures. The museum's position boiled down to more politely stated ways of saying "over our dead bodies."

- ① We'll sell the paintings to creditors.
② The paintings will be useless when we die.
③ We'll never sell the paintings.
④ The paintings will be sold to the museum.

[5-8] Choose the most appropriate word for each blank. (각 1점)

[5] To determine the number of poor people, the government first _____ poverty as the lack of minimum food and shelter necessary for maintaining life, which sociologists call absolute poverty.

- ① decides ② defines ③ denounces ④ dictates

[6] One of the most important discoveries about viruses is that they are all _____. The reason they cannot be grown on a bacterial growth medium is that they lack the enzymes and metabolic pathways commonly found in living cells; therefore they must invade cells and use the metabolic machinery of their hosts to complete their life cycles.

- ① creatures ② exterminators ③ parasites ④ plants

[7] The general public seems to hold less _____ for doctors than before. According to a Gallup poll, 57 percent of the people questioned agreed that "doctors don't care about people as much as they used to."

- ① animosity ② curiosity ③ esteem ④ privacy

[8] There hasn't been a major new antibiotic discovered in 25 years, but researchers say a drug called *teixobactin* could be the biggest _____ in a generation.

- ① breakthrough ② collapse
③ fragmentation ④ misfortune

[9-10] Choose the one that is grammatically NOT correct. (각 1점)

[9] Advances ① in technology now allow us to prolong life ② in ways that were unimaginable decades ago. But should people be forced or expected to prolong lives that ③ are unbearably painful, or that ④ is in effect "lifeless"?

[10] Initially, epidemiologists concentrated on the scientific study of epidemics, ① focus on how they started and spread. Contemporary social epidemiology is ② much broader in scope, ③ concerned not only with epidemics ④ but also with nonepidemic diseases, injuries, and mental illness.

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

Earlier in 2014, Fiat Chrysler boss Sergio Marchionne joked that he hoped consumers wouldn't buy the Fiat 500e (e for electric), because the company loses \$14,000 on each one, given the cost of the technology inside. That shows the bind that carmakers find themselves in these days: Americans have been buying more green cars of all types, but as gas prices plummet, companies have resorted to steep discounts to keep sales from stalling.

Automakers sold about 90,000 hybrid electrics, plug-in hybrid electrics and battery-powered electrics through September, a 30% increase over 2013 in what will likely be a record year. Sales of plug-ins—which can be recharged overnight—are up nearly 85%, according to the Electric Drive Transportation Association.

But sales are sensitive to the price of gas. Last month green-car sales flagged by some 30% as average prices at the pump in the U.S. dropped to near \$3 a gallon, the lowest since 2010. With oil at \$80 a barrel and falling, cheap gas could be with us for a while.

The efficiency of old-line internal combustion engines is also making green-car dealers' lives harder. The passenger car's fuel-economy average is now 36.5 m.p.g. (6.4 L/100 km), according to the U.S. Department of Transportation, and on its way to 54.5 m.p.g. (4.3 L/100 km) as a result of regulations implemented by the Obama Administration in 2012. That, along with gas prices, is making electrics less compelling. "When gas is \$3 a gallon, people are saying, 'Why do I need to?'" says Patrick Olsen, editor of Cars.com. "People are not willing to put up with the slight inconvenience of having to charge their car."

Plug-ins like Marchionne's Fiat 500e are still more cost-effective to drive. Owners pay the equivalent of \$1.29 a gallon to run their cars, according to the U.S. Department of Energy. But so far, (1) consumers aren't doing the math. The differences among electric models also make it hard for the average consumers to make sense of the wider array of new high-tech models.

[11] Which of the following does the underlined (1) mean?

- ① Consumers do not recognize the cheap cost of running plug-in cars.
② Consumers are allergic to figuring out the price of plug-in cars.
③ Consumers are not sensitive to the diverse models of new cars.
④ Consumers are not calculating the cost of repairing a green car.

[12] Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting the flagging sales of green cars?

- ① falling gas prices
② lack of effort to offer price discounts
③ differences among electric models
④ enhanced efficiency in internal combustion engines

[13] Which of the following is true?

- ① A total of 90,000 green cars were sold in 2014.
- ② Fiat Chrysler made huge profits from selling the Fiat 500e.
- ③ Plug-in cars are charged in less than an hour.
- ④ People don't like to endure charging green cars.

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

Near the beginning of a speech on Dec. 17, 2014, announcing that the U.S. and Cuba would begin to resume full diplomatic relations after more than 50 years, President Barack Obama made a personal aside. "I was born in 1961," he said, "just over two years after Fidel Castro took power in Cuba and just a few months after the Bay of Pigs invasion." The point was clear: Americans and Cubans (1) had been living in thrall to a history that had unfolded before most of them had even been born. People had changed, but the policy hadn't. It was long since time to break free.

But if Obama and his Cuban counterpart, Raul Castro, put an overdue end to one era of Cuban-American relations, it remains unclear what the future will look like. The trade embargo is still in place, if weakened by Obama's actions, and while American businesses are eager to seize a piece of paradise, the Cuban government still controls the economic levers. The Castro regime remains firmly in power, a factor not lost on the many Cuban Americans who saw Obama's move as a (A) _____. "It may well strengthen the Castros and entrench a new generation of their oppressors in power unless Congress steps in to stop it," Cuban-American Senator Ted Cruz wrote on TIME.com.

Just negotiating the deal was difficult enough, requiring a year of secret talks between the two countries, with an assist by Pope Francis. It wasn't until Cuba agreed to release Alan Gross, a 65-year-old American contractor who had been convicted of espionage by a Cuban court in 2011, that the historic shift became a possibility.

The prisoner release paves the way for Obama to loosen restrictions on trade, travel and diplomacy. Secretary of State John Kerry will launch efforts to re-establish an embassy in Havana. He will also review Cuba's place on the list of state sponsors of terrorism, where it has been since 1982, even as countries like North Korea have been taken off. And Americans will be allowed to send more money to the island nation.

[14] Which of the following does the underlined (1) mean?

- ① had been subject to hostile relationships
- ② had been living harmoniously with each other
- ③ had actively sought ways to resolve the hatred
- ④ had exchanged human and material resources

[15] Which of the following is true?

- ① The U.S. trade sanctions against Cuba have been lifted with the resumption of diplomatic relations.
- ② The power of the Castro regime has greatly diminished over the past 50 years.
- ③ Cuba has been on the U.S. list of state sponsors of terrorism for more than three decades.
- ④ Alan Gross mediated the secret talks between the U.S. and Cuba as an espionage.

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

- ① humility ② betrayal ③ profanity ④ fortune

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

In an argument first published as an article in *Atlantic Monthly* in 1992 and later in a book, *Jihad vs McWorld*, Benjamin Barber offered a hotly debated thesis on globalization. As the title suggests, Barber focuses on the (1) antagonism between Jihad and McWorld. Whereas McWorld refers to the expansion

of a unified political and cultural process that is progressively becoming omnipresent throughout the world, Jihad, as Barber defines it, is the localized, reactionary force that bolsters cultural parochialism, but which also leads to greater political heterogeneity throughout the world. However, he argues that Jihad must, in the end, (A) _____.

Jihad is usually associated with Islam, where it means the spiritual effort, struggle, and striving of the heart against vice, passion, and ignorance. It should be noted, however, that Barber does not restrict the use of the term to Islam; rather he uses it (2) rhetorically to refer to groups that aim to redraw boundaries and reassert ethnic, racial, tribal, and/or religious identities. Thus, non-Islamic examples of Jihad include the Basque separatists, the Catholic of Northern Ireland, Quebecois, and Puerto Ricans, among others.

By McWorld, on the other hand, Barber means the global businesses—McDonald's, Microsoft, Disney, Coca-Cola, Panasonic, Kentucky Fried Chicken, etc.—that are producing global (3) heterogeneity. He reduces all of them to "Mc" in order to highlight and to critique the culturally homogeneous nature of their products. McWorld suggests the threatening aspects of unregulated capitalism as well as the damage caused by the international corporations, which are committed to large and fast profits through their aggressive global expansion. Taken together, McWorld and Jihad symbolize a planet simultaneously being drawn together by communications and commerce and being split apart by the "Jihad" of fanatics and terrorists.

In Barber's view, McWorld is the true driving force in globalization and ultimately the more powerful of the two processes on which he focuses. A combination of economic expansionism and the spread of popular culture, McWorld produces a global marketplace in which the sovereignty of the nation-state is surrendered to (4) transnational commerce.

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

- ① yield to McWorld ② coexist with McWorld
- ③ compete with McWorld ④ win over McWorld

[18] Which of the following is NOT appropriate in the context?

- ① (1) antagonism ② (2) rhetorically
- ③ (3) heterogeneity ④ (4) transnational

[19] Which of the following is true?

- ① Barber's argument on globalization first appeared in *Jihad vs McWorld*.
- ② Barber limits the use of Jihad to Islam, excluding non-Islamic Jihad.
- ③ Quebecois are different from Puerto Ricans in terms of non-Islamic Jihad.
- ④ Microsoft, Disney, Coca-Cola, and Panasonic belong to McWorld.

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

People have been interested in how the brain works for centuries, and the study of language provides a unique opportunity to deepen our understanding of this complex organ. We've come a long way since the practices of the early Egyptians, who considered the heart, not the brain, the center of intelligence. We've also moved forward since the early nineteenth century, when Franz Joseph Gall proposed that certain areas of the brain control certain behaviors. Though this idea of localization is still of use today, Gall's work led to the (quite unscientific) theory of phrenology, the study of the connection between personality traits and the bumps of the skull. Now, with electroencephalography (EEG), positron emission tomography (PET) scans, and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), we've come a long way! Language disorders that result from

People who experience damage to the brain, particularly to the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere, typically experience certain kinds of language disorders and deficits. Such language-related disorders and deficits, called aphasia, provide us with insights into the areas of the brain that seem to be primarily responsible for language. The two major types of disorder are Broca's aphasia, named after Paul Broca, a French physician, who first described it in the 1860s; and Wernicke's aphasia, named after German physician Karl Wernicke, who first described this type of language deficit in the 1870s. Their research led to a new field of neuroscience. There are many different aphasias, including agraphia, alexia, and anomia.

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

- [21] Which of the following is true about Broca and Wernicke?

- [22] Which of the following is NOT true?

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

A group of researchers published a new paper this year where they closely examined developing wings from a pupa, the transitional stage between a caterpillar and a butterfly. Their stunning microphotographs show how you build a shiny butterfly from a caterpillar.

Like a pasta maker, the scale cell squeezes out and assembles

[23] Which of the following fields is relevant to the passage?

- [24] Which of the following is the best topic for the passage?

- [25] Which of the following best describes F-actins?

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

Of course, simply naming species is not the problem. The problem is that the names themselves should reflect evolutionary relationships. Furthermore, when we say species A is more closely related to species B than to species C, we are implying that A and B share a more recent common ancestor than either does with C. So, immediately, we see that taxonomy (naming) is intricately associated with systematics (relationships).

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

- [27] Which of the following does NOT belong to primitive traits?

- ① egg-laying ② bipedalism ③ cloaca ④ human jaw

[28] Which of the following is NOT correct?

- ① Taxonomy means naming living things.
- ② Taxonomy has become sophisticated since Linnaeus.
- ③ Differences in the evolution rate can be ignored in taxonomy due to its complexity.
- ④ It is not easy to name life forms since they have both primitive and advanced traits.

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

The American military does a lot of work in the field of biomimicry, stealing designs from nature for use in new technology. After all, if you're going to design a robot, where better to draw inspiration than from billions of years of evolution? The latest result of these efforts is the GhostSwimmer: The Navy's underwater drone designed to look and swim like a real fish.

The new gizmo, at five feet long and nearly 100 pounds, is about the size of an albacore tuna but looks more like a shark, at least from a distance. It's part of an experiment to explore the possibilities of using biomimetic, unmanned, underwater vehicles, and the Navy announced it wrapped up testing of the design last week.

The robot uses its tail for propulsion and control, like a real fish. It can operate in water as shallow as 10 inches or dive down to 300 feet. It can be controlled remotely via a 500-foot tether, or swim independently, periodically returning to the surface to communicate. Complete with dorsal and pectoral fins, the robofish is stealthy too: It looks like a fish and moves like a fish, and, like other underwater vehicles, is difficult to spot even if you know how to look for it.

Down the line, it could be used for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance missions, when it's not assigned to more mundane tasks like inspecting the hulls of friendly ships. Animal lovers will be glad to hear that the GhostSwimmer could take the jobs of the bottlenose dolphins and California sea lions the Navy currently trains to spot underwater mines and recover equipment.

[29] Which of the following best explains the identity of the GhostSwimmer?

- ① A swimmer who dives into the shadow
- ② A robot which looks like a ghost
- ③ A fish which swims deep in the water
- ④ A robot which operates under the water

[30] Which of the following is the main feature of biomimicry?

- ① Making a machine look similar to a living creature
- ② Operating a machine remotely by a living creature
- ③ Replacing a machine by a living creature
- ④ Manufacturing a machine at the expense of a living creature

[31] Which of the following is NOT true about the GhostSwimmer?

- ① It can be used for spying on enemies.
- ② It is one example of biomimicry for military purposes.
- ③ It can be easily detected once you know how to find it.
- ④ It can replace dolphins being trained for military purposes.

[32-34] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Big data is an evolving term that describes any voluminous amount of structured, semi-structured and unstructured data that has the potential to be mined for information. Big data can be characterized by 3 Vs: the extreme volume of data, the wide variety of types of data and the velocity at which the data must be processed. Although big data doesn't refer to any specific quantity, the term is often used when speaking about petabytes and exabytes of data, much of which cannot be integrated easily.

Because big data takes too much time and costs too much money to load into a traditional relational database for analysis, new approaches to storing and analyzing data have emerged that rely less on data schema and data quality. Instead, raw data with extended metadata is aggregated in a data lake, and machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) programs use complex algorithms to look for repeatable patterns.

Big data analytics is often associated with cloud computing because the analysis of large data sets in real-time requires a

platform like Hadoop to store large data sets across a distributed cluster and MapReduce to coordinate, combine and process data from multiple sources.

Although the demand for big data analytics is high, there is currently a shortage of data scientists and other analysts who have experience working with big data in a distributed, open source environment. In the enterprise, vendors have responded to this shortage by creating Hadoop appliances to help companies take advantage of the semi-structured and unstructured data they own.

Big data can be contrasted with small data, another evolving term that's often used to describe data whose volume and format can be easily used for self-service analytics. A commonly quoted axiom is that "big data is for machines; small data is for people."

[32] Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of big data?

- ① A large volume of data ② Various types of data
- ③ Fast speed of processing ④ A machine-like structure

[33] Which of the following is true?

- ① Big data is always structured so that users can easily search for information.
- ② There are enough data analysts who can manage big data.
- ③ Ordinary people usually deal with small data for daily use.
- ④ Big data does not require a platform since it operates for itself.

[34] Which of the following has little to do with big data?

- ① Cloud computing ② Self-service analytics
- ③ Hadoop ④ MapReduce

[35-36] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (35: 2점, 36: 2.5점)

Writing is hard to see because it governs our thought, and hard to talk about because of the lack of consistent names for real categories. We know that writing is there to be read, but are not sure what we mean by "writing," so that it is fashionable in criticism to "read" works of art, to "read" Greek culture or manners of dress or almost anything, as if in understanding a work of art or a building or a social practice we are doing the same thing as when we read a text. Writing has been defined again and again, always in different ways, but let us say that writing is a system of markings with a conventional reference that communicates information, like the signs on this text. Where does such a definition take us?

Because writing is made up of markings it is material (not spiritual or emotional or mental). The meaning of such markings, their conventional reference, we might say their intellectual dimension, never comes from nature, nor from God (as many have believed), but from man. The elements of writing, the markings, are related in an organized way, in a conventional way, in order to tell the reader something, to communicate with the reader. Where there is writing there is a reader who understands the system of conventions, even if the reader is God or a god.

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

- ① What Is Writing? ② Writing Is Fun
- ③ God vs Humans ④ Art and Culture

[36] Which of the following is NOT correct?

- ① Writing is a conventional way to communicate with the reader.
- ② Writing is spiritual and abstract in its nature.
- ③ Man, not God, creates writing.
- ④ There is always a reader who understands the system of writing.

[37-39] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Water, air, and noise pollution along with toxic waste from industry are environmental concerns. Sewage and garbage pollution from housing, a lack of open space and dangers from traffic because of poor or non-existent planning also plague the environment. There are also issues that are relevant only to specific areas of the globe, but which are important (A)_____. These include the ability to spread disease rapidly in dense urban areas, such as the SARS outbreak in Hong Kong, or flu virus threats. Animal attacks in urban areas due to incursion of human on animal habitats, such as alligators in Florida, cougars in California, and more recently, leopards in India, kangaroos in Australia and foxes in the inner suburbs of London, are also environmental concerns. Hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes and floods in certain places are natural occurrences that pose dangers to developed human settlements.

All these matters are made worse when the country is developing and there is a large influx of population into major urban centers. The projected doubling of the official population in Shanghai, by 2020, for example, suggests that the allure of mega-cities may be undermined by their failure to effect environmental sustainability. The lack of adequate infrastructure and social organization to deal with growth in cities, means that environmental problems can only intensify. The case of Istanbul is typical. While the population of Turkey doubled between 1970 and 1996, the population of Istanbul increased more than fourfold during the same period. Yet, rapid growth itself is not confined as a phenomenon to developing countries alone. Much of the U.S. urbanized territory has been built since the 1950s as a consequence of the shifts to the suburbs and the sunbelt. This deconcentration has also been rapid. As a consequence, environmental problems from fast and often poorly planned growth abound in both the developed and the developing world.

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

- ① nevertheless ② consequently ③ too ④ also

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

- ① Varieties of Industrial Pollution
② Population Growth and Environment
③ Sustainability of Natural Resources
④ Climate Changes in Developing Countries

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

- ① animal attacks on human ② expansion of human living areas
③ natural occurrences ④ shrinking of animal habitats

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

The scientific revolution of the 17th century strove to establish what its prophet Francis Bacon called the *regnum hominis*, the empire of man. Nature was reduced to inert material, serviceable to human ends, God to an abstract “first mover,” remote and indifferent. Man alone was left sovereign of the world. Locke and others reinterpreted the Book of Genesis in the light of this new philosophy, as a God-given mandate to strip, plough and quarry, thereby forging a link between Protestant Christianity and environmental exploitation that endures to this day. The 19th century American economist H. C. Carey was voicing the common sense of his age when he described the earth as “a great machine, given to man to be fashioned to his purpose.”

The Baconian project and its industrial aftermath provoked an impassioned reaction from poets and writers. Wordsworth’s protest against the rape of nature was taken up by John Ruskin and William Morris in England, Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson in America and numerous others. What moved these writers was not any scientific theory of pollution or

resource depletion but a primal, semi-pagan sense of nature as sacred and a corresponding horror of human meddling. “All is seared with trade, bleared, smeared with toil,” wrote Gerard Manley Hopkins, contemplating the effects of man’s activity on the earth. This disgust was directed as much against farming as it was against industry. Romanticism fostered a new taste for *wild* nature, for moors and mountains as opposed to the pastures and vineyards favored by earlier generations of poets and painters.

The earliest environmental groups were products of the romantic cult of old buildings and “unspoilt” landscape. Their members were middle-class enthusiasts with conservative, patriotic leanings. They had no quarrel with industry as such, so long as it remained hidden tactfully away. The rambling clubs that sprang up in the late 19th century were more proletarian and leftist in character, yet they too aimed only at temporary holidays from industrial civilization, not at its overall dismantlement. Workers knew very well on which side their bread was buttered.

[40] Which of the following differs from the others in treating nature?

- ① John Locke ② H. C. Carey
③ Francis Bacon ④ Gerard Manley Hopkins

[41] Which of the following is a characteristic of the romanticists?

- ① analyzing nature scientifically
② viewing nature as something holy
③ exploiting natural resources
④ advocating industrial civilization

[42] Which of the following is true?

- ① The *regnum hominis* resulted in disconnection between Protestant Christianity and environmental exploitation.
② The Baconian project sparked a heated warfare between poets and writers in England and America.
③ Romantic cult of untamed nature hindered the birth of the earliest environmental groups.
④ The environmental groups in the late 19th century compromised with industry.

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

Eating meat is thought by some scientists to have been crucial to the evolution of our ancestors’ larger brains about two million years ago. By starting to eat calorie-dense meat and marrow instead of the low-quality plant diet of apes, our direct ancestor, *homo erectus*, took in enough extra energy at each meal to help fuel a bigger brain. Digesting a higher quality diet and less bulky plant fiber would have allowed these humans to have smaller guts. The energy freed up as a result of smaller guts could be used by the greedy brain. The brain requires 20 percent of a human’s energy when resting; by comparison, apes’ brain requires only 8 percent. This means that from the time of *homo erectus*, the human body has depended on a diet of energy-dense food—especially meat.

Fast-forward a couple of million years to when the human diet took another major turn with the invention of agriculture. The domestication of grains such as sorghum, barley, wheat, corn, and rice created a plentiful and predictable food supply, allowing farmers’ wives to bear babies in rapid succession—one every 2.5 years instead of one every 3.5 years for hunter-gatherers. A population explosion followed; before long, farmers outnumbered foragers.

Over the past decade anthropologists have struggled to answer key questions about this transition. (A) _____ Or in leaving behind our hunter-gatherer ways to grow crops

and raise livestock, did we give up a healthier diet and stronger bodies in exchange for food security?

When biological anthropologist Clark Spencer Larsen describes the dawn of agriculture, it's a grim picture. As the earliest farmers became dependent on crops, their diets became far less nutritionally diverse than hunter-gatherers' diet. Eating the same domesticated grain every day gave early farmers cavities and periodontal disease rarely found in hunter-gatherers. When farmers began domesticating animals, those cattle, sheep, and goats became sources of milk and meat but also of parasites and new infectious diseases. Farmers suffered from iron deficiency and developmental delays, and they shrank in stature.

[43] Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of early farmers compared to hunter-gatherers?

- ① stronger bodies ② sufficient food supplies
- ③ domestication of grains ④ shorter interval of baby-bearing

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

- ① How did early farmers begin to domesticate grains?
- ② What was the main source of energy for *homo erectus*?
- ③ Did hunter-gatherers fight against early farmers?
- ④ Was agriculture a clear step forward for human health?

[45] Which of the following is true?

- ① Bulky plant fiber helped human develop bigger brains.
- ② Domestication of grains freed farmers from diseases.
- ③ Human brains demand more energy than apes' when resting.
- ④ Farmers absorbed more nutritionally diverse diets than hunter-gatherers.

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

Just two generations ago, preparing meals was as much a part of life as eating. Now we've given up what is perhaps our best excuse to get together and spend time with the people we love—mealtime—and someone else stands at the stove. We're either watching cooks on TV like we would a spectator sport or grabbing grub, bagged, and eating it alone and on the go.

The fetishizing of food is everywhere. There are cutthroat competitions and celebrity chefs with TV shows, and both social and mainstream media are stuffed with an endless blur of blogs, demos and crowdsourced reviews. So why in Julia's name do so many Americans still eat tons of hyperprocessed food, the stuff that is correctly called junk and should really carry warning labels?

It's not because (A) _____. Supermarkets offer more variety than ever, and there are over four times as many farmers' markets in the U.S. as there were 20 years ago. Nor is it for lack of available information. There are plenty of recipes, how-to videos and cooking classes available to anyone who has a computer, smartphone or television. If anything, the information is overwhelming.

And yet we aren't cooking. If you eat three squares a day and behave like most Americans (and increasingly, the world is doing just that), you probably get a third of your daily calories outside the home. Nearly two-thirds of us grab fast food once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from snacks. So we're eating out or taking in, and we don't sit down—or we do, but we hurry.

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

- ① fresh ingredients are hard to come by
- ② natural foods are more nutritious
- ③ farmers grow more vegetables than before
- ④ the government promotes processed food industry

[47] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① There are fierce competitions on food-related programs in media.
- ② Information on cooking abounds on TV and online.
- ③ Farmers' markets have increased significantly in the U.S.
- ④ Americans generally obtain 25% of daily calories outside the home.

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

The leisure class lives by the industrial community rather than in it. Its relations to industry are of a pecuniary rather than an industrial kind. Admission to the class is gained by exercise of the pecuniary aptitudes—aptitudes for acquisition rather than for serviceability. There is, therefore, a continued selective sifting of the human material that makes up the leisure class, and this selection proceeds on the ground of fitness for pursuits of wealth. But the scheme of life of the class is in large part a heritage from the past, and embodies much of the habits and ideals of the earlier barbarian period. This archaic, barbarian scheme of life imposes itself also on the lower orders, with more or less mitigation. In its turn the scheme of life, of conventions, acts selectively and by education to shape the human material, and its action runs chiefly in the direction of conserving traits, habits, and ideals that belong to the early barbarian age—the age of prowess and predatory life.

The most immediate and unequivocal expression of that archaic human nature which characterizes man in the predatory stage is the fighting propensity proper. In cases where the predatory activity is a collective one, this propensity is frequently called the martial spirit, or, latterly, patriotism. It needs no insistence to find assent to the proposition that in the countries of civilized Europe the hereditary leisure class is endowed with this martial spirit in a higher degree than the middle classes. Indeed, the leisure class claims the distinction as a matter of pride, and no doubt with some grounds. War is honorable, and warlike prowess is eminently honorific in the eyes of the generality of men; and this admiration of warlike prowess is itself the best voucher of a predatory temperament in the admirer of war. The enthusiasm for war, and the predatory temper of which it is the index, prevail in the largest measure among the upper classes, especially among the hereditary leisure class. Moreover, the ostensible serious occupation of the upper class is that of government, which, in point of origin and developmental content, is also a predatory occupation.

[48] Which of the following is the best topic for the passage?

- ① The characteristics of the leisure class
- ② The barbaric heritage in predatory age
- ③ The fighting trait of European society
- ④ The rise and fall of the barbaric warriors

[49] Which of the following is the most important requirement for the membership of the leisure class?

- ① serviceability ② courage
- ③ money-making ability ④ predatory temper

[50] Which of the following is NOT true about the leisure class?

- ① Their mode of life has become the standard for that of the lower classes.
- ② Their status enables them to create war-like attitudes totally different from previous ages.
- ③ The fighting propensity is still continued in the name of patriotism in modern times.
- ④ The warlike attitudes are easily found in most members of the leisure class.

<수고하셨습니다>