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지원학과/전공	수험번호	성명

■ [1-4] Choose the answer that has the closest meaning to the word underlined in each sentence below.

1. Many teachers were reluctant to use computers in their classrooms simply out of inertia. [2점]
 ㉠ lethargy ㉡ jealousy ㉢ panacea
 ㉣ relief ㉤ ignition

2. Managers have to understand that too much information can hamper pleasure, so that determining the optimal amount of information provision can be crucial for an entertainment product's success. [2점]
 ㉠ increase ㉡ accomplish ㉢ hinder
 ㉣ accompany ㉤ provoke

3. After comparing the costs of purchasing and maintaining a car to this public transportation, many Americans have begun to forego car ownership altogether. [2점]
 ㉠ renounce ㉡ scrutinize ㉢ acquire
 ㉣ predict ㉤ adumbrate

4. In order to understand the origins of writing it is necessary to debunk a couple of once-popular theories about language and culture. [2점]
 ㉠ refute ㉡ uphold ㉢ avert
 ㉣ applaud ㉤ deteriorate

■ [5-8] Identify the LEAST acceptable expression underlined in each passage below.

5. Russia is struggling ㉠ to replenish ㉡ its stockpiles of missiles but still has enough for more

large-scale strikes and is ㉢ ruled new munitions from the production line into ㉣ use in the war, a senior Ukrainian intelligence official said in an interview ㉤ published on Wednesday. [2점]

6. The crowd at a recent concert ㉠ exploded into rapturous cries as the group's frontman walked onto the stage and began ㉡ setting a drum beat, ㉢ launching his band on an ㉣ improvised journey across musical genres ㉤ in which culminated an hour later in a standing ovation. [2점]

7. The ㉠ devastating effects of the discrimination of residential area ㉡ based on race ㉢ represents the importance ㉣ of initiating policies ㉤ to integrate residential neighborhoods. [2점]

8. ㉠ Admonishing the political community and civic groups ㉡ for generating the social disturbance, the senior leaders demanded ㉢ that they should ㉣ refrain from conducting any activities ㉤ that they would compound the present ordeal. [2점]

■ [9-16] Complete each passage with the best expression.

9. What then is this logical connection between the physical and the mental? This question can best be answered by reflecting, for example, on how a cartoonist might go about showing that a particular table was angry or in pain. Now as indicated above, it is impossible to attach literal meaning to the assertion that a given inanimate object is angry or in pain, but clearly a certain imaginative latitude

may be allowed for specific purposes, and a cartoonist might conceivably want to picture a table as being angry for humorous reasons. What is significant in this connection, however, is the fact that to achieve this effect, the cartoonist must picture the table as having human features – the pictured table will appear angry to us only to the extent to which it possesses the natural human expression of anger; the concept of anger can find purchase in relation to the table only if (). [3점]

- Ⓐ it is proved to be unreal in daily lives
- Ⓑ the cartoonist gets extremely angry in drawing the table
- Ⓒ the connection between the physical and the mental is abstract
- Ⓓ it is represented as possessing something like a human form
- Ⓔ it is as inanimate as the cartoonist’s imaginative latitude

10. Computer printer manufacturers would like their customers to buy ink cartridges from them, at prices they dictate. However, they face competition from third-party ink-producers who want to plug their cartridges into the printer cartridge slots, thereby intercepting the printer manufacturers’ revenue stream. These organizations act rather like () on the printer manufacturers. The printer manufacturers counter this interception using a strategy sometimes known as “twisting and turning.” [2점]

- Ⓐ parasites Ⓑ gentlemen Ⓒ customers
- Ⓓ engineers Ⓔ resources

11. The importance of cumulative culture can be seen in almost every aspect of our lives, but one of the clearest examples can be found in the harrowing tales of early European explorers to the Arctic, Americas, Africa, Australia, and Asia. On countless occasions, intrepid and well-prepared adventurers perished or nearly died, while just around the corner, indigenous people who lacked their modern technology were well fed and sheltered. It was our capacity () that gave *Homo sapiens* an enormous local advantage, with new strategies and innovations built on a platform of prior discoveries. [3점]

- Ⓐ to be independent from the cumulative culture
- Ⓑ to invent all necessities needed to the explorers
- Ⓒ to learn from the experience of others
- Ⓓ to start ignoring the past legacy
- Ⓔ to show respect to European adventurers

12. Mysticism, animism, and superstition take control of virtually all parts of the globe. Tarot-card and palm readers ply as profitable a trade in New York and London as they do in Hong Kong. But nowhere in the industrialized world is (). And unlike the West, Asia’s believers are thoroughly in the

mainstream of society and count among the uppermost reaches of government, politics, and finance. In high-tech Japan, good-luck amulets are distributed with computerized telephone cards. Singapore has some 500 various diviners, seers, and psychics, some of which listed in the telephone directory. Even China, where the Communist Party once ruthlessly suppressed religious and superstitious practices, is experiencing a reappearance of supernatural belief. [3점]

- Ⓐ the mysticism so respected in ritual world as in the West
- Ⓑ the supernatural so intertwined with daily life as in Asia today
- Ⓒ the superstition so scientifically researched as in the West
- Ⓓ the psychic business so industrialized as in Asian temples
- Ⓔ the supernatural so ignored in Asian lives

13. Young potential leaders should gain exceptional (), in both writing and speaking, of their own language. In addition, they should have workable knowledge of a second language. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ order Ⓑ regularity Ⓒ command
- Ⓓ obligation Ⓔ exposure

14. We apply a finite set of explanations in many different contexts without considering the () of each situation. This is the “one-size-fits-all” approach to problem solving. People who take this approach have blind spots, areas where they fail to recognize that they are missing important things about a situation. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ distractions Ⓑ torments Ⓒ tranquilities
- Ⓓ subtleties Ⓔ consequences

15. Solitude is out of fashion. Our companies, our schools and our culture are in thrall to a new idea, which holds that creativity and achievement come from an oddly () place. Most of us now work in teams, in offices without walls, for managers who prize people skills above all. Lone geniuses are out. Collaboration is in. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ gregarious Ⓑ repulsive Ⓒ reluctant
- Ⓓ egregious Ⓔ reclusive

16. It may be tempting to put on a false face or stretch the truth at times, but it turns out that even the most () among us may be incapable of pulling off an act of deception that leaves no one in doubt. This is because muscles in the human face react involuntarily to emotions. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ consoling Ⓑ commending Ⓒ convincing
- Ⓓ confronting Ⓔ converting

■ [17-40] Read each passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Coleridge and Wordsworth helped each other to establish the Romantic School of poetry but Coleridge's poems are quite unlike Wordsworth's. Instead of finding a hidden meaning in common things, Coleridge transports us to a world of (A) ethereal beauty, not the familiar scenes of sky and earth but an imagined world of enchantment and gorgeous visions. The poets were both lovers of nature, but Coleridge observed more delicately the aspects of nature that he loved, such as the apple-green color in an evening sky. Wordsworth's romance lay essentially in breaking the eighteenth century poetic tradition in order to find new fields of truth and beauty. The spirit of romance which strives to escape from the bonds of every common-sense life had never found a purer expression than in Coleridge's masterpieces. Both poets could rise to a perfect expression of their ideas, but Wordsworth often lapses into the prosaic, while Coleridge's verse flows on with a rhythm that haunts us for days, so subtly does it harmonize with the picture and mood of the poem. Wordsworth was impulsive; he liked to write of emotions recollected in tranquility, often long after the original joy or pain had been experienced. Coleridge was intoxicated by poetry; his imagination worked at a white heat while the inspiration was still fresh and vigorous.

17. The underlined word (A) ethereal means _____. [2점]

- (A) worldly (B) frugal (C) arable
(D) ephemeral (E) celestial

18. What is the best title of the passage above? [3점]

- (A) The Popular Subjects of Poetry in Coleridge and Wordsworth
(B) The Comparisons of Two Romantic Poets, Coleridge and Wordsworth
(C) The English Prosaic Differences in the Eighteenth Century
(D) The Ups and Downs in the Study of Coleridge and Wordsworth
(E) How Coleridge and Wordsworth Became the Best Romantic Poets

19. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? [2.5점]

- (A) Coleridge and Wordsworth loved nature.
(B) Coleridge and Wordsworth belonged to the Romantic School of poetry.
(C) Wordsworth tended to be prosaic while Coleridge rhythmical in their poems.
(D) Wordsworth's romantic poems payed respect to the eighteenth century poetic tradition.
(E) Wordsworth would write poems long after the lapse of emotions.

In 1986, the California raisin growers were expecting a huge harvest, yet they were beginning to panic. Year by year, they had seen their sales dropping by one percent annually. In (A) desperation they thought they needed to change people's feelings about raisins. For most people, raisins were considered (B) energetic and lively. Dried-up fruits do not give the sensations that most people associate with feeling good about their lives. The task was clear: pump a healthy dose into the shriveled-up fruit. What can they associate to raisins that would make people really want to buy them? At the time, an old jazz song was enjoying a national popularity: "I Heard It Through the Grapevine." Raisin growers used the chance. (A) _____. Then they created about thirty little clay raisin models for the farmers, each with a (C) distinct personality, to dance to the old tune. In those moments, the New California Raisins were born. The first ad campaign of farmers created an instant sensation and (D) successfully linked the sensations to what they hoped for. As people watched the advertisement, they could link strong feelings of fun, humor, and pleasure to the once boring fruit. The raisin industry was (E) rescued from its devastating slump in sales to a twenty percent annual increase.

20. Which of the following fills best in the blank (A)? [2.5점]

- (A) They gave up raisin farming
(B) They made innovations by switching raisins into apples
(C) They asked financial assistance from the government
(D) They innovated to export the raisins
(E) They hired innovative-animators

21. Which expression is inappropriate in the passage? [2.5점]

- (A) desperation (B) energetic and lively (C) distinct
(D) successfully (E) rescued

22. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? [3점]

- (A) People preferred apples to raisins since 1986.
(B) Raisins began to attract people's attention after clay-model ads.
(C) A little addition of sugar to fruits increased their sales.
(D) Jazz songs were influential in the sales of most fruits.
(E) A lot of harvest always guaranteed much revenue to the farmers.

Why is the Dead Sea so salty? The body of water that lies along the Great Rift alley has long fascinated tourists who come to drift effortlessly in its tranquil waters. Yet few know why they are able to float so easily in this giant saline pool. Although the Dead Sea is fed by the Jordan River and a number of smaller tributaries, the sea has no outlet. Therefore, any water that flows into the Dead Sea stays in the Dead Sea, at least until the process of evaporation takes effect. The heat of the region causes the water to evaporate at a high rate. Any mineral deposits remain behind, and as a result, the liquid turns (A). No marine life or vegetation can survive in this salty concoction. In fact, the only living creatures that can be found in the Dead Sea are swimmers who are buoyed by the mineral salts that increase the density of the water.

23. Which of the following fills best in the blank (A)? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ brackish Ⓑ transparent Ⓒ ecological
Ⓓ bloody Ⓔ torrential

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ The Dead Sea has a lot of outlets.
Ⓑ The Dead Sea has several inflows of streams.
Ⓒ Few tourists have visited the Dead Sea.
Ⓓ You can float in the Dead Sea only with lots of efforts.
Ⓔ Various species of animals live in the Dead Sea.

The meaning of silence can vary with one's culture. Americans, for example, often view silence as negative. At business meetings participants frequently force themselves to speak; they fear that being silent will make it appear as if they had nothing to say. On a personal level, silence is often interpreted as a sign that (A). In Japan, however, silence is viewed in an altogether different light. Silence, in a personal or a professional context, is often interpreted as positive. People who are silent at meetings are thought to reflect more deeply on the issues under discussion. During personal conversations, remaining silent so that the other person has a chance to speak is considered (B). The Japanese, in general, prefer silence to speech.

25. Which of the following fills best in the blank (A)? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ a person has a lot of chances to talk
Ⓑ it's an American way of communication
Ⓒ it would promote a good relationship
Ⓓ things are not going well
Ⓔ a person had better keep silent

26. Which of the following fills best in the blank (B)? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ the indifference to the conversations
Ⓑ the negative etiquettes
Ⓒ the inability of talking to others
Ⓓ the height of politeness and courtesy
Ⓔ one of American ways of life

Different people in different times have different ideas about leisure. The ancient Greek philosophers, for example, regarded leisure as labor of the mind, putting to use all one had learned to expand an individual's intellectual horizons and thereby make the person a better citizen. The goal was to become an educated individual. Today leisure is often regarded as time left over after caring for the needs of existence, such as eating and sleeping, and for subsistence, such as work or education. This leftover time is to be used as each individual chooses. Studies suggest that the average adult spends about 80 to 85 hours weekly for existence and about 35 to 40 hours for subsistence, leaving about 40 to 50 hours of leisure time. Some people view leisure simply as recreation. Others view it as an attitude or frame of mind. Recent writers have defined leisure as a state of being free, an attitude of mind and condition of soul that aids in experiencing the reality of the world. Still another view defines leisure as a function of social class.

27. What is the best title of the passage above? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ The Most Effective Ways to Use Leisure
Ⓑ The Various Definitions of Leisure in Different Times
Ⓒ How Different Classes Use Leisure in Different Ways
Ⓓ The Co-relationship between Leisure and Education
Ⓔ How Leisure Is Related with Existence and Subsistence

28. According to the passage, which of the following is true? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ The Greek philosophers regarded leisure as leftover time.
Ⓑ Today leisure is regarded as labor of the mind.
Ⓒ Today's average adult is said to spend 80 to 85 hours weekly for subsistence.
Ⓓ The conceptions of leisure have been unchanged regardless of time and place.
Ⓔ The Greeks tended to think leisure was related with intellectual expansion.

No one civilization can possibly utilize in its mores the whole potential range of human behavior. Every society, beginning with some slight inclination in one direction or another, carries its preference farther and farther, integrating itself more and more completely upon its chosen basis, and discarding those types of behavior that are uncongenial. Most of those organizations of personality that seem to us most incontrovertibly abnormal have been used by different civilizations in the very foundations of their institutional life. Conversely the most valued traits of normal individuals have been looked on in differently organized cultures as aberrant. Normality, in short, within a very wide range, is culturally defined. The very eyes with which we see the problem are _____ (A) _____ by the long traditional habits of our own society. It is a point that has been made more often in relation to ethics than in relation to psychiatry. We do not any longer make the mistake of deriving the morality of our locality and decade directly from the _____ (B) _____ constitution of human nature. We do not elevate it to the dignity of a first principle. We recognize that morality differs in every society, and is a convenient term for socially approved habits.

29. What is the main idea of the passage? [3점]
 Ⓐ Today's civilization depends on normality.
 Ⓑ Normality can be defined relatively.
 Ⓒ The civilization has nothing to do with normality.
 Ⓓ Ethics and psychiatry should be functioned equally in the culture.
 Ⓔ We can find the absolute morality in our society.
30. Which of the following fills best in the blank (A)? [2.5점]
 Ⓐ conditioned Ⓑ distorted Ⓒ precluded
 Ⓓ repudiated Ⓔ accumulated
31. Which of the following fills best in the blank (B)? [2.5점]
 Ⓐ inevitable Ⓑ arbitrary Ⓒ particular
 Ⓓ discretionary Ⓔ flexible

Each of us can see a different image of a chair, and, Ⓐ depending on this image, we can create an opinion of the chair which may be different from the opinion of this chair held by the person who is sitting on it. However, the fact that none of us has a complete vision of the chair is not a reason to think that there is Ⓑ no chair. There is an ontological truth of the chair that is the chair itself, _____ (A) _____ how we see it or even whether it is seen or not by somebody. *If there were no truth, there would be no reality.* The most curious thing is that Einstein never said that "Everything is relative". On the contrary, what he said was that the speed of light is an absolute constant. Relativity is a property of _____ (B) _____, of appearance, but it does not affect the essence of what is observed although, as Schrodinger said, on observing it, we modify it, which Ⓒ denies its existence, but rather confirms its existence. We also alter tools when we use them and they are Ⓓ not less real due to this. If they were not modified, we Ⓔ would not have to sharpen scissors or pencils.

32. Which of the following fills best in the blank (A)? [2.5점]
 Ⓐ because of Ⓑ nevertheless Ⓒ depending on
 Ⓓ resulting in Ⓔ regardless of
33. Which of the following fills best in the blank (B)? [2.5점]
 Ⓐ average Ⓑ inscription Ⓒ curiosity
 Ⓓ perception Ⓔ occurrence
34. Which expression is inappropriate in the passage? [2.5점]
 Ⓐ depending on Ⓑ no chair Ⓒ denies
 Ⓓ not less Ⓔ would not

Law has little (A): Law’s distinctively legal doctrines, and procedures have little independent importance; legal “traditions” do not by themselves account for much of the current content of law. Law is constantly changing because society changes; when law seems to stand still, it does so not because of the force of precedent, inertia, or “lag,” but because powerful background forces have stalemated and current interests are pushing back against pressures for change. Likewise, the forms of law—for example, whether it uses rules or standards, strict or loose interpretations of texts and legal instruments—are usually functions of background demands on legal systems. Change internal to the legal system cannot in itself bring about large social consequences. Law cannot consistently or for long periods remain out of sync with the interests of the powerful in society. The historian or social scientists looking for explanations of legal change will most likely find them in the study of social interests, forces, and demands—not in the doctrines, principles, or internal structures of the legal system. Similarly, legal change is most likely to be effective when it is supported by (B).

35. What is the main idea of the passage? [3점]
 (A) We need law that can be changed according to our demands.
 (B) The legal system can be changed by the powerful in society.
 (C) To find out the essence of law, we should have its background history.
 (D) Law can exist as something that stands still.
 (E) Internal structures of law is the most important factor for understanding its system.
36. Which of the following fills best in the blank (A)? [2.5점]
 (A) flexibility (B) heterogeneity (C) compassion
 (D) competence (E) autonomy
37. Which of the following fills best in the blank (B)? [3점]
 (A) legal doctrines
 (B) powerful interests
 (C) the forces of the precedent
 (D) what the tradition has interests in.
 (E) the demands of ordinary people

Caution, inhibition and even fearfulness may be healthy and smart adaptations for the overstimulated person, but they’re still not characteristics many parents would want in their children, especially in a society that (A). So it’s common for moms and dads of introverted offspring to press their kids to be more outgoing, lest they end up (B) in class and later in life. That, however, can be a mistake. There’s nothing wrong with parents’ nudging their shy children into the world, but there is something wrong if it’s more than a nudge. Introverts may have tremendous advantages, as compared with extroverts. Sure, there are thrills to be found in the situations extroverts crave, but there are dangers too. Extroverts are more likely than introverts to be hospitalized as the result of an injury, for example, and they’re more likely to have affairs or change relationships frequently, with all the collateral damage that can entail. And while we all seek rewards, extroverts may be too hungry for them. That can lead them to be ambitious, which is fine, but it may also make them prioritize ambition over avoiding serious risks, which is not. Extroverts get really excited by the possibility of a reward, but because of that, they won’t always pay attention to warning signals. Introverts are much more circumspect.

38. Which is NOT true according to the passage? [3점]
 (A) Extroverts are more likely to have love affairs.
 (B) Extroverts are more likely to have a risk of getting injured.
 (C) Extroverts are more likely to be overstimulated.
 (D) It is wrong that extroverts are ambitious for rewards.
 (E) It is wrong that extroverts are not careful about having serious risks.
39. Which of the following fills best in the blank (A)? [3점]
 (A) materializes the priceless.
 (B) acclaims the vulnerable
 (C) lionizes the bold
 (D) jeopardizes the unintelligent
 (E) accumulates the advantages
40. Which of the following fills best in the blank (B)? [2.5점]
 (A) acknowledged (B) relieved (C) stimulated
 (D) overlooked (E) thrived

[끝]