

2012학년도 수시  
재외국민과 외국인 특별전형

인문계열 (영어)  
(30문항, 60분)



지원학부(과)

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수험번호

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이름

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유의사항

1. 문제지와 답안지에 지원학부(과)·수험번호·이름 등을 정확히 쓰시오.
2. 답은 컴퓨터용 사인펜으로 표기하되, 답 이외에는 어떠한 표기도 하지 마시오.
3. 답안지의 위에 있는 응시과목의 첫 번째 칸에 “영어”라고 쓴 곳에 마킹하시오.
4. OMR 답안지의 1번 - 30번 난에 정답을 표시하시오.
5. 답안지 제출시에 문제지도 함께 제출하시오.

2011. 7. 23. (토)

홍익대학교

I. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적당한 표현을 고르시오.  
(1-7)

1. Norah was \_\_\_\_\_ with work and couldn't be there.  
 ① up to date                      ② tied up  
 ③ touched up                      ④ filled up
2. Pick one topic and \_\_\_\_\_ it throughout your term paper.  
 ① stick around                      ② drop out  
 ③ pull out of                      ④ stick to
3. General Grant had General Lee \_\_\_\_\_ him at Appomattox to sign the official surrender of the Confederate forces.  
 ① to meet                              ② met  
 ③ meet                                ④ meeting
4. Parliamentary approval \_\_\_\_\_ continuing to strike the dictator's regime was a foregone conclusion, thanks to broad cross-party support.  
 ① to                                      ② for  
 ③ on                                      ④ by
5. The book fits into the palm of your hand. It is \_\_\_\_\_ three inches across, weighs no more than a few ounces.  
 ① surely                              ② barely  
 ③ usually                              ④ exactly
6. Since Elizabeth Barrett Browning's father never approved of \_\_\_\_\_ Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy, where they lived and wrote.  
 ① her marrying                      ② her to marry  
 ③ she marrying                      ④ she to marry
7. Though they smoked \_\_\_\_\_ a much higher rate than American men in 1960s, Japanese men had much higher life expectancies.  
 ① on                                      ② by  
 ③ in                                      ④ at

II. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 가장 어색한 표현을 고르시오.  
(8-14)

8. Whitman wrote *Leaves of Grass* as a tribute to the Civil War soldiers who ①had laid on the battlefields and ②whom he ③had seen ④while serving as an army nurse.
9. ①Some methods ②to prevent soil erosion ③are plowing parallel with the slopes of hills, ④to plant trees on unproductive land, and rotating crops.
10. ①The first electric lamp had two carbon rods from ②which vapor ③serves ④to conduct the current across the gap.
11. It was a place ①to sit and think, ②searching for a grim justice in the very recollection of ③which they'd done to him - a place to refine and purify, ④to hone his sense of the past.
12. By ①breeding the chinese man was a preservationist, the son of a ②distinguishing architect who ③had famously sat weeping ④on the medieval walls of Beijing the nigh before Mao's bulldozers demolished them.
13. Friends of Nature, ①founded by the man in 1994 with three ②colleagues from the Academy for Chinese Culture, was China's first legal NGO and the first committed ③for protecting the country's environment. At its inaugural meeting it ④drew 60 members; there are now around 10,000.
14. Human crews would interfere ①with, rather than contribute ②by, the ability of the instruments ③to perform ④their mission.

III. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 표현을 고르시오.  
(15-21)

15. Without a vehicle, divers often became sluggish, and their mental concentration was severely limited.  
 ① nervous                              ② confused  
 ③ very weak                              ④ slow

16. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions.

- ① inefficient                      ② complicated
- ③ uncertain                         ④ historical

17. There they were gaping back at themselves from the TV screen.

- ① opening                         ② interrupting
- ③ staring                         ④ reflecting

18. It is laudable that Central American countries are cooperating to combat drug-trafficking. However, this push to act together will be held back by a security problem: the treat posed by the law enforcement, intelligence and military services in those same Central American countries.

- ① be deepened                      ② be ameliorated
- ③ be supported                     ④ be hindered

19. I get welled up something tremendous when they talk about our country.

- ① enormous                        ② sentimental
- ③ infinitesimal                     ④ transcendental

20. The prime minister, who acts as a calm authority figure next to the more impulsive president, has seen his standing rise already.

- ① prudent                         ② circumspect
- ③ discrete                         ④ spontaneous

21. He picked up another doctor coming back this way, pleading and arguing at the same time, his face twisted and pale.

- ① imploring                        ② fuming
- ③ shouting                         ④ criticizing

IV. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (22-30)

(22-24)

The development of the horse has been recorded from the beginning through all of its evolutionary stages to the modern form. It is, in fact, one of the most complete and well-documented chapters of paleontological history. Fossil finds provide us not only with detailed information about the horse itself but also with valuable insights into the migration of herds, and even evidence for speculation about the climatic conditions that could have instigated such migratory behavior. Geologists believe that the first horses appeared on Earth about sixty million years ago as compared with two million years ago for the appearance of human beings. There is evidence of early horses on both the American and European continents, but it has been documented that, almost twelve million years ago at the beginning of the Pliocene Age, a horse about midway through its evolutionary development crossed a land bridge where the Bering Strait is now located, from Alaska into the grasslands of Asia, and traveled all the way to Europe. This early horse was a hipparion, about the size of a modern-day pony with three toes and specialized cheek teeth for grazing. In Europe, the hipparion encountered another less advanced horse called the anchitheres, which had previously invaded Europe by the same route, probably during the Miocene Period, the anchitheres was eventually completely replaced by it.

22. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① The hipparion migrated from Asia to Europe.
- ② There were horses in North America when the first European colonists arrived.
- ③ Very little is known about the evolution of the horse.
- ④ There are no fossil remains of the hipparion.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① The evolution of the horse
- ② The migration of horses
- ③ The origin of the modern-day pony
- ④ The replacement of the hipparion by the anchitheres

24. According to the passage, the hipparion \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① was a two-toed animal
- ② was not as highly developed as the anchitheres
- ③ succeeded the anchitheres in Europe
- ④ was smaller than the anchitheres

(25-27)

Organic architecture—that is, natural architecture—may vary in concept and form, but it is always faithful to natural principles. The architect dedicated to the promulgation of organic architecture rejects outright all rules imposed by individual preference or mere aesthetics in order to remain true to the nature of the site, the materials, the purpose of the structure, and the people who will ultimately use it. If these natural principles are upheld, then a bank cannot be built to look like a Greek temple. Form does not follow function; rather, form and function are inseparably two aspects of the same phenomenon. In other words, a building should be inspired by nature's forms and constructed with materials that retain and respect the natural characteristics of the setting to create harmony between the structure and its natural environment. It should maximize people's contact with and utilization of the outdoors. Furthermore, the rule of functionalism is upheld; that is, the principle of excluding everything that serves no practical purpose.

Natural principles, then, are principles of design, not style, expressed by means and modes of construction that reflect unity, balance, proportion, rhythm, and scale. Like a sculptor, the organic architect views the site and materials as an innate form that develops organically from within. Truth in architecture results in a natural, spontaneous structure in total harmony with the setting. For the most part, these structures find their geometric shapes in the contours of the land and their colors in the surrounding palette of nature.

25. According to the passage, what could be another name for organic architecture?
- ① Practical architecture
  - ② Aesthetic architecture
  - ③ Primitive architecture
  - ④ Stylistic architecture
26. The following examples are all representative of natural architecture EXCEPT FOR \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① a bank that is built because the location is important to the structure
  - ② a bank that is built to look like a Greek temple
  - ③ a bank that is built to conform to the colors of the natural surroundings
  - ④ a bank that is built to be functional rather than beautiful

27. With which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
- ① Form follows function.
  - ② Function follows form.
  - ③ Function is not important to form.
  - ④ Form and function are one.

(28-30)

The internet is flattening the world. Or so they say. Yet new statistics from the OECD, a rich-country think-tank, and Boston Consulting Group (BCG) show that the global "network of networks" is shaped by local forces. The OECD's statistics on broadband internet access in its member countries have long been closely watched. The organisation has now broken out numbers on wireless broadband subscriptions. And the national differences turn out to be even bigger.

BCG, for its part, in a new study of 46 countries, looks at how businesses, consumers and governments use the net. The data show that different countries have distinct internet economies. Britain's internet infrastructure rates poorly, mainly because of its slow broadband speeds, but it has the highest per-person online spending and its government agencies are very active. Hong Kong, by contrast, tops the world in connectivity, but its consumers prefer to spend their money offline. The differences spring from a country's political and economic heritage. South Korea, for instance, has more political ambition than Britain to lead in broadband. If the British like to shop online, it is not least because they also like to use credit cards, the easiest means to pay online. In Hong Kong, with its dense retail infrastructure, there is not much need for consumers to shop virtually.

To compare countries, BCG has come up with an 'e-intensity index'. South Korea, Denmark and Sweden come out on top, whereas India, Egypt and Indonesia wind up at the bottom. Some countries, including Britain and Japan, do much better than would be expected given their GDP per person ; others - Saudi Arabia and Italy - do worse. Some of these differences will certainly go away. Overall the internet will continue to become more and more local: cultures are different, so the more people go online, the more the internet will resemble them. There will be hundreds of internet flavours.

28. The best title for this passage would be "\_\_\_\_\_."

- ① The internet gets global
- ② The internet makes people around the world connected
- ③ The internet is not that global after all
- ④ The internet makes people's taste more diverse

29. According to this passage, which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- ① People do not shop online in Hong Kong though the city is the most highly wired in the world.
- ② South Korea's lead in broadband is politically backed.
- ③ These days the British are the most unlikely to use credit cards to shop online.
- ④ In the future internet flavours will increase as long as more people go online.

30. Which of the following can be replaced with the underlined "broken out"?

- ① finalized                      ② found
- ③ calculated                    ④ made it public