

인문·미술 계열(영어)(30문항, 60분)

2013학년도 수시 재외국민과 외국인 특별전형

● 지방학부(과) : _____ 수험번호 : _____ 성명 : _____

● 유의사항

- 1. 문제지와 OMR 답안지에 지방학부(과), 성명, 수험번호를 정확히 쓰고, 수험번호를 마킹하시오.
- 2. OMR 답안지는 컴퓨터용 사인펜으로 마킹하고, 답 이외에는 어떠한 표기도 하지 마시오.
- 3. OMR 답안지의 위에 있는 응시과목의 첫 번째 칸 “영어” 라고 표시된 곳에 마킹하시오.
- 4. OMR 답안지의 1번 ~ 30번 란에 정답을 표시하시오.
- 5. 시험 종료 후 OMR 답안지와 문제지를 모두 제출하시오.

I. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적당한 표현을 고르시오. (1-7)

1. The assumption has been that the poor, often black, children living in some of the world's biggest and richest cities such as New York, Los Angeles and London _____ too many challenges to learn.
 - ① faced ② faces
 - ③ face ④ had faced
2. _____ by the euphoria in financial markets and among many commentators, the answer seems to be yes.
 - ① Judging ② Judge
 - ③ To judge ④ Being judged
3. They are publicly funded, but largely independent _____ the local educational bureaucracies and the teachers' unions that live in unhealthy symbiosis with them.
 - ① from ② in
 - ③ with ④ of
4. Publicity exerts an enormous influence and is a political phenomenon of great importance. But its offer is as _____ as its references are wide.
 - ① narrow ② broad
 - ③ significant ④ insignificant
5. Under its influence, the tender heart became stone, and the lamb-like disposition gave way to one of tiger-like _____.
 - ① quickness ② fierceness
 - ③ appearance ④ gesture

6. Mephisto demands a signature and contract. No mere verbal contract will do. As Faust remarks, the devil wants everything in _____.
 - ① seeing ② speaking
 - ③ listening ④ writing
7. One day, rushing into the office of a magazine I was writing for with a deadline story in hand, I was mistaken for _____. The office manager called security.
 - ① a reporter ② a policeman
 - ③ a burglar ④ a philanthropist

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

8. Slavery proved as ①injurious to my mistress ② than it ③did ④to me.
9. I shall disdain to cull my phrases ①or polish my style; I aim at ②be useful, and sincerity ③will make ④me unaffected.
10. ①As a boy, I saw countless tough guys ②lock away; I have ③since buried ④several, too.
11. When you find your tongue ①twisted as you seek to explain to your ②six-year-old daughter why she can't go to the amusement park that has been advertised on television, ③then you will understand why we find it difficult ④wait.
12. A set of limited ①and contingent promises is much better than ②anything, but it hardly adds up ③to a sturdy new foundation ④for the euro's future.

13. It was ①predicted in 1964 by Peter Higgs, a British physicist who ②was trying to fix a niggle in quantum theory, and independently, in various ③guise, by five ④other researchers.

14. ①More controversial still are proposals contained in the draft Communications Data bill ②published on June 14th, which grants intelligence agencies the right ③to intercept and store information ④against almost any correspondence.

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

15. As so often, the summit had been billed as a make-or-break affair, in which Europe's political leaders had to lay out their vision for economic and political integration to save their single currency.

- ① delivered ② summoned
- ③ advertised ④ charged

16. Last month the government promised to make it easier for citizens to pursue web users who libel them anonymously.

- ① defame ② stalk
- ③ laud ④ name

17. They will be expected to foot colossal bills for their parents' pension and health costs.

- ① diminutive ② unexpected
- ③ complicated ④ enormous

18. This work was long in coming. During the time that I was preparing its elephantine birth, other works and responsibilities commanded my attention.

- ① clumsy ② gigantic
- ③ slow ④ easy

19. Relayed by Christianity, our Greco-Roman heritage has depended on three key factors: tradition, religion, and authority.

- ① main ② interesting
- ③ inessential ④ lofty

20. Elizabeth knew what it was like to be shunned by the other students in the class.

- ① outpaced ② ignored
- ③ selected ④ shut

21. The young Athenians who gathered around Socrates found it quite paradoxical that their hero was so intelligent, so brave, so honorable--and so ugly.

- ① supernatural ② authentic
- ③ incredible ④ contradictory

IV. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (22-30)

(22-24)

Oil paintings often depict things. Things which in reality are buyable. To have a thing painted and put on a canvas is not unlike buying it and putting it in your house. If you buy a painting you buy also the look of the things it represents. This analogy between possessing and the way of seeing which is incorporated in oil painting, is a factor usually ignored by art experts and historians. Significantly enough, it is an anthropologist who has come closest to recognizing it. Lévi-Strauss comments on how a collection of paintings can confirm the pride of the collector.

For Renaissance artists, painting was an instrument of knowledge but it was also an instrument of possession. So we must not forget, when we are dealing with Renaissance painting, that it was only possible because of the immense fortunes which were being amassed in Florence and elsewhere, and that rich Italian merchants looked upon painters as agents, who allowed them to confirm their possession of all that was beautiful and desirable in the world. The pictures in a Florentine palace represented a kind of microcosm in which the proprietor, thanks to his artists, had recreated all those features of the world he was attached.

22. Why does the author of the above passage mention Lévi-Strauss?

- ① to show that an anthropologist can recognize the relationship of possessing and seeing
- ② to show that an art expert can recognize the relationship of possessing and seeing
- ③ to argue that an anthropologist appreciate Renaissance artists better than art historians
- ④ to argue that an art historian appreciate Renaissance artists better than anthropologists

23. The above passage is likely to be part of a book which discusses _____.

- ① how to make money
- ② how to see paintings
- ③ how to produce oil paintings
- ④ how to collect art works

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

- ① The basis of the traditional way of seeing was undermined by Renaissance artists.
- ② European art of Renaissance served the interests of the working class.
- ③ The desire to take possession of the object characterized the art of Western civilization.
- ④ Works of art in earlier traditions did not celebrate wealth.

(25-27)

As amazing as it may seem, chocolate is poisonous for dogs and should never be given to them. According to veterinarians, canine chocolate poisoning is all too common because pet owners simply don't know that chocolate contains a substance that is highly toxic for dogs.

Chocolate contains a variety of chemical compounds that are completely harmless for humans, but one of them is quite poisonous for dogs. The chemical theobromine, a toxic alkaloid compound found in chocolate, is rapidly metabolized by human beings, rendering it harmless. However, dogs take much longer to metabolize this damaging compound. If they consume too much theobromine, within just a few hours the terrible result could be serious illness or even death.

Theobromine is found naturally in the theobroma cacao plant - the plant that produces cocoa beans. The substance theobromine is found in both the beans and the hulls around the beans. (Horses that eat the hulls of the shelled beans have also been known to sicken or die; they, like dogs, are unable to rapidly metabolize theobromine.) Since chocolate is made from cocoa beans, it also contains theobromine.

The concentration of theobromine in chocolate varies widely, depending upon the type of chocolate product. The unsweetened bars of chocolate used for baking contain a whopping 450 milligrams of theobromine per ounce. A cup of hot chocolate has more than 100 milligrams of the compound. Any of these products can be dangerous for dogs. And obviously, the more chocolate the dog consumes, the greater the concentration of theobromine he is also consuming, thereby increasing the risk to his health.

Veterinarians advise that pet owners should never give chocolate in any form to their dogs. They also suggest that it's a good idea to store chocolate well wrapped in high cupboards out of the reach of any family dogs. According to vets, if a dog does happen to eat some chocolate, and no more than 2 hours have passed, the animal can be treated simply by inducing vomiting. But if the dog consumed the chocolate more than 2 hours ago, he will need urgent care at an emergency veterinary clinic to cure the resulting illness - or to save his life.

25. It can be inferred from the above passage that

- ① in extremely high concentrations, chocolate could conceivably harm human beings.
- ② people should never given any kind of sweets to their pets.
- ③ everyday substances that are harmless to humans can sometimes be quite harmful to pets.
- ④ people should never give chocolate to their cats.

26. In paragraph 3, the author suggests that

- ① dogs are not the only animals that can be damaged by theobromine.
- ② artificial chocolate flavoring can be made without using the cocoa plant.
- ③ horses cannot be raised on farms where cocoa plants are grown.
- ④ the hulls of cocoa beans have more theobromine than the beans themselves.

27. According to the above passage, the substance theobromine contained in chocolate is harmful to dogs because

- ① theobromine can cause dogs to vomit.
- ② dogs can never metabolize theobromine.
- ③ theobromine is alkaloid compound.
- ④ theobromine cannot be metabolized fast enough by dogs.

(28-30)

Plato began to consider the introduction of authority into the exercises of public affairs in the polis. He knew he was seeking an alternative to the common Greek way of handling domestic affairs, which was persuasion as well as the common way of handling foreign affairs, which was force and violence. It was not only that Plato was trying to negotiate between rhetoric and violence. He was mourning the death of Socrates, a seismic event which

had unmistakably diminished the pull of persuasion. It was after Socrates' death that Plato began to discount persuasion as insufficient for the guidance of men and to seek for something liable to compel them without using external means of violence. Scanning for authority, Plato was trying to clinch a force that could dispense with the use of force by preparing a power that renounces power.

For this purpose, Plato started up the machinery of rewards and punishments, a myth which Plato himself neither believed nor wanted the philosophers to believe. The myth of hell was thus invented, aiming at those who are not capable of philosophical truth. He proposed another substitute for persuasion, the introduction of the laws in which their intent is to be explained to the citizens. Going to hell or citing the law provided Plato with ways to locate coercion without violence. The main dilemma of his political philosophy required that Plato find a means of coercion that parts ways with violence and proves stronger than persuasion and argument.

28. According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The concept of authority was made to resolve the Greek ways of handling affairs.
- ② The concept of authority stemmed from Socrates' death.
- ③ The concept of authority stemmed from Plato's dilemma.
- ④ The concept of authority was made to bridge the gap between persuasion and violence.

29. Which of the following does the underlined word mean?

- ① rhetoric ② argument
- ③ authority ④ persuasion

30. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the above passage?

- ① The death of Socrates was very significant.
- ② The death of Socrates had something to do with failure of persuasion.
- ③ The death of Socrates influenced Plato.
- ④ The death of Socrates affected the myth of hell.