

# 2023학년도 이화여자대학교 편입학전형

## 영어 (국제학부) 필답고사 문제지 (유형 1)

전공(학과)	수험번호		성명	
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### ◆ 유의 사항 ◆

1. 시험시간은 100분임.
2. 감독관의 지시가 있을 때까지 문항을 보지 말 것.
3. 시험 종료후 문제지를 가져가지 말 것.
4. 연습은 문제지 여백을 이용할 것.
5. 답안지의 '답안지 작성시 유의사항'을 반드시 확인할 것.
6. 답안지에 수험번호와 문제지 유형을 표시하고, 답은 해당 문항별로 답란에 검은색 펜으로 표시할 것.
7. 영어에세이 답안은 답안지 뒷면에 별도로 있으니 반드시 작성할 것.

감독확인



이화여자대학교



[1-2] Choose the **synonym** of the underlined word.

1. Markets took a tumble yesterday as investors were spooked by looming threats of strict export controls on key technologies.

- ① impending ② intending ③ upending ④ unending ⑤ relenting

2. With nary a serviceable machine to be found, the engineer set to work cobbling together a makeshift unit out of a hodgepodge of functional components she scrounged from the inoperable devices.

- ① jangle ② hobble ③ jumble ④ bobble ⑤ jingle

[3-4] Choose the **antonym** of the underlined word.

3. The failure to mitigate and adapt to climate change is among the biggest global risks for our planet, with significant environmental, economic and health impacts.

- ① exacerbate  
② exasperate  
③ expiate  
④ exfoliate  
⑤ exonerate

4. For some people being faced with a difficult situation, prevarication is a go-to response.

- ① forbearance  
② forewarning  
③ forgoing  
④ forthrightness  
⑤ foresight

5. Choose the most logical order for the following sentences.

[A] The arrival of food triggers the secretion of substances that promote the next stage of chemical digestion, as well as muscular contractions that propel food farther along the canal. [B] Many animals have long intervals between meals and do not need their digestive systems to be active continuously. [C] For example, you learned earlier that nervous reflexes stimulate the release of saliva when food enters the oral cavity and orchestrate swallowing when a bolus of food reaches the pharynx. [D] Similarly, the arrival of food in the stomach triggers churning and the release of gastric juices. [E] Instead, each step in processing is activated as food reaches a new compartment in the alimentary canal.

- ① [A] - [C] - [E] - [D] - [B]  
② [A] - [E] - [D] - [B] - [C]  
③ [B] - [E] - [A] - [C] - [D]  
④ [B] - [C] - [E] - [A] - [D]  
⑤ [C] - [B] - [A] - [D] - [E]

[6-9] Fill in the blanks with the best-fitting option.

6. Diversity is a \_\_\_\_\_ of life. To date, biologists have identified and named about 1.8 million species of organisms, and estimates of the number of living species \_\_\_\_\_ about 10 million to over 100 million.

- ① symbol - last from  
② meaning - span from  
③ hallmark - range from  
④ trademark - evolve from  
⑤ benchmark - run to

7. As can be seen from satellite photographs or the window of an airplane, humans have \_\_\_\_\_ altered the environment. By making large changes to the environment, we have \_\_\_\_\_ the selective pressures faced by many species. This suggests that we are likely causing evolutionary change.

- ① dramatically - transformed  
② tragically - reiterated  
③ drastically - abrogated  
④ critically - ameliorated  
⑤ succinctly - manipulated

8. Breakthroughs in medical techniques are often owing not solely to \_\_\_\_\_ technologies but to the rediscovery and creative adaptation of previously \_\_\_\_\_ practices.

- ① sharpened - invalidated  
② innovative - unknown  
③ indissoluble - discredited  
④ cutting-edge - debunked  
⑤ complicated - exploded

9. Population density - the number of individuals per unit area or volume - reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration. These environmental and social factors influence the \_\_\_\_\_ of individuals.

- ① interaction - perception  
② interplay - dispersion  
③ interference - distribution  
④ intermingling - disposition  
⑤ interoperability - persuasion

[10-11] Choose the **faulty** expression among the five choices.

10. In the 1940s, researchers ① have learned that flowering is actually controlled by night length, not day length. Many of these scientists ② worked with cocklebur, a short-day plant that ③ flowers only when days are 16 hours or shorter (and nights are at least 8 hours long). These researchers found that if the light portion is broken by a brief exposure to darkness, flowering ④ proceeds. However, if the dark part is interrupted by even a few minutes of dim light, cocklebur will not flower, and this ⑤ turned out to be true for other short-day plants as well.

11. Generating emotion often requires interactions ① between different regions of the brain. For example, laughing and crying both involve the limbic system interacting ② with sensory areas of the forebrain. Similarly, structures ③ in the forebrain attach emotional "feelings" ④ into survival-related functions controlled ⑤ by the brainstem, including aggression, feeding and sexuality.

[12-14] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

Breakthroughs in pain research are coming along swiftly. We now have a better understanding of how pain is processed throughout the body and brain and how to measure it. We have also discovered important differences between three types of pain.

The first is nociceptive pain, which responds to an injury or inflammation. The second is neuropathic pain, caused by damage to sensory nerves. Both are created by the brain as a defense mechanism against further injury. The brain [A] \_\_\_\_\_ signals from the damaged part of the body and transmits instructions back to the site of the damage that generate an appropriate level of pain.

These first two types have been studied extensively. However, the third type has only begun to be understood. This type, nociplastic pain, is when the brain's defensive system goes wrong, a state known as central sensitization. The brain's pain center becomes hypervigilant and responds [B] \_\_\_\_\_ to minor injuries or inflammation, converting them into excruciating pain. In some cases, there is no nociceptive pain at all, but the brain still sends out extreme pain signals. Negative mental states, such as anxiety or tiredness, can also be converted into pain. In certain cases, the pain leads to anxiety, which leads to more pain, in a vicious cycle of torment.

12. What cannot be inferred from the passage?

- ① Neuropathic pain is brought about by damage to sensory nerves.
- ② Nociplastic pain can be triggered in the absence of nociceptive pain.
- ③ Neuropathic and nociplastic pain both defend against injury.
- ④ Neuropathic pain is better understood than nociplastic pain.
- ⑤ Nociplastic pain results from an overreaction in the brain's defensive system.

13. Which expression best completes [A]?

- ① obsesses
- ② abscesses
- ③ excesses
- ④ assesses
- ⑤ accessories

14. Which expression best completes [B]?

- ① disparagingly
- ② discriminately
- ③ incredulously
- ④ unwillingly
- ⑤ disproportionately

[15-16] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

Humans have long had an unrealistic relationship with nature, having developed our outlook through the filter of zoos, safari parks and idealized TV shows. Artist Jim Naughten seeks to disrupt that cozy viewpoint with a series of works that unsettle as much as they inform, in the hope that they can jar us out of complacency.

From an enormous bear standing in a valley to river birds roosting by the water and gibbons swinging through the trees, British visual artist Jim Naughten's latest solo exhibition appears to depict idyllic naturescapes. Look closer, however, and you'll notice that not everything is quite as it seems: the leaves in these images are an unusual shade of blue, the grass unnaturally pink. The effect is a strange sense of dislocation; a vague disquiet about a dreamlike world that somehow manages to be both familiar and uncanny.

This is precisely the objective of Eremozoic, which seeks to [A] \_\_\_\_\_ the precarious state of the natural world, and humanity's growing disconnect from the environment, by depicting it as a fantastical Shangri-La of sorts.

15. Which statement is true according to the passage?

- ① The brightly colored grass and leaves show us the natural beauty of nature.
- ② The exhibition wants to reassure us about the state of the natural world.
- ③ The exhibition is meant to wake us from our state of indifference.
- ④ Zoos, safari parks, and TV shows promote a realistic view of nature.
- ⑤ Naughten's exhibition is intended to show humanity's close bond with nature.

16. Which expression best completes [A]?

- ① overstate
- ② understate
- ③ overwhelm
- ④ underscore
- ⑤ overtake

[17-18] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

"Have you eaten?" is the common greeting used in the Philippines, which should tell you right away that food plays an important role in Filipino society. Their cuisine is as vast and varied as the more than 100 ethnolinguistic groups found on the 7,641 islands that make up the Philippines, and reflects the culture, geography, and history of the country. To get a better sense of the breadth of Filipino cuisine, we met with Philippine Consul General, Zaldy B. Patron, and asked him to [A] \_\_\_\_\_.

"Early Filipino society recognized food as an important component of their societies and used it to mark significant occasions," he explains. "European explorers recounted the

generous meals prepared for them, and how they signified the high status of visitors, something that still occurs in Philippine households today."

"People welcome their relatives, friends and, sometimes, even strangers into their homes to [B] \_\_\_\_\_ the food they prepare during the many festival celebrations that occur throughout the Philippines. Food, therefore, becomes a means to build social relations within the communities," Consul General Patron adds.

Even the way food is eaten is linked to social relations. "Pre-Hispanic Filipinos were recorded to eat with their hands, something which is still done even today and is considered a communal experience."

17. Which expression best completes [A]?

- ① bring us from it
- ② walk us through it
- ③ run us to it
- ④ have us do it
- ⑤ take us to it

18. Which expression best completes [B]?

- ① consist of
- ② drop in
- ③ remark on
- ④ partake in
- ⑤ give in

[19-20] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

Aspects of language are always changing as it is the nature of languages to reflect the needs and contexts of speakers. However, of all the parts of speech, perhaps none reflects changes more than adjectives. Because the category adjective is an open, lexical word class, we add new members to this class on a regular basis.

One way we form new adjectives is by attaching different derivational affixes to root words. For example, the affixes *-ful* or *-less* can be added to root words to make new adjectives.

We also use word formation rules to create adjectives. *Orwellian* and *Kafkaesque* are twentieth-century examples of *eponymous* adjectives, adjectives derived from proper names, that also use adjectival affixes: *-(i)an*, *-esque*. Other longer-standing examples include *Elizabethan*, *Byronic*, and *Aristotelian*.

We also coin adjectives such as *gnarly*, *rad*, or *dope*, which demonstrate the same idea – something excellent – coined in a succession of recent decades. For instance, *That's a gnarly shirt. Your car is rad. Check out this dope remix.*

The meanings of existing adjectives also change over time, and sometimes even mean different things in different varieties of English. In many current varieties of English, *sweet* and *tight* mean "good." For example, *I got a sweet deal. That concert was tight.*

19. Which statement is not true according to the passage?

- ① Existing adjectives' meanings can change.
- ② Eponymous adjectives are derived from people's names.
- ③ There is only one variety of English.
- ④ Language aspects are always changing.

⑤ We can create new adjectives.

20. Which does not indicate a way adjectives are formed mentioned in the passage?

- ① word formation rules
- ② adding prefixes
- ③ meanings changing over time
- ④ coining adjectives
- ⑤ adding affixes

[21-30] Select **the most** appropriate word for each blank from the box below. Each word should be used only once.

- |                |                |               |             |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① onset        | ② outnumber    | ③ from back   | ④ emulated  |
| ⑤ amassed      | ⑥ upshot       | ⑦ exasperated | ⑧ from stem |
| ⑨ for effect   | ⑩ from scratch | ⑪ deficits    | ⑫ defaults  |
| ⑬ slipshod     | ⑭ generous     | ⑮ outperform  | ⑯ upstart   |
| ⑰ incarcerated | ⑱ discerning   | ⑲ excluding   | ⑳ emanated  |

21. Our intestines are home to an estimated 500-1,000 species of bacteria; their cells \_\_\_\_\_ all human cells in the body by a factor of ten.

22. The research findings imply that treatment of semantic but not phonological working memory \_\_\_\_\_ should lead to improved sentence comprehension and production, and preliminary findings support that view.

23. Far from personifying expediency, the bumbling investigator's methods appeared to the onlookers to be utterly \_\_\_\_\_ despite his sterling reputation.

24. The frustrated novelist was tormented by considerations over whether or not to start \_\_\_\_\_.

25. The lobby of the shipbuilding enterprise's corporate headquarters was bedecked \_\_\_\_\_ to stern with fanciful renditions of all manner of naval conveyances.

26. The would-be explorers were oppressed by the sudden burst of blistering heat and miasmatic steam that \_\_\_\_\_ from the bowels of the vent.

27. The lucrative board position at the up-and-coming start-up company attracted a slew of heavy-hitters from big-name establishment firms, but the post would ultimately be handed to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ who had flunked out of his first year at MIT.

28. The abysmal service at the restaurant caused one \_\_\_\_\_ patron to vent his ire on the nearest server.

29. The coterie was comprised mainly of aesthetes whose ostensibly highbrow pronouncements oozed gravitas but were to the \_\_\_\_\_ ear wholly devoid of substance.

30. Despite the compelling rationales, considerable evidence \_\_\_\_\_ from studies of healthy and brain-damaged individuals supports arguments against a critical role for working memory in language processing.

[31] Read the following passage and complete the following. 1) In one paragraph of approximately 100 words, summarize the two viewpoints presented in the passage in your own words. 2) Then, in another paragraph of about 200 words, discuss which viewpoint you agree with the most, supporting your position with two reasons from the text and/or your experience.

Any language currently in use is evermore in the process of transformation. So too, Korean is also continuously evolving, with constant changes to the definitions of existing words and regular additions to vocabulary and expressions. The impetus may at times originate from within the language itself, but Korean has seen a great many changes wrought by the pervasive influence of English. From the direct adoption of numerous loanwords to the creation of hybrid “Konglish” words and expressions, it is impossible to overlook the impact English has had on the Korean language. For some, these influences can be simply a matter of course and may even be desirable for a variety of reasons. Others, however, may view them as degrading Korean language and culture and a potential obstacle to communication.

Those who embrace the changes to the language often cite several benefits that English influences have had on Korean. The automatic implementation of English words for new concepts or innovations is one such benefit. Since words for new ideas do not yet exist in Korean, in many cases the English word has simply been rendered into Hangeul as a loanword. Fine examples of such usage in the field of technology are the words computer, hashtag, and algorithm. Another potentially related benefit is the convenience Korean-speakers experience from using English-rooted expressions. Such items may offer speakers shortcuts for expressing ideas that would require longer explanations using strictly Korean words. For instance, the pandemic spawned the Konglish term untact, a concise way of referring to social distancing measures. Given these advantages, it comes as no surprise that there are plenty of Korean speakers who use English-derived expressions daily.

Of course, not everyone is in favor of hearing Korean expressions sidelined in favor of Konglish or English loanwords. For one thing, there has been concern over the pervasiveness of such loanwords and coined expressions utilizing English gradually replacing original Korean words entirely. Such fears are justified by Korea’s colonial history and the attempts made to coerce the population into abandoning the Korean language. The potential for an inter-generational communication divide is another reason some reject the influence of English-rooted expressions. It bears considering that familiarity with English expressions is greater among younger generations and among those with greater exposure to English-speaking cultural properties. This

could lead to members of generational groups or socio-economic backgrounds with limited exposure to English experiencing the paradox of a language barrier within their own language. With these cases in mind, it is clear why not everyone favors the multitude of English loanwords and expressions that have crept into everyday Korean conversation.

Whether you oppose or appreciate the English influence on Korean may have a profound impact on how you express ideas and will ultimately shape the future of the language itself. After all, languages change because of how speakers use them from day to day. As such, no matter what language you grew up speaking, the language of your childhood will at one point evolve and change – perhaps even in your own lifetime!