







# 2022학년도 재외국민과 외국인전형 필답고사 ㉠형

지망모집단위:

수험번호 :

성 명 :

40. Sometimes failure can lead us into succeed by showing  
 ① ② ③  
 us that we are not good at something.  
 ④

41. Only after all of her adventures can she tap into the  
 ① ②  
 power of the slippers and use them to get that she wants.  
 ③ ④

42. A search for exotic spices sparked a global trade  
 ① ②  
 network from which resulted in cultural exchange.  
 ③ ④

43. The 21st century has introduced technology that would  
 ① ②  
 have seemed miraculous to human just a hundred years  
 ③  
 ago. In particular, inventors and engineers have created  
 machines that are stronger and more precise.  
 ④

44. Have you ever made a mistake while traveling or  
 ①  
 heard that somebody else making one? Learn from the  
 ② ③  
 following mistakes and do not ruin your vacation by  
 ④  
 overlooking important details.

45. Because of the very great speed at which space trash  
 ① ②  
 travels, small pieces between 1 and 10 centimeters in the size  
 ③  
 can break through the wall of a spacecraft and damage it.  
 ④

46. I am a strong advocate for a balanced meat and plant  
 ①  
 diet. I do not doubt that my belief is the most reasonable  
one, considered all the scientific evidence.  
 ② ③ ④

47. More than two third of all agricultural land is used to  
 ①

raise grains and vegetables for livestock, while merely  
 ② ③  
 eight percent of it is used to grow food for direct human  
 ④  
 consumption.

48. He continued to be seen as a figure of amusement in the  
 ①  
 art world. That was only after his death in 1910 that he  
 ② ③  
became famous.  
 ④

49. *The Help* is a great movie. It takes place during the  
 ① ②  
 1960s in Mississippi, where there was used to be strong  
 ③ ④  
 racial discrimination.

50. Lines of sand are shaped by the wind with shadows  
 ① ②  
cast over them are very beautiful, but the highlights are  
 ③ ④  
 the sunset and the night sky.

**Part IV.** 주어진 글을 읽고 물음에 가장 알맞은 답을 고르시오.  
**[51-60]**

**[51-53]**

The island of Yap, located in the Pacific Ocean between Guam and Palau, had been untouched by modern civilization until the 1800s. [1] You may think that the people of Yap shouldn't have had their own monetary system because they were not modernized. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, they had a very advanced and well-developed system of money. They used rai—large round stone wheels with a hole cut in the middle in which they could insert a pole to help transport them. Some rai were very big and weighed about 7 tons!

These huge stones were not native to the island. Instead, they were mined on the Palau Islands, 460 km away from Yap. [2] What is interesting is that even when rai fell into the sea, people agreed that the incident didn't change either the value of the stone or its owner's ownership.

How this system could even work may seem really strange. [3] But in fact we have a very similar system today. Our cash in the bank is just like the rai that lay underwater. [4] Though we can't see cash in the bank, it works perfectly as money. After all, our monetary system is based on credit, just like the rai of Yap.

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51. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① Since rai were very heavy, they couldn't be transported.
  - ② Guam is farther away from Yap than Palau.
  - ③ The rai that lay underwater lost their value.
  - ④ The Yap people had a well-developed monetary system.

52. Which would be the best place to insert the following sentence?

Because Yap islanders used narrow boats, the stones often fell overboard and got lost in the sea.

- ① [1]
- ② [2]
- ③ [3]
- ④ [4]

53. Which of the following would be most appropriate for the blank (A)?

- ① What's more
- ② Accordingly
- ③ However
- ④ On top of that

**[54-56]**

While dining in a restaurant, Bluma Zeigarnik noticed that a waiter was quite capable of remembering multiple orders, but once the orders were complete and the food was served, the waiter forgot those orders. Zeigarnik wondered why, so she conducted a series of experiments to uncover the reason.

Zeigarnik's experiments involved a group of subjects who were asked to complete various tasks. Some subjects were allowed to complete the tasks, while others were interrupted and not allowed to finish. She then asked the subjects to recall the tasks. What Zeigarnik found was that the incomplete tasks were remembered approximately twice as much as the completed ones.

Through further studies, Zeigarnik concluded that the "recall-value" of unfinished tasks is high because it's human nature to complete a task we've already started. If we don't finish, there's mental tension. This mental tension (A) \_\_\_\_\_, whereas completion of the task provides closure and a release of the tension. This is what is known as the Zeigarnik Effect.

So what's the best way to remember things? (B) \_\_\_\_\_. Once you've started, it's okay to take a break and be distracted. In fact, research shows that 90-minute sessions of productive work followed by breaks of no more than 20 minutes are most effective for increased focus and energy during the day. Now excuse me, it's time to take a break for better memory!

54. Which of the following would be most appropriate for the blank (A)?

- ① lets us forget the unfinished tasks
- ② helps us to start the given task effectively
- ③ makes the unfinished tasks more likely to be remembered
- ④ causes the given tasks to be easily interrupted

55. Which of the following would be most appropriate for the blank (B)?

- ① Just get started
- ② Don't complete any task
- ③ Release your mental tension
- ④ Don't stop working

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

- ① Zeigarnik conducted a serious of experiments involving waiters at a restaurant.
- ② Those who completed tasks were able to recall them almost twice as much as those who didn't.
- ③ It is human nature to complete a task that has been undertaken.
- ④ Breaks followed by more than 90-minute work sessions will increase mental tension.

**[57-58]**

The event of a bird hitting an airplane in flight is referred to as a bird strike. Bird strikes usually occur when an airplane is flying at a low altitude, such as during takeoffs or landings because **that** is where most birds fly. What would happen if a bird were to hit an airplane in flight? Most airports adopt a system to scatter birds away, including "bird cannons" or bird alarms. In the spring and the fall, when many birds migrate, they set off bird alarms quite often, about twice an hour. In the summer and the winter, the alarms are set off a couple of times a day.

The majority of bird strikes do little damage to the aircraft, although these clashes are almost always fatal to the birds involved. The most dangerous conditions arise when birds hit the jet engines of an airplane. The birds in the engine can slow down or block the motion of the fan blades, resulting in its partial or complete failure.

You may wonder how objects as small as birds can cause great damage to such a large and hard object as an airplane. It all depends on the speed of the plane. Consider a 5-kilogram bird hitting an airplane flying at a speed of 275 kilometers per hour. That impact is equal to the energy of a 100-kilogram bag being dropped from a height of 15 meters.

57. What does **that** in the first paragraph refer to?

- ① take offs or landings
- ② an airplane
- ③ a low altitude
- ④ an airport

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58. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- ① Airplanes hit by birds are highly likely to have fatal damage.
- ② Less birds migrate in the summer than in the spring.
- ③ A bird strike will be devastating if the airplane slows down its speed below 275 kilometers.
- ④ Birds hitting an aircraft in flight are as heavy as a 100-kilogram bag.

[59-60]

It is now almost impossible to live a truly private life because every human activity, be it a walk to the park or the sending of a simple text message, produces data. Almost every move we make adds up to form a vast bank of information called Big Data.

Big Data is frequently characterized and defined by volume, variety, and (A)\_\_\_\_\_: huge amounts of data collected from many different sources in real time. In fact, the total accumulation of data from the past two years alone is greater than all of the information ever recorded before that. In addition, data comes in various forms, ranging from texts, pictures, and sound files to GPS-based location information and credit card transaction records. Moreover, such data is gathered and stored at a remarkable speed: as soon as you use your library card, a record of your visit can be sent to the web and may contribute to expanding the pool of data.

It is hard to doubt that Big Data will continue to be an important part of human society. Data-based prediction will replace simple guessing, arming people with techniques to uncover hidden patterns, unanticipated correlations, global trends, and other meaningful information that will hopefully lead to more informed decisions. Some argue it will fundamentally reshape our lives. However, it should be noted that Big Data is a resource that could be used for good or ill, and that, no matter what, using it may give rise to unintended consequences. Depending on what data you examine, how you interpret it, and what purpose you have, the end result may tell different stories.

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

- ① All human activities can be a part of Big Data.
- ② Personal data of our daily lives have been stored and analyzed in real time throughout human history.
- ③ It is not always the case that Big Data reshapes our lives with intended consequences.
- ④ Modern technology allows us to analyze data in an efficient way leading to more informed decisions.

60. Which of the following would be most appropriate for the blank (A)?

- ① velocity
- ② versatility
- ③ vastness
- ④ vacuity