

감독자인

2023학년도 제1학기 대학원 영어시험

소 속 :
학 번 :
성 명 :

숙명여자대학교 일반대학원

1. 시험일시 : 2023년 3월 17일(금) 10:00 - 11:40 (100분간)
2. 학위과정 : ① 석사

* 아래 지문의 영어를 한국어로 번역하세요.

1. The Enlightenment has long held an important place in narratives of world history. It has served as a sign of the modern, and continues to play that role yet today. The standard interpretations, however, have tended to assume, and to perpetuate, a Eurocentric mythology. They have helped establish a view of global interactions as having essentially been energized by Europe alone. This interpretation is no longer tenable. Historians have now begun to challenge this view. A global history perspective is emerging in the literature that moves beyond the obsession with the Enlightenment's European origins. (30점)

2. STEM education is important, but we must teach those subjects alongside, not in place of, the behavioral sciences, arts and humanities, and interpersonal and leadership skills. A well-rounded human being is better suited to today's world than a person who knows one thing very well but cannot communicate effectively with others, appreciate the arts, or lead others to success. A graduate has to get the job (through effective interview skills) in which s/he will lead a diverse team (using interpersonal and leadership skills coupled with intercultural sensitivity) in order to produce results for an employer. (30점)

3. Anne Moody is best known for her 1968 autobiography, *Coming of Age in Mississippi*, which documented her first twenty-two years growing up in the Mississippi State, and her activism as part of the mass movement for civil rights before she fled the South. While the book was an instant success, assigned for decades in schools, colleges, and universities, we know little about Moody's life thereafter. This essay tackles some of that history, and delves into the ethics of finding someone who did not want to be found and left nothing for researchers—yet a few legally obtained boxes containing sensitive personal information that highlighted trauma and mental illness became available for a couple of years in a university archive. (40점)

출제위원명 : _____ 서명(날인)

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아래 문단을 한국어로 번역하십시오. (Translate the following passages into Korean)

1. All living creatures are extensions of the earth's spheres. The elements, minerals, and nutrients of the lithosphere, the water of the hydrosphere, and the oxygen of the atmosphere are continually coursing through us in the form of atoms and molecules, taking up residence in our cells, tissues, and organs as prescribed by our DNA, only to be continuously replaced at various intervals during our life. Although it may come as a surprise, most of the tissues and organs that make up our bodies continuously turn over in our lifetime. For example, one's near entire skeleton is replaced every ten years or so. A human liver turns over approximately every three hundred to five hundred days; the cells that line the stomach turn over in five days; and intestinal Paneth cells are replaced every twenty days. A mature adult, from a strictly physical point of view, may be ten years old or younger. (* lithosphere: 암석권, molecules: 분자) (40 points)

2. While Estonia isn't at the top of Unicef's rankings overall, it rates highly for a number of important aspects. Children are exposed to less air pollution, less noise pollution and fewer pesticides than in almost any other wealthy country. It has more urban green space than many other nations, including the US, Canada, Australia and the UK, and children are especially likely to say that they enjoy their neighbourhood recreation facilities, such as playgrounds. Estonia also has the second-lowest rate of babies born underweight of any wealthy country, generally considered to be a good indicator of the quality of prenatal care. One of the biggest draws, however, might be Estonia's education system. (30 points)

3. When the initial wave of Covid prevented indoor gatherings in most countries around the world, many cities responded by quickly reimagining what life could look like outside. Some introduced pedestrian-only streets, turned parking spots into pop-up restaurants and added more bike lanes - transforming once car-filled areas into walking- and cycling-friendly spots. The changes paid dividends, not just in increased economic activity, but studies also showed the virus may spread less quickly in highly walkable neighbourhoods. And while many places have now rolled back these initiatives as life returns to the new normal, some cities have held fast to their pedestrian improvements and have been pushing for even more car-free spaces. (30 points)