

감독자인

## 2025학년도 1학기 대학원 영어시험

소 속 :
학위과정 :
학 번 :
성 명 :

숙명여자대학교 일반대학원

1. 시험일시 : 2025년 3월 14일(금) 10:00 - 11:40 (100분간)

2. 학위과정 : ① 석사

다음은 모두 번역하세요.

1. A form of creative memory-keeping called "trash-to-treasure journaling" became popular and competitive in the 21st century. It is more similar to memory-keeping than different. To explain simply, you may have heard the saying, "One man's trash is another man's treasure." This means that something useless to one person may be valuable to someone else. These journals are made mostly from found and recycled materials. They are used to record memories, thoughts, ideas, sketches, quotes, old letters, holidays, graduations, and more. They capture the small joys of everyday life and help us remember special moments that might otherwise be forgotten.

2. In the late 1880s, Yongsan, now a busy part of central Seoul, was one of the most active ports on the Han River. At that time, it was located south of the capital. A large hill overlooked the area, covered with simple village houses and a red brick Catholic seminary. At the bottom of the hill was a steamship dock, where one or two small riverboats moved back and forth between Yongsan and Jemulpo (now Incheon), releasing black smoke from their engines. For most of the year, the port was full of activity, with farmers, merchants, and sailors in control. But in winter, when the river froze, Korean fishing boats, ferries, and transport ships had to stay on land, and the steamships remained in Jemulpo to avoid the harsh weather. During this time, the area belonged to Korean fishermen and Western hunters.

3. Throughout the cooking competition show, Kim valued friendship and human connection more than competition. Winning or losing wasn't important to him; instead, he focused on building relationships with his fellow chefs. A memorable moment was when he brought an espresso machine to the set and shared coffee with the other contestants, showing his belief in the power of simple, meaningful gestures. This mindset perfectly matches his approach to cooking, which he sees as more than just technique—it's a form of art. For Chef Kim, cooking is a way to express himself and share his heart with others. His culinary philosophy is deeply tied to traditional Korean fermentation and aging techniques, which he has studied and reimagined for years. His recipes, created with passion and dedication, showcase not just his skills but also his sincere desire to connect with people through food.

감독자인

## 2025학년도 1학기 대학원 영어시험

소 속 :

학위과정 :

학 번 :

성 명 :

숙명여자대학교 일반대학원

1. 시험일시 : 2025년 3월 14일(금) 10:00 - 11:40 (100분간)

2. 학위과정 : ② 박사

아래의 영어지문을 한국어로 번역하시오 (1번과 2번 문항은 각 30점, 3번 문항은 40점)

1. The awarding of the Nobel Prize in Literature to Han Kang stands as yet another validation of the outsize soft power of the South Korean cultural juggernaut. Ms. Han is both the first South Korean and the first Asian woman to receive the Nobel, the world's most prestigious literature prize, in its 123-year history. Her achievement follows Bong Joon Ho's best-picture Oscar for "Parasite" in 2020, as well as the broad propoular success of television shows like Netflix's "Squid Game" and K-pop acts like BTS and Blackpink. (30점)

2. A low birthrate is not necessarily bad for the earth and its limited resources. But what's particularly scary about Korea's dropping fertility rate is its unmatched rapidity and consistency, according to some demographers. The total fertility rate, which measures the average number of births a woman is expected to give during her reproductive years, hit 0.78 in Korea in 2022 and was expected to sag further to 0.73 by the end of 2023. Countries usually experience fertility rates lower than 1.0 when they face national crises. (30점)

3. For thousands of years, philosophers have argued about the purpose of language. Plato believed it was essential for thinking. Thought "is a silent inner conversation of the soul with itself," he wrote. Many modern scholars have advanced similar views. Starting in the 1960s, Noam Chomsky, a linguist at M.I.T., argued that we use language for reasoning and other forms of thought. "If there is a severe deficit of language, there will be severe deficit of thought," he wrote. As an undergraduate, Evelina Fedorenko took Dr. Chomsky's class and heard him describe his theory. She liked the idea but was puzzled by the lack of evidence. She went on to become a cognitive neuroscientist at M.I.T., using brain scanning to investigate how the brain produces language. After 15 years, her research has led her to a startling conclusion: We don't need language to think. (40점)