한양대학교 2021학년도 편입학전형 문제지

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문제 유형

A

1. 문제지 상단의 문제 유형을 표시하시오.

① A형 ② B형

2. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 어법상 가장 적절한 것은?
Elizabeth Taylor was the American motion picture actress _____ the last major star to have come out of the old Hollywood studio system.

① was called by critics
② critics called her
③ critics were called her
④ whom critics called
⑤ whom critics called her

[3-4] 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

3. For many Americans, homeownership is still viewed ①as a central component of living out the American dream, but the ways ②that many present-day Americans are pushing back ③on modern living arrangements closely ④resembling what ⑤came centuries, even millennia, before in other parts of the world. [3점]

4. In a video of the event that ①has since gone viral, German comedian Florian Schroeder faces the crowd of hundreds ②who question the existence of Covid-19 and suspect face masks to be part of a plot to silence ③his critical opinions, ④telling them he wanted to talk about Hegel's idea of dialectics, a method of argument that ⑤relies on a contradictory process between opposing sides. [3점]

[5-10] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻과 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.

5. The moral effect of literary sex was so incendiary that the government oversaw a strict censorship regime to control it.

① ephemeral ② paltry ③ irrelevant
④ inflammatory ⑤ obtuse

6. Life is full of problems that are quite simply, *hard*. And the mistakes made by people often say more about the intrinsic difficulties of the problem than about the fallibility of human brains.

① capability ② plausibility ③ vulnerability
④ plasticity ⑤ reality

7. The woman's former employer made terrible and false accusations about her to another employer with whom she was interviewing for a job. She gave a point-by-point rebuttal of her former employer's accusations.

① retraction ② refutation ③ testament
④ compromise ⑤ corroboration

8. Today the study of biology is entering an exciting new age, where we can achieve an unprecedented level of accuracy through the use of cutting-edge technology.

① scientific ② extensive ③ in-depth
④ critical ⑤ innovative

9. The difference between the two—object recognition and genuine comprehension—matters in the real world. The AI (Artificial Intelligence) programs that power the social media platforms we have now, for example, can help spread fake news, by feeding us outrageous stories that garner clicks, but the AI programs can't understand the news well enough to judge which stories are fake and which are real.

① track ② distribute ③ count
④ ignore ⑤ attract

10. *Jurassic Park* is one of Hollywood's most famous movies, taking viewers on an adventure romp among resurrected dinosaurs. While it sounds far-fetched, just this year the Australian Lazarus Project has done just what John Hammond does in the film, bringing an extinct species back from the dead.

① aberrant ② implausible ③ germane
④ capricious ⑤ disingenuous

[11-26] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11. In 2000, American beers were uniformly thin and bland when Sam and I started out on our odyssey in making and releasing Midas Touch. A revolution has occurred in the past 15 years, with more than two new breweries opening every day in the United States in 2016. Many of these breweries are headed by homebrewers, who _____ high-octane IPAs (India Pale Ales), sour Belgians, and ultradark stouts. [3점]

① put their feet in
② were saddled with
③ cut their teeth on
④ did a hatchet job on
⑤ bluffed their ways out of

12. When asked if we get wiser with age, the Romantic composer Louis-Hector Berlioz replied: "_____ is a great teacher, but unfortunately it kills all its pupils."

① Art ② Experience ③ Knowledge
④ Sorrow ⑤ Time

13. As the crisis of Brexit continues week after week, commentators _____. When else have we experienced comparable political paralysis? At what other time have we felt so uncertain about who governs Britain or where ultimate authority lies? When have the passions of hatred and violent division been expressed so vehemently? While historians have talked about the greatest crisis since the Second World War, or recalled the epic divisions over the 1846 repeal of the Corn Laws, the closest comparison may lie not in our factual past but in our literature. Shakespeare arguably captured such themes best in his greatest tragedy: *King Lear*. Both Brexit and the play begin with questions which seem unprovoked and unnecessary. "Do you want to remain in the EU?" "Which of you shall we say doth love us most?" The parallels between the chaos, acrimony and stalemate of Brexit and *King Lear* are striking. [3점]

① begin to find answers
② search for parallels in history
③ wax lyrical about these exciting times
④ learn the futility of political analysis
⑤ are resolved to identify its central problems

14. Newton saw the twin worlds of nature and obscure texts as one giant riddle that could be unravelled by _____ certain mystic clues which God had lain about the world to allow a sort of philosopher's treasure hunt to the esoteric brotherhood.

① decoding ② entangling ③ scrambling
④ obscuring ⑤ encrypting

15. If moral reflection is dialectical—if it moves back and forth between the judgments we make in concrete situations and the principles that inform those judgments—it needs opinions and convictions, however partial and untutored, as ground and grist. A philosophy untouched by concrete situations can only yield a _____ utopia.

① liberal ② sacred ③ secular
④ sterile ⑤ fecund

16. Science demands _____. There are no lone geniuses, never evil geniuses, and very rarely any heretical geniuses. Almost all science is done by very normal people working in teams or in cahoots with others in similar or dissimilar fields, and they build knowledge on the shoulders of historical and contemporary giants.

① creativity ② repetition ③ competition
④ observation ⑤ collaboration

17. Most car rental companies are reluctant to rent vehicles to customers under the age of 25, maintaining that these drivers have higher than average rates of accidents, rendering the risk of loss too great. This argument, however, is _____; seniors also have higher than average rates of accidents, and yet their rental privileges are not restricted. [3점]

① didactic ② spurious ③ transient
④ substantial ⑤ unequivocal

18. A common objection to utilitarianism is that goodness cannot be fairly or reliably quantified. An example is a situation in which ninety percent of society is made extremely happy by making ten percent of it extremely unhappy, resulting in an increase of total happiness but leaving the minority more unhappy. The increased unhappiness of the minority might _____ the increased happiness of the majority, thus rendering the action wrong. [3점]

① boost ② outweigh ③ cause
④ undermine ⑤ underestimate

19. Lab measurements show that water does have a color: pale blue. Given the blue color of the sea, that may come as little surprise. But according to Dr. Martin Chaplin, an expert on the properties of water, its color has a specific cause. Its origins lie in the way the H_2O molecule interacts with incoming light. The molecule's two hydrogen atoms sit at the ends of two spring-like 'legs' joined midway by the oxygen atom. The resulting V-shaped combination can vibrate in various ways, _____ different wavelengths of light. It's particularly effective at absorbing longer, redder wavelengths, while leaving shorter, bluer wavelengths fairly untouched. The result is a pale blue color. [3점]

① tapping up ② topping up ③ holding up
④ mopping up ⑤ making up

20. Although we tend to think of ourselves as self-determined individuals making up our own minds, we're strongly affected and influenced by what others around us do and we get carried forward in persisting streams of behavior, not unlike those streams in a crowd. Without intending to, we help create youth movements, waves of hysteria, religious cults or nationalistic fervor, and these then act as forces that constrain and channel our own behavior. Yet we don't often see this, and as a result we miss the really important forces that influence our lives. To understand the human world better, we need to think of _____, not just people. [3점]

① diversity ② opinions ③ affection
④ patterns ⑤ haphazardness

21. If we lived on a planet where nothing ever changed, there would be little to do. There would be nothing to figure out. There would be no impetus for science. And if we lived in a(n) _____ world, where things changed in random or very complex ways, we would not be able to figure things out.

① open ② unified ③ elaborate
④ undeniable ⑤ unpredictable

22. By the 1870s, inventors in many places were trying to achieve the electrical transmission of speech, and the American Patent Office received Elisha Gray's design for a telephone on the same day as Bell's, but an hour or two later. The legal profession benefited enormously from this coincidence. But Bell got the fame, and his rivals became _____.

① colleagues ② footnotes ③ competitors
④ apostles ⑤ beneficiaries

23. New leaders galvanize companies with inspiring themes and ambitious plans, but they also influence corporate culture in simpler ways. Everyone has his or her personal rules of thumb, which they develop, often unconsciously, to help them make quick decisions. While leaders may not intentionally impose their own rules on the workplace, most employees _____ follow them. These rules tend to become absorbed into the organizational bloodstream, where they may linger after the leader has moved on. [3점]

① implicitly ② consciously ③ rapidly
④ enthusiastically ⑤ reluctantly

24. Traditional AI (Artificial Intelligence) began with the assumption that symbolic logic is a normative model for both human and automated reasoning. This assumption sits well with some forms of reasoning, such as theorem-proving. But most human reasoning is _____ and qualitative. We can understand speech even when it is ungrammatical, heavily accented and partly obscured by noise; and we can recognize imperfect handwriting, shadowy scenes, and perceptual or linguistic analogies of many kinds. [3점]

① quantitative ② intrinsic ③ aberrant
④ approximate ⑤ convincing

25. A joke's power comes from a description that fits two different frames at once. The first meaning must be transparent and innocent, while the second meaning is disguised and reprehensible. The censors recognize only the innocent meaning because they are too simple-minded to penetrate the forbidden meaning's disguise. Then, once that first interpretation is firmly planted in the mind, a final turn of word or phrase suddenly replaces it with the other one. The censored thought has been slipped through; a(n) _____ wish has been enjoyed.

① prohibited ② apparent ③ innocent
④ subsidiary ⑤ peculiar

26. "Falsehood flies, and the Truth comes limping after it," Jonathan Swift once wrote. It was hyperbole three centuries ago. But it is a factual description of social media, according to an ambitious and first-of-its-kind study published in *Science*. The massive new study analyzes every major contested news story in English across the span of Twitter's existence—some 126,000 stories, tweeted by 3 million users, over more than 10 years—and finds that the truth simply cannot compete with hoax and rumor. By every common metric, falsehood consistently dominates the truth on Twitter, the study finds: _____. [3점]

① Fake news is widespread because it seems to be more cyclical than real news.
② People change their opinion because they see a fact-checking site reject one of their beliefs.
③ Social media has helped to increase the collective health, openness, and civility of public conversation.
④ Users who share accurate information have more followers, and send more tweets, than fake-news sharers.
⑤ Fake news and false rumors reach more people, penetrate deeper into the social network, and spread much faster than accurate stories.

[27-28] 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

27. A teenage brain doesn't grow as fast as a child's, but its organization keeps changing right up to the early 20s. Synapses in the teen brain are radically **(A)**_____, leaving only the most frequently used. The brain's grey matter (cell bodies of neurons) peaks in volume in early adolescence. The axons (long fibers that communicate between cells) become gradually covered with myelin. This makes signals travel faster, but makes it harder for new synapses to form. In the teenage brain, myelination is not complete so the brain is slower but more flexible. The last parts of the brain to change are the frontal lobes, which are responsible for impulse control and response inhibition. This may explain why teens can be impulsive, easily distracted and poor at setting sensible goals. The advantages of this may lie in flexibility at a time of rapid change and adaptation. Don't blame teenagers for their behavior, blame their **(B)**_____ brains! [3점]

	(A)	(B)
①	pruned	bendy
②	expanded	functional
③	attenuated	malignant
④	simplified	irreversible
⑤	developed	unpredictable

28. In stories passed down by word of mouth, there is often a looseness both in the author's interpretation of the facts and in the order elements occur within various versions of the stories. For example, jokes are often circulated in this way—the main characteristics of the joke stay the same, as does the punch line, but the names of the characters, places, or other details may change. This **(A)**_____ of form doesn't affect the overall humor of the joke; thus, the joke still serves its purpose. Another aspect that linguists look for as a clue to a story's origin in oral tradition is the presence of **(B)**_____. Stories transmitted through spoken tradition are often instructive in nature, and as a result, details and characters may be idealized or typical; there are simple heroes or villains, instead of complex, conflicted individuals who represent a little of both. [3점]

	(A)	(B)
①	fluidity	clichés
②	rigidity	legends
③	normality	morals
④	flexibility	rituals
⑤	reversibility	embellishment

29. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Clearly, science offers no regenerative function. Science simply explains. Myth, yet, can do things that science cannot. Eliade's main argument for the survival of myth is not that it serves a unique function but that it serves that function for moderns as well as for primitives. According to Eliade, moderns fancy themselves scrupulously rational, intellectual, unsentimental, and forward-looking—in short, scientific. Yet they cannot dispense with myth. Plays, books, and films are like myths because they reveal the existence of another, often earlier, world alongside the everyday one—a world of extraordinary figures and events akin to those found in traditional myths. Furthermore, the actions of those figures account for the present state of the everyday world. Most of all, moderns get so absorbed in plays, books, and films that they imagine themselves back in the time of myth.

① Myths reflect the lives of moderns in unique ways.
② Science serves regenerative functions in modern societies.
③ Myths are still indispensable in the everyday life of the modern world.
④ Myths tend to be incompatible with science in their underlying assumptions.
⑤ The ultimate payoff of myth is the better understanding of human rationality.

[30-31] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Delivering painful information requires a complex set of skills—whether you're a doctor speaking to a patient, a manager firing an employee, or a teacher telling a parent, "your son is failing." To start with, experts say, find a private, quiet place to begin conversation, as opposed to conducting it in a crowded hallway or over the phone. Medical students learn to say, "I'm afraid I have some difficult news that we need to talk about today," so the patient has time to steel herself for what's coming. Also avoid saying, "I don't know" (a better reply is "I'll find out"), and withhold details the listener isn't ready to hear. For example, a doctor should spare a cancer patient specifics about her inevitable chemotherapy and radiation treatment.

① How to Tell Hard Truths
② What Makes a Good Listener?
③ An A to Z of How to Be a Good Counselor
④ How to Avoid Embarrassing Moments
⑤ Essential Strategies for Clear Communication

31. Kahneman and Tversky conducted a survey in the 1980s in which they put forward two options for an epidemic-control strategy. The lives of six hundred people were at stake, they told participants. "Option A saves two hundred lives. Option B offers a 33 percent chance that all six hundred people will survive, and a 66 percent chance that no one will survive." Although options A and B were comparable (with two hundred survivors expected), the majority of respondents chose A—remembering the adage: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. It became really interesting when the same options were reframed. "Option A kills four hundred people. Option B offers a 33 percent chance that no one will die, and with a 66 percent chance that all six hundred will die." This time, only a fraction of respondents chose A and the majority picked B. The researchers observed a complete U-turn from almost all involved.

① The Wisdom of Persuading Others
② It's Not Easy to Catch Two Birds with One Stone
③ It's Not What You Say, but How You Say It
④ How to Rationally Avoid an Epidemic
⑤ Consider All Possible Outcomes from a Given Situation

32. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어갈 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

At the moment of impact this enormous kinetic energy is almost entirely converted into heat, which then vaporizes the meteoroid instantly.

If you throw a stone into mud at an angle you normally end up with a 'crater' that's elliptical or elongated. (①) It's natural to suppose the same would be true of a meteoroid hitting the Earth or another planet. But these kinds of impact craters are formed in an entirely different way to the 'mechanical' process of a stone hitting mud. (②) Meteoroids are moving at extremely high velocities up to tens of kilometers per second. (③) It's this 'explosion' and not the meteoroid itself that creates the impact crater. Since material is ejected equally in all directions, regardless of the direction of travel of the meteoroid, the resulting crater is circular. (④) There can be exceptions to this circularity but only if the impact occurs at an extremely shallow angle. (⑤)

33. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Suburban niceness was a product of people moving to live with the kinds of people they preferred to be nice to.

(A) Rather than curb neighborhood segregation, the federal government skewed property values by rating white suburbs at much higher grades than black neighborhoods.
(B) Through the civil rights era to present day, suburban strategies of exclusion have endured, often taking different forms: land-use controls against affordable housing, resistance to school integration, and a lack of public transportation and social services to accommodate the growing number of low-income residents being pushed out of cities.
(C) In the thirties, New Deal programs helped middle-class white Americans enter the suburban housing market, while nonwhite, non-Christian, and poor people were largely denied access.

① (A) - (B) - (C)　② (A) - (C) - (B)
③ (B) - (A) - (C)　④ (B) - (C) - (A)
⑤ (C) - (A) - (B)

34. 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

Depression is the textbook modern psychiatric disease: It is a biological disorder with genetic, neurochemical, and hormonal facets giving rise to mental "illness," and it is a disorder profoundly **(A)**<u>sensitive</u> to an environment that produces feelings of helplessness. Major depression is heartbreakingly common, afflicting about 15 percent of the people in the developed world at one point or another during their lifetimes. And it is becoming **(B)**<u>more common</u>: The rates of depression in Western countries have **(C)**<u>gradually fallen</u> during the last fifty years. While some might question this finding as potentially **(D)**<u>spurious</u>—since depressed people today are more likely to seek medical help than in past times, and health care professionals are more likely to diagnose depression than were doctors in the 1950s—these studies are among the most rigorous epidemiological studies ever done in psychiatry and carefully controlled to account for such confounds. The rate of depression is indeed ever **(E)**<u>increasing</u>.

① (A)　② (B)　③ (C)　④ (D)　⑤ (E)

35. 다음 글의 내용과 거리가 가장 먼 것은? [3점]

Machiavelli's unpardonable sin was to reveal that, if they are genuinely practiced and not just hypocritically professed, Christian humility, loving kindness and trust bring ruin to any state that honors them. In contrast, what Machiavelli called *virtù*—a pagan resolve to do whatever may be necessary for the attainment of civic glory and greatness—enables the state to achieve republican self-government, which he considered the supreme political good. No ruler can govern for long without a constant readiness to dispose of his enemies. Yet the sword is a blunt instrument if it is wielded without the mask. A ruler must not be one person, the righteous sovereign as described in medieval "mirrors for princes" that were written to guide nobles who had succeeded to power. Instead, they must have many personae, changing the face they present to the world as circumstances require. Personal authenticity is a luxury they cannot afford, and truth a weapon that must be used sparingly. As much as the readiness to eliminate their enemies, rulers need constant exercise in dissimulation. Success in any political project depends on traits that Christianity condemns as vices. Machiavelli reports these facts without sadness or regret. There is no trace in his writings of the narcissistic anguish of the disillusioned humanist.

① Republican self-government was the best form of state for Machiavelli.
② Machiavelli's writing is characterized by dispassionate and reasoned lines of argumentation.
③ For Machiavelli, civic glory and greatness were among the most highly regarded Christian virtues.
④ Machiavelli insisted that the political leader should have a multifaceted personality to handle volatile political situations.
⑤ According to Machiavelli, Christian humility and personal authenticity were negative qualities for political leadership.

[36-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The transition from private to public can be **(A)**brutal, as many of us discover each morning. The moment a person leaves home, he or she is caught up in the world of work with its obligations and requirements. Punctuality is **(B)**inessential. Leaving home, the commuter, suddenly plunged into an alien, **(C)**not to say hostile, public environment, squeezes into a crowded railway car, only too happy to arrive on time. Such a journey is not a transition but a(n) _____. The workday begins with a commute, either by public transportation or, in an effort to extend private life and **(D)**ease the transition into the public sphere, by private automobile. The traffic jam is one consequence: even private vehicles must use public roadways, and individuals in their cars are perfectly **(E)**anonymous and isolated.

36. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

① termination ② concession ③ conundrum
④ leap ⑤ obstacle

37. 밑줄 친 (A) ~ (E) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[38-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The Aristotelian tradition held that one could work out all the laws that govern the universe by pure thought: it was not necessary to check by observation. So no one until Galileo bothered to see whether bodies of different weight did in fact fall at different speeds. It is said that Galileo demonstrated that Aristotle's belief was false by dropping weights from the leaning tower of Pisa. The story is almost certainly untrue, but Galileo did do something equivalent: he rolled balls of different weights down a smooth slope. The situation is similar to that of heavy bodies falling vertically, but it is easier to observe because _____. Galileo's measurements indicated that each body increased its speed at the same rate, no matter what its weight. For example, if you let go of a ball on a slope that drops by one meter for every ten meters you go along, the ball will be traveling down the slope at a speed of about one meter per second after one second, two meters per second after two seconds, and so on.

38. 윗글의 내용과 거리가 가장 먼 것은? [3점]

① An object falls with uniform acceleration.
② The story of the Leaning Tower of Pisa is probably not true.
③ A heavy object falls faster than a lighter one, in direct proportion to its weight.
④ In Galileo's experiment, an inclined plane was used to measure falling objects.
⑤ In the Aristotelian tradition, a scientific law could be a result of pure thought rather than observation.

39. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① the speeds are smaller
② objects with different weight are used
③ objects accelerate at different rates
④ objects are dropped from the same height
⑤ the speed at which an object falls depends on the mass

[40-41] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The near history of America's deep division can be dated from 2008, with the financial crash and the election of the country's first black president, Barack Obama. Some commentators trace Trump's election to the disaffection of the white working class with the Democratic Party, which was in power during the bailout. But there are other reasons for that disaffection. From Reconstruction to the civil rights revolution, conservatives have long felt genuinely victimized by the prospect of equality. Obama embodied that prospect, and so did the demands for racial justice that arose during his presidency. Among them was the Black Lives Matter movement, formed by three black women in 2013 in reaction to the murder of a black teenager, Trayvon Martin. It has always been dangerous for African-Americans to insist on justice or call white supremacists to account. In 2015 a young white man walked into the historic AME church in Charleston, South Carolina and gunned down nine black people gathered in prayer. Obama gave an impassioned eulogy lamenting systemic oppression and racial subjugation, and by the end of his term, reckoning with the legacy of slavery was on the national agenda. The _____ was predictably deadly. It brought Donald Trump to the White House in 2016, and a Unite the Right Rally to Charlottesville, Virginia in 2017, where white supremacist groups marched under the slogan "You will not replace us." To the shock of the nation, Trump supported his troops. And so it went.

40. 윗글의 내용과 거리가 가장 먼 것은? [3점]

① Donald Trump has openly welcomed white supremacists to his base.
② Barak Obama's eulogy was occasioned by a random shooting at a church in South Carolina.
③ American conservatives have long been aggrieved by the prospect of equality and racial justice.
④ The white working class felt unfairly treated by the Democratic government during the bailout.
⑤ The overall design of Obama's policy ultimately succeeded in reducing the racial tension in American society.

41. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

① amicability ② backlash ③ complicity
④ defamation ⑤ stalemate

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