

# 단국대학교 2021학년도 편입생 모집 필기고사

고사시간	오후
문제유형	인문계열

## 인문계열 문제지



지원학부(과)	
수험번호	
성 명	

영어 [인문계열] < 오후 >

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 뜻이 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. (1-10) [각2점]

1. Because the old patient was ill-tempered and quarrelsome, the word cantankerous was entered on his chart.  
① lethargic                      ② irascible                      ③ energetic                      ④ benevolent
  
2. Matthew is laconic; in fact, only his closest friends have ever heard him string more than two sentences together.  
① gregarious                      ② apathetic                      ③ reticent                      ④ voluble
  
3. Your son, Tom, is really commendable; he has just finished reading the unabridged version of ‘War and Peace.’  
① uncensored                      ② unfolded                      ③ unfinished                      ④ unshortened
  
4. A good statesman, like any other sensible human being, always learns more from his opponents than from his fervent supporters.  
① voracious                      ② acute                      ③ ferocious                      ④ passionate
  
5. For the next 50 years or so, women in politics will be very valuable by tempering the idea of manhood into something less aggressive and better suited to the crowded planet.  
① mitigating                      ② beating                      ③ transforming                      ④ treating
  
6. The appetite for lurid distraction is especially robust as the COVID-19 pandemic forces hundreds of millions of people to stay home.  
① deliberate                      ② gruesome                      ③ blithe                      ④ casual
  
7. It is time to abolish our conception of what it means to be a mother in America and rebuild it on a policy level.  
① abrogate                      ② surrogate                      ③ subjugate                      ④ congregate

8. Too tenacious to be a trend, it's more like a new life-style paradigm for youngish, relatively affluent Westerners willing to pay a premium for high-end products, treatments, and experiences.

- ① irresolute                      ② persistent                      ③ succinct                      ④ timid

9. Every evening the hotel had a sumptuous buffet with wonderful food.

- ① fuscous                      ② meager                      ③ lavish                      ④ attractive

10. Non-violence, in contrast, seeks to appreciate and value the humanity and work of every person, and to build coalitions with all who seek a better life.

- ① obsessions                      ② alliances                      ③ nominations                      ④ nullifications

※ 어법상 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (11-15) [각2점]

11. I prefer the table by the window \_\_\_\_\_ the table at the back.

- ① as    ② to  
③ of    ④ than

12. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to wear the suit. The suit is too big for him to wear.

- ① not big enough    ② big enough not  
③ not enough big    ④ big not enough

13. The development of technology should permit a considerable extension of leisure time in which each individual can exercise his preferred activity, \_\_\_\_\_ it is pottering about the house, gardening, or listening to music.

- ① where    ② when  
③ which    ④ whether

14. Many described being gripped by an unforgiving fury toward parents who they \_\_\_\_\_ had deprived them of a home and a family.

- ① feel    ② have felt  
③ felt    ④ had felt

15. We have found a cheap and remarkably low-tech disease-control tool that, \_\_\_\_\_, can reduce transmission by somewhere between 50% and 85%.

- ① when used properly    ② if using properly  
③ though using properly    ④ because used properly

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법에 맞지 않은 것을 고르시오. (16-20) [각2점]

16. Services production continued ①to slide by a large margin led by businesses ②relied on interpersonal contact, while manufacturing production ③sank significantly as the production of major export items ④remained stagnant due to the global economic recession.
17. ①To sing a song good, you must ②focus your attention ③not only on the music but ④on the words.
18. John Dewey, one of the most influential educational reformers of ①the twentieth century, ②campaigned for alternative approaches to ③teach in order to accommodate a pupil's psychological and physical development, as well as ④assist in academic progress.
19. ①Morricone's 1960s compositions for Sergio Leone's westerns, like *The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly*, ②entered the popular culture so deeply that ③most everyone knows their sound, even ④without being aware of it.
20. We need a transition ①to renewable energy, and many of these schools are ②in the rural communities and ③can't afford the solar panels or stoves and all the costs that ④involved in the installation.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (21-22) [각2점]

Parents in families undergoing separation should encourage their children to talk about their feelings about the crisis. Very often it is helpful to explain that most people, children and adults, suffer and feel depression when faced with such a crisis. That depression may take other forms besides despair and sadness—for example, apathy and lack of motivation to do schoolwork or to spend time with others. It may also be helpful to have a support group of other young people in similar circumstances. Such a group helps its members to see that their feelings and fears are not \_\_\_\_\_ and provides examples of the ways in which others have tried to solve their problems. This type of group can be particularly important because the suffering of the child or adolescent is often compounded by the fact that the parents—also undergoing an emotional crisis—simply do not have the time or energy or psychological resources to respond to their hurting children.

21. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① heard of
- ② predictable
- ③ unique
- ④ ambiguous

22. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① Recently, family separation has increased dramatically.
- ② Both parents and children go through an emotional crisis in family separation.
- ③ Usually a support group can find you a life-long friend.
- ④ Parents are usually eager to help their kids energetically in the process of family separation.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (23-25) [각2점]

Stop wasting time on details. When you read a short story, follow the thread of the plot, consciously look for and find the “conflict,” instead of just meandering through words. When you read a novel, get a quick, over-all view. When you read nonfiction, be intent on getting the theme, the message, the framework on which the author has built his book. Don’t let an occasionally perplexing paragraph, page, or chapter slow you down. Keep speeding through. As the complete picture is filled in by rapid over-all reading, the few puzzling details either will turn out to have been inconsequential or will be cleared up as you move along.

Fast readers are good readers. They read fast because they have learned to understand point quickly, and they understand quickly because they give themselves constant practice in understanding. To this end, they read challenging material; and you must do the same. Does a novel sound deep? Does a book of nonfiction seem difficult? Does an article in a magazine look as if it will require more thinking than you feel prepared to do? Then that is the type of reading that will give you the most valuable training. You will never become a better reader by limiting yourself to easy reading. Ask yourself: Do I know more about myself and the rest of the world, as a result of my reading, than I did five years ago? If your honest answer is No, then you had better get started, today, on a more challenging type of reading than you have been accustomed to.

23. Which are the two main ideas of the passage in order?

- ① Save time in reading — Keep speeding through
- ② Read for main ideas — Build your comprehension
- ③ Stop on confusing sentences — Read fast
- ④ Focus on puzzling details — Read deeply

24. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① You should read slowly like a philologist.
- ② Don't pass over to the next page when you can't understand details.
- ③ Easy reading is better than fast reading.
- ④ A challenging style of reading is recommended.

25. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part?

- ① insignificant                                 ② decisive
- ③ critical    ④ uneasy

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (26-28) [각2점]

Ever since the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but especially in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, scientific and technical discoveries have provoked a decline of the old religious, moral, and social values. In the words of Jacques Ellul, they have eliminated the sacred from the world.

Unfortunately, man has made technology sacred. Instead of being treated as a means to make life more human, it has become an end in itself. The objects created by technology have become mysterious, the objects of a new cult. The occupation of a technician has a quasi-religious attraction. Like the priests of the ancient civilization, the technocrats, physicists, engineers, and economists constitute a ruling class which dominates the ignorant masses by its mysterious knowledge, its power, and its high rewards.

The development of technology has given rise to a new morality. Useful research, submission to the need of production and output, concern with quantity and efficiency have become the virtues of the new morality, the technological morality. On the other hand, disinterested research, art, poetry, philosophical thought, etc., have become the new mortal sins. They are only dangerous and sterile palavers. As Jacques Ellul has shown very well, the \_\_\_\_\_ which already exercises such a strong religious and moral influence is insinuating itself into our family life, leisure, and education.

26. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① scientific sin                                 ② economic development
- ③ technological totalitarianism             ④ sacred

27. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① Technology has made a new cult.
- ② Human values are still respected in the age of technology.

- ③ New morality is established by philosophical thoughts.
- ④ The concern with quality and value has become a virtue in this new age.

28. Which is the topic of the passage?

- ① Technology and knowledge
- ② Technology and religion
- ③ Technology and its side effect
- ④ Technology and its future

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (29-30) [각2점]

Every ethnic group has a way of determining or expressing membership. Overt factors used to demonstrate or denote group membership are called ethnic boundary markers. Ethnic boundary markers are important not only to identify the members to one another, but also to demonstrate identity to and distinctiveness from nonmembers. Because they serve to distinguish members from all other groups, a single boundary marker \_\_\_\_\_ is sufficient. A marker that might distinguish one ethnic group from a second group may not distinguish it from still another group. Thus, combinations of markers commonly are used. Differences in language, religion, physical appearance, or particular cultural traits serve as ethnic boundary markers.

29. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① Ethnic boundary markers are subtle factors to demonstrate group membership.
- ② A single marker is enough to distinguish ethnic groups.
- ③ Religion and language can serve as ethnic markers.
- ④ Not every ethnic group has a way of demonstrating membership.

30. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① always
- ② often
- ③ usually
- ④ seldom

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (31-33) [각4점]

Although nations may choose different economic systems, all must be concerned with producing. Any discussion of economic systems requires an understanding of what have been described as the ingredients of production. All production involves four separate

factors: natural resources, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship.

Natural resources—the materials nature provides—are necessary for the production of the things we want. Some economists prefer to call this factor land. The minerals in the ground, forests, waterfalls, and fertile soil are all examples of a nation’s resources; they are important in determining its production, particularly because they are becoming more scarce.

To adapt natural resources for human use, we must apply work. This is done by labor, the second factor of production. The skill and the amount of labor will also be important in determining production. India has more than twice the labor force of the United States, but the greater skill of the U.S. worker leads to far more productivity. Superior education has allowed the United States to capitalize on the use of machines.

The third factor of production is capital. Most people think of capital as money. To the \_\_\_\_\_, capital is any man-made instrument of production—that is, a good used to further production. Frequently, it will mean a tool or a machine. It can also mean the rolled steel that is used in automobile production. If great amounts of capital are placed in skilled hands, productivity can be increased tremendously.

31. According to the passage, which is NOT true?

- ① The quality of labor is related to education and skill levels.
- ② Forests can be an element of natural resources.
- ③ Capital, one of the ingredients of production, is identical to money.
- ④ Natural resources are generally dwindling.

32. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① cardiologist
- ② economist
- ③ environmentalist
- ④ anthropologist

33. Which is most likely to follow the passage?

- ① An explanation of entrepreneurship
- ② A principle of productivity
- ③ A summary of the ingredients of production
- ④ An introduction of economic systems

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (34-35) [각4점]

The nature of human and animal intelligence has fascinated scientists and philosophers for centuries. In 1871, the naturalist Charles Darwin wrote in his book *The Descent of*



*Man*, “There is no fundamental difference between man and the higher animals in their mental faculties. The lower animals, like man, manifestly feel pleasure and pain, happiness, and misery.” For Darwin, the difference between human and animal intelligence was one of degree and not of kind. He believed that other animals are capable of experiencing emotions, and have imagination as well as memory. Over generations, he argued, evolution naturally selects the more intelligent animals of each species, enabling each species to become more intelligent.

34. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part?

- ① intricately                                      ② carefully
- ③ obviously                                        ④ indifferently

35. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① Darwin argued that less intelligent animals are randomly chosen by evolution.
- ② Philosophers recently became interested in the nature of animal intelligence.
- ③ Darwin believed that other animals have memory, but not imagination.
- ④ Scientists have long been attracted to animal intelligence.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (36-37) [각4점]

With the advent of the Internet, it is now widely believed that the most successful corporate managers are those who (A)deviate from classical management models. Whereas before it was important to determine and (B)weigh all options, a process often (C)delayed by bureaucracy and an (D)ability to find consensus, now most successful managers say they rely on “intuition.” This is not, as many people believe, advocating uninformed impulses when making decisions, but rather a very specific impulse sharpened by years of experience and practice. In many cases, this particular style of thinking can expose flaws in tried-and-true methods that have not evolved with the times and are therefore inadequate on their own.

36. Which of the underlined words is NOT appropriate?

- ① (A)    ② (B)
- ③ (C)    ④ (D)

37. Which is inferred about successful managers from the passage?

- ① They adhere to strict regimens of thought when formulating solutions.
- ② They cannot justify their instinctual decisions to those with less experience.
- ③ They are no better off now than before the Internet became so commonplace.

④ They use their own specific feel in making decisions.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (38-40) [각4점]

One is sometimes asked about the “obstacles” that confront young writers who are trying to do good work. I should say the greatest obstacles that writers today have to get over, are the dazzling journalistic successes of twenty years ago, stories that surprised and delighted by their sharp photographic detail and that were really nothing more than lively pieces of reporting. The whole aim of that school of writing was (A)novelty—never a very important thing in art. (B)They gave us, altogether, poor standards—taught us to multiply our ideas instead of to condense them. They tried to make a story out of every theme that occurred to them and to get returns on every situation that suggested itself. They got returns, of a kind. But their work, when one looks back on it, now that the novelty upon which they counted so much is gone, is journalistic and thin. The especial merit of a good reportorial story is that it shall be intensely interesting and pertinent today and shall have lost its point by tomorrow.

Art, it seems to me, should simplify. That, indeed, is very nearly the whole of the higher artistic process; finding what conventions of form and what detail one can do without and yet preserve the spirit of the whole—so that all that one has suppressed and cut away is there to the reader’s consciousness as much as if it were in type on the page.

38. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined (A)?

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| ① fiction    | ② newness |
| ③ nonfiction | ④ realism |

39. Which does the underlined (B) refer to?

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① photographic details   | ② pieces of reporting |
| ③ journalistic successes | ④ young writers       |

40. Which is best described as the tone of the underlined sentence of the first paragraph?

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ① indignantly irate | ② ironically disparaging |
| ③ mournfully sad    | ④ sentimentally poignant |

영어 정답표 [인문계열] < 오후 >

문제번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
정 답	②	③	④	④	①	②	①	②	③	②
배 점	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

문제번호	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
정 답	②	①	④	③	①	②	①	③	③	④
배 점	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

문제번호	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정 답	③	②	②	④	①	③	①	③	③	④
배 점	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

문제번호	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
정 답	③	②	①	③	④	④	④	②	③	②
배 점	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4