2022학년도 건국대학교 편입학 필기고사

인문계/예체능계

A형

TUNA
편입을 경험했기에, 합격은 튜나입니다.

○ **시험 시간은 10:00 ~ 11:00 (60분)입니다.**

○ 이 문제지는 **총 40문항**으로 구성되어 있습니다. 문제지 하단의 쪽수(현재 쪽/전체 쪽)를 보시고 페이지 누락여부를 확인한 후, 누락된 페이지가 있으면 즉시 감독자에게 말씀하셔서 문제지를 교체하시기 바랍니다.

○ **각 문항별로 배점이 상이**하므로 유의하시기 바랍니다.

○ 답안지에 **성명, 수험생 지원 모집단위, 수험번호, 문제 유형(A형/B형)**을 **정확하게 기재 또는 표기** 하십시오.
(1) OMR 답안지에 수험생이 직접 쓰는 **① 성명, ② 지원모집단위, ③ 수험번호**
- 반드시 **흑색 볼펜 또는 컴퓨터용 사인펜**만 사용하여 기재 (연필, 샤프, 색깔 볼펜 등 사용 불가)
(2) OMR 답안지 상의 **① 수험번호 숫자 표기란, ② 문제유형(A형/B형), ③ 답안 표기란**
- 반드시 **컴퓨터용 사인펜**만 사용하여 표기
(3) 컴퓨터용 사인펜과 흑색 볼펜을 개인 지참하여 사용 가능
(4) 수정테이프(수정액 사용 불가)를 사용하여 답안 수정 가능

○ 답안지 작성 시 **아래의 경우를 유의**하시기 바랍니다.
(1) 답안지 전체 0점 처리
· 문제지 유형(A형, B형)을 마킹하지 않은 경우
· 인적사항을 알 수 없는 경우(수험번호와 성명을 동시에 미기재)
· OMR 답안지에 마킹하는 것 이외에 불필요한 표시 및 낙서를 하거나 답안과 무관한 서술을 기입한 경우
(예시) 잘 부탁드립니다, 감사합니다, 수고하십시오 등
· 본인 신분을 나타낼 수 있는 표현 및 표시를 하는 경우
(2) 해당 문항 0점 처리
· 컴퓨터용 사인펜 이외의 필기구로 답안을 마킹하여 전산에 인식되지 않은 경우
· 답안을 중복하여 마킹한 경우

※ 시험이 시작되기 전에는 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

A형

2022학년도 건국대학교 편입학
필기고사 문제지

인문계/
예체능계

편입구분	지원 모집단위	수험번호	성명
일반편입 / 학사편입 / 특성화			

※ [1-20번: 문항 당 3점 / 21-40번: 문항 당 2점]

[1-6] 밑줄 친 어휘와 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.

1. In a large group of people, she often seemed taciturn and aloof, although among her friends and family she was quite convivial.

① reluctant ② indifferent ③ credible
④ gregarious ⑤ independent

2. We know that the human brain is highly plastic; neurons and synapses change as circumstances change. When we adapt to a new cultural phenomenon, including the use of a new medium, we end up with a different brain.

① original ② vulnerable ③ transparent
④ malleable ⑤ secure

3. Member of poor peasant families spun or wove cloth and linens at home for scant remuneration in an attempt to supplement insufficient family income.

① primary ② meager ③ regular
④ overestimated ⑤ copious

4. It's only a guideline, not some irrevocable rule or law. We can change it anytime the situation calls for an alteration. It's not set in stone. Thus, we should not worry about the rigidity of the manager.

① unchangeable ② ineffable ③ illogical
④ irrelevant ⑤ incalculable

5. Things were simpler then. A couple of oranges as a Christmas or birthday gift were enough to exhilarate us for days. The only way to elate kids these days is with exorbitant toys and clothes.

① lie down to rest
② make amends for
③ fill with high spirits
④ make afraid of or anxious
⑤ cause uncomfortable feelings

6. When she came home after two days from their dispute over the location of the new house, her husband was on the phone vehemently raising objections to the changed bus route. She pulled out her cellular phone and secretly recorded him as he remonstrated some poor public official. It was so amusing that she posted it in her blog, which eventually resulted in their reconciliation.

① found fault with
② said or pled in protest
③ treated roughly or cruelly
④ kept down or held back
⑤ troubled or annoyed constantly

[7-10] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

7. Your _____ is the way that chemical processes in your body cause food to be used in an efficient way, for example to make new cells and to give you energy.

① metabolism ② reproduction ③ physiology
④ complexion ⑤ digestion

8. The prisoner's desire to make amends to the victims whom he had wronged indicated that he was truly _____, so the judges let him out of the prison.

① predictable ② defenceless ③ overwhelming
④ apathetic ⑤ penitent

9. Not one to be easily intimidated, the corporal remained _____, while the opposing army pressed toward his troop's position.

① steadfast ② furious ③ deferential
④ assertive ⑤ ambivalent

10. _____ is the legal right to keep and look after a child, especially the right given to a child's mother or father when they get divorced: Child _____ is normally granted to the mother.

① custody ② confinement ③ detention
④ abduction ⑤ counsel

[11-16] 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 가운데 어법 상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오.

11. (A) Surrounded by the enemy, the two soldiers (B) were changed their clothing from (C) those of combatants to those of the local citizens (D) who were not (E) involved in the fighting.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

12. In recent years, public libraries in the United States (A) have experienced (B) reducing in their (C) operating funds due in large part (D) to cuts (E) imposed at the federal, state, and local government levels.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

13. Historically, the criteria used to define the developing world have focused largely (A) on economic growth, (B) of little concern for questions of equity, sustainability, or empowerment. (C) Until the 1990s, for example, the (D) most common way of differentiating the developing world from the developed world was (E) through the use of GDP figures that measured the value of goods and services produced in a country in a given year.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

14. (A) With such prices, drug pushers can earn billions of dollars each year (B) by pushing their wares (C) in even the poorest neighborhoods. Most people agree that so-called drug war is far from (D) being won in the United States. Consequently, it has become an obsession for many Americans (E) finding some solution to the drug problem.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

15. I hate (A) being ill. I do not simply mean that I dislike the illness itself (although that is true), but I hate (B) that being ill does to my character. (C) As soon as I have a headache or a cold or the first signs of flu coming on, I proceed to behave as if I (D) were in the grip of some fatal illness, and (E) to wear an expression of martyrdom which is supposed to indicate that I will bravely face the few days of life that are left to me.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

16. (A) Trekking through the Himalayas, Maggie Doyne met hundreds of orphaned and poverty-stricken Nepalese children. Upon (B) returning to her hometown, she asked her community to help her (C) build a safe and loving home for these children. To Doynes's surprise, her neighbors supported the idea. With their help, Doyne and the local Nepalese community built the Kopila Valley Children's Home, a home that (D) provides young orphans, street children, child laborers, and abused children with an education, health care, and a loving place to grow up. Today, there are 25 children (E) live in the home, and 60 children are enrolled in school through the Kopila Outreach program.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

17. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 가운데 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것은?

The last gold rush belongs as much to Canadian history as it does to American. The discovery of gold along Klondike River, which flows from Canada's Yukon Territory into Alaska, (A) drew some 30,000 prospectors to the north seeking their fortune—though only a (B) tiny fraction of these "sourdoughs" would get rich. The Yukon became a territory and its capital of the time, Dawson, would not have (C) perished without the gold rush. The gold strike (D) furnished material for a dozen of Jack London's novels; it inspired Robert Service to write "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" and other poems; and it provided the background for the wonderful Charlie Chaplin movie, *The Gold Rush*. It also (E) marked the beginnings of modern Alaska.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

18. 문맥상 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말로 짝지어진 것은?

Many teachers shy away from using contemporary art in their teaching because they do not feel comfortable with their own level of knowledge and are (A) reluctant/willing to introduce their students to anything they may not have mastered themselves. This response is not unique to educators. As an art critic pointed out, the field of contemporary art "has become mystified to the point where many people doubt and are even embarrassed by their own responses." To make matters worse, teaching resources are (B) opulent/scarce. The absence of curriculum materials about contemporary art reflects the attitude that the only valuable art is that which has "withstood the test of time." This attitude, in turn, reflects the belief that it is (C) possible/impossible to establish universal cultural standards that remain fixed and permanent.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	reluctant	—	scarce	—	impossible
②	willing	—	opulent	—	possible
③	reluctant	—	scarce	—	possible
④	willing	—	scarce	—	impossible
⑤	reluctant	—	opulent	—	impossible

19. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The problems we face in conserving natural resources are laborious and complex. The preservation of even small bits of marshlands or woods representing the last standards of irreplaceable biotic communities is interwoven with the red tape of law, conflicting local interests, the overlapping jurisdiction of governmental and private conservation bodies, and an intricate tangle of economic and social considerations. During the time spent in resolving these factors, it often happens that the area to be preserved is swallowed up. Even more formidable is the broadscale conservation problem raised by the spread of urban belts in such places as the northeastern part of the United States. The pressures of human growth are so acute in such instances that they raise issues which would tax the wisdom of Solomon.

① Hinderance to Conservation
② How to Prevent Nature's Attack
③ Living with Biotic Communities
④ Education for Eco-friendly Future
⑤ Best Way to Conserve Natural Resources

20. 다음 글에서 곤충이 시대를 거듭하면서 살아남을 수 있었던 이유가 아닌 것은?

Insects enjoy many advantages for survival. Insects reproduce often and in large numbers. Their small size is a very definite advantage. Their food needs are small, and they can easily escape detection, especially with their keen sense of sight and smell. They are not fussy about diet and can adapt to changes, as illustrated by the new forms they have reproduced that defy man's poisons. Camouflage helps many insects blend with the environment. The names assigned to such insects as the "walking stick" and the "dead leaf" are illustrations. Mimicry is another device used for protection and ultimate survival. Birds often turn down a meal of a viceroy butterfly that mimics the unpleasant-tasting monarch butterfly.

Let us bear in mind that we need some members of the insect world. For example, when other factors are absent, some species of insects transfer pollen from anthers of stamens to pistils of blossoms. Without pollination, fruit formation is impossible. Our pure silk comes from the material of the cocoon of an insect. Also do not overlook the work of the honeybee.

* anther: 꽃밥, stamen: 수술, pistil: 암술

① mimicry ② camouflage
③ small body size ④ ability to pollinate blossoms
⑤ reproduction in large numbers

[21-26] 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

21. What should you do if, near the end of the test, you realize that you don't have enough time to finish? Don't panic! Let's say that you have one more passage to complete and there are only about four or five minutes remaining. You should skim over the passage to get the main idea. Answer the first item about the passage (which will probably be a main idea item). Then answer all of the vocabulary items and reference items because these _____. Then go back and answer any remaining items. Refer to the passage as little as possible. If you can't find the information needed to answer the item in about ten seconds, just pick the choice that seems most logical. Then, in the last few seconds, answer any remaining items by clicking on your "guess answer."

① require less time
② can be answered by guessing
③ comprise smaller portion in the total score
④ are usually less difficult than a main idea item
⑤ should be answered without referring to the passage

22. Although historical research and anthropological research often complement one another, the two disciplines retain important _____ because of the fundamental questions that each poses. Historians are ultimately interested in why change occurred, whereas anthropologists are concerned with the meanings of actions and systems.

① affinities ② paradoxes ③ fallacies
④ distinctions ⑤ consequences

23. A new technique of studying infant perception has come into vogue. It is the habituation-dishabituation technique, in which a single stimulus is presented repeatedly to the infant until there is a measurable decline in whatever attending behavior is observed. At that point a new stimulus is presented, and any recovery in responsiveness is recorded. If the infant fails to dishabituate and continues to show habituation with the new stimulus, it is assumed that the baby is _____.

① likely to show abnormal behaviors
② able to recover what has been forgotten
③ able to discern a new stimulus from an old one
④ unable to perceive the new stimulus as different
⑤ unable to continue participating in the experiment

24. The sun set on the British Empire long ago, but the shadow of the English language lingers. In many newly independent countries, that heritage ran into resistance; having command of English was seen as being under the sway of foreign influences. Now, though, the bane has turned into a gain, giving an edge to those able to use the language of global communication in computers, finance and tourism as well as academe. In other words, knowing English can be the key to top jobs and big money, not to mention foreign investment. Among educators and officials in some parts of the world, this státus quó renews a _____. Promoting English in schools, sometimes at the expense of local languages, confronts a host of cultural values.

① convergence ② hypothesis ③ policy
④ curriculum ⑤ dilemma

25. During imperial times, the Roman Senate was little more than a collection of _____ yes men, intent on preserving their own lives by gratifying the Emperor's every whim. Their lands, slaves, and even their lives were at the hand of the whimsical Emperor who hated listening to advices from his loyal vassals.

① bashful ② versatile ③ flattering
④ treacherous ⑤ stubborn

26. The "wisdom of crowds" has become a mantra of the Internet age. Need to choose a new vacuum cleaner? Check out the reviews on online merchants. But a new study suggests that such online scores don't always reveal the best choice. A massive controlled experiment of Web users finds that such ratings are highly (A)_____ irrational "herd behavior"—and that they can be manipulated. Skeptics argue that people's opinions are easily swayed by those of others. So (B)_____ a crowd early on by presenting contrary opinions—for example, exposing them to some very good or very bad attitudes—will steer the crowd in a different direction.

	(A)		(B)
①	endangered by	—	intriguing
②	susceptible to	—	nudging
③	affiliated with	—	dissuading
④	responsible for	—	supporting
⑤	intertwined with	—	challenging

[27-28] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Department stores have a special parking lot for customers with excellent records. These VIP customers can have a cup of tea at an exclusive lounge and enjoy an extra discount. **(A)** The department stores offer the special perks to frequent patrons because a large portion of their revenue, about 80 percent, comes from a small number of loyal customers, the top 20 percent. Italian economist Vilfred Pareto's 80-20 rule can easily be found in our daily lives. **(B)** Eighty percent of the calls we get come from the closest 20 percent of the people we know. Twenty percent of the population has 80 percent of the money in the country, and 20 percent of the workers do 80 percent of the work. American linguist George Kingsley Zipf arranged the words appearing in the Bible and *Moby Dick* according to the frequency of their occurrence, and obtained a distribution very similar to the Pareto's distribution. **(C)** Yoshihiro Sugaya argues that the center of the market is shifting from the few to the many. He calls it the "Long tail" principle. **(D)** As an example, he cites the American online bookstore Amazon.com. Half of its revenue comes from the sale of books that are not publicly popular. **(E)** The long tail portion in the distribution, which was considered insignificant in the Pareto distribution, is growing more important.

27. 글의 흐름상 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The internet delightfully turned over Pareto's principle.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

28. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것은?

① The popularity of Internet shopping has reached the state of plateau.
② The word frequency example supports the "Long tail" principle.
③ The example of Amazon does not adhere to the Pareto principle.
④ We make calls to strangers more often than to close acquaintances.
⑤ Department stores try to reduce the benefits for VIP customers.

[29-30] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The story of the motel business from 1920 to the start of World War II in 1941 is one of uninterrupted growth. Motels (the term comes from a combination of the words *motor* and *hotels*) spread from the West and the Midwest all the way to Maine and Florida. They clustered along transcontinental highways such as U.S. Routes 40 and 66 and along the north-south routes running up and down both the east and west coasts. There were 16,000 motels by 1930 and 24,000 by 1940. The motel industry was one of the few industries that were not hurt by the Depression of the 1930s. _____, their cheap rates attracted travelers who had very little money.

29. 밑줄 친 단어와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은?

① remarkable ② unquestionable ③ invisible
④ continuing ⑤ marginal

30. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① However ② For example ③ In fact
④ In conclusion ⑤ In addition

[31-32] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Just 25 years ago in the industrialized nations, four out of five men between 60 and 65 would have had jobs. Today half the men in this age group are no longer counted as workers. (A) Why have so many older men been cut from the work force? One reason is that many countries encouraged early retirement: (B) France went so far as to lower its mandatory retirement age to 60. The theory was that early retirements would free up more jobs for the young, thus reducing the level of unemployment, which has soared particularly in Europe. (C) It is essential to try to spend more time on leisure and personal relations before retirement. But this has turned out to be largely a myth; most of the jobs opened up by early retirement are simply lost. (D) Restructuring is the order of the day in the industrialized world; work forces are being cut back both on the factory floor and in the company office. Older male workers are often the first to be let go. They are seen as expensive because of their age and having old skills that are difficult to renew.

Those assumptions should be rethought in the light of the newest labor research. Populations are already aging faster than they are growing in the industrialized economies. With more retirees having to be supported by fewer workers, governments will have to spend more on pensions, social security and health care. (E) In Europe, social-welfare systems are already at breaking point and in the process of being cut. Industrialized countries seem to have little choice but _____.

31. (A)~(E) 중 글의 흐름상 어색한 것은?

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

32. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① to hire robust workers from overseas
② to find ways to stretch out working life
③ to eliminate the jobs of existing employees
④ to urge business owners not to take a risk
⑤ to encourage companies to invest more in IT business

[33-34] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Looking good is a universal human obsession. **(A)** How do we perceive physical beauty, and why do we place so much stock in it? When it comes to choosing a mate, a female penguin knows better than to fall for the first creep who pulls up and honks. She holds out for the fittest suitor available—which in Antarctica means one chubby enough to spend several weeks sitting on newly hatched eggs without starving to death. **(B)** That looks count in human affairs is beyond dispute. Studies have shown that people considered attractive fare better with parents and teachers, make more friends and more money, and have better sex with more (and more beautiful) partners. **(C)** Every year, 400,000 Americans, including 48,000 men, flock to cosmetic surgeons. In other lands, people *bedéck* themselves with scars, lip plugs or bright feathers. "Every culture is a 'beauty culture'," says Nancy Etcoff, a neuroscientist who is studying human attraction at MIT Media Lab and writing a book on the subject. "I defy anyone to point to a society, any time in history or any place in the world, that wasn't preoccupied with beauty." **(D)** It's widely assumed that ideals of beauty vary from era to era and from culture to culture. But a harvest of new research is confounding that idea. **(E)** Studies have established that people everywhere—regardless of race, class or age—share a sense of what's attractive. And though no one knows just how our minds translate the sight of a face or a body into rapture, new studies suggest that we judge each other by rules we're not aware of.

33. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The Biology of Beauty
② The History of Beauty Culture
③ The Cultural Variation of Beauty
④ The Parametric Human Obsession
⑤ The Ethics of Cosmetic Surgery

34. 글의 흐름상 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Is our corner of the animal world different?

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[35-36] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The ability to pay attention is considered such an essential life skill that the lack of it has become a widespread medical problem. Nearly 4 to 5 percent of the American children are now diagnosed with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). In recent years, however, the surprising benefits of not paying attention have been found. For instance, researchers have found a surprising link between daydreaming and creativity —people who daydream more are also better at generating new ideas. According to the scientists, the inability to focus helps ensure a richer mixture of thoughts in consciousness. Because these people struggle to filter the world, they end up letting everything in. Such (A) details/lapses in attention turn out to be a crucial creative skill. When we are faced with a difficult problem, the most obvious solution is probably wrong. At such moments, it often helps to consider (B) practical/farfetched possibilities, to approach the task from a(n) (C) conventional /unconventional perspective. And this is why distraction is helpful: People unable to focus are more likely to consider information that might seem irrelevant but will later inspire the breakthrough.

35. (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	details	—	practical	—	conventional
②	details	—	practical	—	unconventional
③	details	—	farfetched	—	unconventional
④	lapses	—	farfetched	—	conventional
⑤	lapses	—	farfetched	—	unconventional

36. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 주의력 향상의 중요성
② 주의력 결핍의 긍정적 측면
③ 주의력과 학업 성취도의 관계
④ 창의력이 주의력에 미치는 영향
⑤ 산만한 학생들을 위한 효율적 교육 방법

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Researchers found new evidence that tea may prime the immune system to fend off attacks from bacteria and other pathogens. "This is the first report of tea affecting the immune system," says Dr. Jack Bukowski, a rheumatologist and co-author of the study. But it's hardly the first health benefit attributed to tea. Over the years, credible claims have been made that tea may help protect against various forms of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease and rheumatoid arthritis. Before you rush out to stock up on tea bags, however, there are a few things you need to know. The evidence of tea's benefits is still _____. Even if tea does turn out to be some kind of general immune-system booster, the effect can't be that strong. After all, there are millions of tea drinkers in the world, yet even they were not free from the attack of disease like SARS.

37. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① invisible ② unknown ③ salient
④ prevalent ⑤ contradictory

38. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

① 면역력을 높이는 차의 효능은 강력하다.
② 차를 자주 마시는 사람들은 SARS에 걸리지 않았다.
③ 차는 암, 심장혈관 질환 등을 예방하는데 도움을 준다.
④ 차의 다양한 효능이 알려지자 재고량이 부족해지고 있다.
⑤ Bukowski 박사팀의 연구로 차의 효능이 처음으로 알려졌다.

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

From the time Americans began worrying about AIDS a decade ago, researchers have been troubled by the obdurate ignorance surrounding the subject. Despite a massive public education campaign, many people remain confused about how the disease is transmitted. Again and again, medical workers have emphasized that infections come largely through direct contact with the blood, semen or saliva of HIV carriers. Yet even some doctors seem uneasy about casual contact with them. Psychologists suspect there's something more at work than a simple fear of infection.

_____. In a recent study, researchers at Arizona State University asked several hundred business and science majors how they would feel about dining with the silverware used by AIDS patients on the previous day (and then washed), the previous week and as much as a year ago. Although they were well informed factually about HIV infection, the majority admitted they would feel some lingering unease even after a year. "People don't want to touch people with AIDS or share their dishes even when they know they're being irrational," says clinical psychologist Carol Nemeroff, who headed the study.

39. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① A Resistance to Reason
② Competence and Performance
③ Unforgettable Truths of AIDS
④ The Nature of Pandemic Diseases
⑤ New Myths of Medical Science

40. 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The fear seems to override logic
② Much of the concern about AIDS is legitimate
③ AIDS is no longer widely spread in the public area
④ There's no distinction between moral and physical properties
⑤ If the odds are a thousand to one, everyone would take a risk

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