튜나 기출풀이 정규과정 (9월 ~ 12월)

화요일 - 파트별(어휘/문법/독해/논리)로 문제풀이 후, **파트별 해설**

금요일 - **실제시험지 크기 + OMR + 실제시험시간** -> 문풀 후, 해설

튜나 기출풀이 정규과정의 목표

1) 해당학교의 문항별 특색을 익히고, 문제접근방법을 익혀 오답률을 줄여나가는 과정

2) 문항별 시간배분방법, 실전감각까지 모두 가져가기

	해설강의 (60분 + @)	문제풀이 및 해설 (150분 + @)	과제
9월 15일		성균관대 2011	성균관대 2012 오전
9월 19일	성균관대 2012오전	성균관대 2012오후	성균관대 2013 오전
9월 22일	성균관대 2013 오전	성균관대 2013 오후	성균관대 2014
9월 26일	성균관대 2014	성균관대 2015	성균관대 2016
9월 30일	성균관대 2016	성균관대 2017	성균관대 2018
10월 3일	성균관대 2018	성균관대 2019	성균관대 2020
10월 6일	성균관대 2020	성균관대 2021	성균관대 2022
10월 10일	성균관대 2022	성균관대 2023	한국외대 19A
10월 13일	한국외대 19A	한국외대 19C	한국외대 20A
10월 17일	한국외대 20A	한국외대 20C	한국외대 21 T1
10월 20일	한국외대 2 T1	한국외대 21 T2	한국외대 21 T3
10월 24일	한국외대 21 T3	한국외대 22 T1	한국외대 22 T2
10월 27일	한국외대 22 T2	한국외대 23 T1	한국외대 23 T3
10월 31일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 3일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 7일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 10일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 14일		중앙대 17A,C	중앙대 18A,C
11월 17일	중앙대 18A,C	중앙대 19A,C	중앙대 20,21
11월 21일	중앙대 22,23	이화여대 텐블랭크 12년~16년	이화여대 17,18
11월 24일	이화여대 17,18	이화여대19	이화여대 20,21
11월 28일	이화여대 20,21	이화여대22	이화여대 23
12월 1일	이화여대 23	한양대 2014, 2015	한양대 16,17
12월 5일	한양대 16,17	한양대17,18	한양대 19,20
12월 8일	한양대19,20	한양대21,22	한양대 23
12월 12일	한양대 23	서강대13,14	서강대 15,16
12월 15일	서강대 15,16	서강대17,18	서강대 19,20
12월 19일	서강대 19,20	서강대21,22	서강대 23
12월 22일	서강대 23	기출 리와인드 및 앞으로의 방향성 질의응답 마무리	

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단국대학교 2023학년도 편입생 모집 필기고사

고사시간	오후
과 목	영어

인문계열 문제지

지원학부(과)	
수험번호	
성 명	

영어 [인문계열] < 오후 >

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 뜻이 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. (1-10) **[각 2점]**

1. The contentious gentleman in the bar ridiculed anything anyone said.
   ① cloying ② belligerent ③ apposite ④ facetious

2. Though the king had been a kind leader, his daughter was imperious and demanding during her rule.
   ① chary ② imperturbable ③ implacable ④ authoritarian

3. Modernity has exacerbated a class of problems that we're going to have to solve in the next 10 years: climate change, nuclear proliferation, scarcity of resources, and pandemics.
   ① excited ② aggravated ③ stimulated ④ vindicated

4. Her saturnine expression every day made her hard to be around.
   ① vociferous ② reciprocal ③ scrupulous ④ sullen

5. "Though they are interesting to note," the meeting manager claimed, "those facts are extrinsic to the matter under discussion."
   ① extraneous ② agitated ③ fictive ④ frenetic

6. The theory argues that 20th century economic thinking is not equipped to deal with the 21st century reality of a planet teetering on the edge of climate breakdown.
   ① facing ② seesawing ③ depending ④ turning

7. As people spend more and more time in cyberspace and become increasingly sheltered in cyber-worlds, they may likewise become socially incompetent in the real world.
   ① ingenious ② adept ③ adroit ④ inept

8. If public-health officials tie policies to hospitalizations, not cases, the media's obsession with case counting will likely abate and help refocus attention on serious illness alone.
   ① increase ② augment ③ attenuate ④ appear

9. Israel's Prime Minister Naftali Bennett wages war on COVID-19 at home while building ties with the UAE and guarding against Iran.
① conducts ② campaigns ③ ceases ④ cements

10. A confirmed epicure, the nobleman fainted at the thought of having to leave his palace and live in a small cottage.
① gourmet ② totalitarian ③ peasant ④ aristocrat

※ 어법상 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (11-15) **[각 2점]**

11. In many buildings, rain has leaked in and caused water damaged to walls and carpets. This allows mold and bacteria _____.
① growing ② had been growing
③ to grow ④ have grown

12. To organize dozens of quotations from different people into a coherent whole _____ impossible.
① is ② are ③ be ④ being

13. The zoo built a special eight-foot-high fence for its newly acquired kangaroo, but the next morning the animal was found _____ around outside.
① hops ② hopping ③ hopped ④ was hopping

14. For them, the net is an open meeting place, where all are equal and the prevailing ethos is sharing rather than _____.
① owning ② to own ③ own ④ to be owned

15. They often smile less, frequent smiling _____ a sign of overall insecurity.
① to be ② being ③ is ④ will be

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법에 맞지 않은 것을 고르시오. (16-20) **[각 2점]**

16. The drive to green energy, ①combined with the prospect of having to do without the natural-gas plants that ②have been essential to keeping the grids ③going when solar and wind fall short, ④has been dramatically altered the outlook for nuclear power.

17. Some historians claim that Amerigo Vespucci ①stole from Columbus the honor of ②have two continents ③named after him, but the two men ④were friends, not rivals.

18. She always enjoyed ①the long bus ride very much because her seat companions usually turned out ②to amiable, and if they did not, she took vicarious pleasure ③in gazing out at the almost ④unmitigated elegance along the fabulous street.

19. The gatherings under investigation, ①some of which took place at a moment ②when British hospitals were filled to capacity with critically ill people ③whose loved ones couldn't be with them, ④are inflicted plenty of harm on Johnson's image.

20. At a time of major racial reckoning, a new cohort of leaders ①is making a case for ②setting aside zero-sum thinking that ③suggest that progress for some Americans ④must come at a seizable cost for others.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (21-23) **[각 2점]**

LOS ANGELES—Honk Kong immigrants living in the American city known as the "Chinese Beverly Hills" are outraged because they face losing a lucky phone number—818, or prosperity followed by more prosperity. Many people living in Monterey Park, the only U.S. city with a majority of Asian residents, attributes its growing affluence to the country's most favored three-digit area code. But rapidly increasing demand for telephone means the 818 group is running out, and the phone company is proposing to split it in two, giving Monterey Park 626 instead. Chinese residents are horrified because the new number adds up to 14—colloquially translating to a certain death. The city filed a formal complaint with California's Public Utilities Commission, arguing that many Chinese residents of the San Gabriel Valley had moved there only because of the area code. A spokesman said that there was also strong competition for real estate with lucky street numbers. One resident of neighboring Alhambra, which also has a large Chinese population, is Hong Kong-born property developer Raymond Cheng, who admits that superstition in numbers runs deep. The number plates of his Rolls-Royce and two Mercedes-Benz cars are predominantly eights. He also recalled having to complete a contract to remodel a Monterey Park bank in a rush because the owner insisted on the grand opening falling on August 8, the highly _____ double eight. "There was no other reason except that the date signified good fortune and prosperity," he was quoted as saying.

21. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

① ominous ② unfortunate ③ traditional ④ auspicious

22. According to the passage, which is true?

① Lucky numbers are very significant among Chinese residents.
② Unlucky numbers give the Asian population unhappy accidents.
③ Some particular numbers give people good fortune and prosperity.
④ Chinese residents hate the number 6 as it is the cause of all unhappy things.

23. According to the passage, which number is most cherished by Chinese residents?

① 1 ② 4 ③ 6 ④ 8

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (24-25) **[각 2점]**

Small cars are nothing new. But how about one so tiny you can park it headfirst against, not parallel to, the curb? Just imagine: a car that is so simple a 14-year-old may drive it without a permit, that requires no license plates because it need not be registered, that can be insured at less than a quarter of the rate for regular automobiles, and that is so durable and efficient it can travel 100 kilometers on two to three liters of gas.

Voila, the microcar. For about a decade, this urban motorist's dream has been available to thousands of car owners in rural France. In the late 1970s, a handful of automakers developed tiny *viotures sans permis* (or VSPs, "no license cars") to meet the needs of older consumers in a countryside poorly served by public transportation. Now as metropolitan streets clog with traffic, savvy businessmen, fashion models, and young professionals have seized upon the VSP as a practical, low-hassle alternative to conventional cars for darting around major cities.

With anxiety over gas prices, the future for the little vehicles may be more attractive than ever. A dozen French VSP manufacturers expect to sell as many as 15,000 units a year. Martial Howa, one of the manufacturers estimates that the market will grow 40% in the next two years. "Soon it will not be mostly a Fench phonomenon," he says. "Already we're exporting 15% of 5,000 units we produce each year to Germany, Belgium, and Greece." Paris businessman Francois Correard, who owns three VSPs, says they're worth every franc: "Getting around is easy, maintenance is cheap, and you don't get parking tickets." So go ahead.

24. According to the passage, which is NOT one of the advantages of owning VSP?

① cost of maintenance ② price of car
③ need of license ④ parking

25. According to the passage, which is true?

① The VSP was originally designed for the elderly in rural France.
② The VSP was consumed greatly in several countries in the 1970s.
③ The VSP owners became trendy among city people in the late 1970s.
④ The VSP was permitted to drive by teenagers in Europe from 1970s.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (26-28) **[각 2점]**

At one time, there was a stigma associated with homeschooling because it was traditionally for students who had behavioral or learning difficulties and could not keep up with the rest of the class. Today, there are many compelling arguments for educating one's children at home.

Many psychologists see the home as the most natural learning environment, since it is supportive and has no distractions. Parents who homeschool say they can monitor their children's education more closely. Children can also choose what and when to study, thus enabling them to learn at their own pace. The many educational resources on the Internet can also be used to supplement learning. Advocates of homeschooling point out that homeschooled children do just as well or better than those who are classroom-taught, and a striking number gain admission to prestigious universities.

In contrast, critics of homeschooling say that children miss out on learning important social skills because they have little interaction with their peers. This might have a negative effect on them later in life when they go to university or start work. Critics have also raised concerns about whether parents are capable of educating their child properly. Many of these parents lack teacher training and may not be competent or up-to-date on all the subjects taught in schools.

Whatever the arguments for or against, homeschooling is a growing trend. There are now websites and support groups that help parents to assert their rights and enable them to learn more about educating their children. Once the last resort for troubled children, homeschooling is now embraced as an accepted alternative to the public educational system.

26. Which is the purpose of this passage?

① To present negative aspects of homeschooling
② To discuss the growing trend of homeschooling
③ To explain the relationship between psychologists and critics
④ To show how psychologists think of homeschooling

27. According to the passage, which is true about homeschooling?

① Children don't do as well as school-educated children.
② Children have more opportunities for social interaction.
③ Children are better prepared for life outside the home.
④ Children tend to get more close care from parents.

28. According to the passage, which has the closest meaning to the underlined part?

① the least attractive education option
② the priority for public schools
③ the final resolution
④ the worst facility

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (29-30) **[각 2점]**

Anthropologists used to distinguish humans from other animals as tool users, and there is no doubt that *Homo* does employ tools more than any other animal does. However, tool use also turns up among several nonhuman species. For example, in the Galápagos Islands off western South America there is a "woodpecker finch" that selects twigs to dig out insects and grubs from tree bark. See otters use rocks to break open mollusks, which are important in their diet. Beavers are famous for dam construction.

When it became obvious that people weren't the only tool users, anthropologists started contending that only humans manufacture tools with foresight, that is, with a specific purpose in mind. Chimpanzees show that this, too, is debatable. The research of many primatologists, particularly Jane Goodall (1986), has increased our knowledge of chimp behavior in natural setting. In 1960, Goodall began observing chimps in Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania, East Africa. More than any other primate, chimps share the human capacity for deliberate tool manufacture, although in chimps the capacity remains _____. Nevertheless, wild chimps regularly make tools. To get water from places their mouths can't reach, thirsty chimps pick leaves, chew and crumple them, and then dip them into the water. Thus, with a specific purpose in mind, they devise primitive "sponges." Chimpanzees also crumple leaves to make "toilet paper."

29. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

① complicated ② delicate ③ developed ④ rudimentary

30. Which is the topic of this passage?

① Humans and animals as tool users
② Chimpanzee's high capacity of using tools
③ The possibility of tool use for primates
④ Difference between humans and animals

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (31-32) **[각 4점]**

Americans enjoy the most abundant and varied diet in the world. Food is cheap, plentiful, and tasty. All those readily available nutrients should make us a strong, healthy people. But for an increasing share of U.S. adults, life in the land of plenty is making them plenty fat. The percent of adults aged 20 to 74 who are obese based on their body mass index increased from 24 percent in the 1960s to 33 percent in 1988-91. By 1994, the share of all adults aged 20 an older who are overweight climbed further, to 35 percent. Applying that rate to the adult population yields a total of 65 million U.S. adults aged 20 or older who were overweight in 1988-94. We don't get to blame the aging population, either. Overweight has become more prevalent among all age groups, not just the elderly.

Children and adolescents are following the example of their elders. The share of children aged 6 to 11 who are overweight increased from 11 percent in the late 1970s to 14 percent in 1994. For children aged 12 to 17, the share doubled to 12 percent in 1994.

Overweight people create markets for large-sized clothing and weight-loss products and services. But Americans seem to be losing interest in weight-loss diets. One market that is certain to benefit from this trend is health care. The National Center for Health Statistics(NCHS) says that overweight and obese adults are at increased risk for numerous acute and chronic conditions, ranging from high blood pressure to diabetes to arthritis.

Most doctors believe that a wide range of chronic ailments can be prevented or mitigated by maintaining a reasonable body weight. Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop recently said that if he had stayed in office longer, "I would have launched the same assault on obesity that I did on smoking."

31. According to the passage, which can overweight and obesity cause?

① increase of smoking
② poor balance of nutrients
③ diabetes
④ conflicts between generations

32. According to the passage, which is true?

① A lot of chronic diseases can be intensified by smoking.
② People aged under 20 who are overweight decreased by 1994.
③ Overweight people are employed in companies related to weight-loss.
④ Children and adolescents tend to have different share of overweight from adults.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (33-34) **[각 4점]**

As international trade becomes freer, a nation's workers may regard unprecedented levels of competition from low-wage workers abroad as a major threat to their livelihood. Various types of protectionist measures have been implemented in some countries in an attempt to shelter citizens from the supposedly negative effects of the global exchange of goods. Some examples of such measures are trade restrictions like tariffs (a tax on goods coming into or going out of a country) and import quotas (an official limit on the amount of a particular product allowed into country). Certain groups of Americans are concerned that, should such trade restrictions not be passed, foreign competitors could, for example, drive the American automotive industry over a cliff. (A)_____, some Canadians wonder whether they would be in a better position if they purchased only domestically manufactured products. (B)_____, most mainstream economists steadfastly maintain that free trade benefits all consumers and boosts financial prosperity worldwide. If this is accepted as truth, is it ever to a country's economic advantage to encourage its citizens to solely buy products made in-country?

33. Which is the most appropriate for the blanks (A) and (B)?

① However — Moreover
② On the contrary — Consequently
③ Similarly — However
④ Therefore — Meanwhile

34. According to the passage, which is true?

① Benefits of free trade are supported by the majority of mainstream economists.
② Americans do not care about trade restrictions like tariffs and import quotas.
③ Few kinds of protectionist measures have been implemented in some countries.
④ Canadians do not agree with the promotion of only consuming domestic products.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (35-37) **[각 4점]**

The shifts towards postmodern interpretations of American industry will also influence accounts of its place in wider world history. The narratives of producerism, heroic inventiveness and technological progress enabled accounts of US industry to be (A)_____ readily to wider themes in American history. Invention by individuals and the spread of homegrown technologies helped diminish the myths of popular democracy and social mobility that have underscored mainstream accounts of American development. When, as president, John F. Kennedy harnessed the image of the frontier to the commitment to space exploration, he tied modern technical advances explicitly to general understandings of the nation's past. Similarly, as the cultural historian of technology David E. Nye has demonstrated in several books, popular reception of new machines and technical systems over long periods traced patterns close to broader assertions about the character of Americans' encounters with their landscapes. From the seventeenth century to the twentieth, there were prominent and influential beliefs that settlers on the North American continent were furthering a 'second creation', rendering the land that God had shaped more sacred by (B)_____ on God's work.

35. Which is the most appropriate for the blanks (A) and (B)?

① adopted — dismissing ② assimilated — improving
③ estranged — damaging ④ derailed — managing

36. Which underlined part is NOT appropriate in the context?

① diminish ② harnessed ③ close ④ furthering

37. According to the passage, which is true?

① American technologies are believed to be related to their identity.
② Americans are trying to preserve their historical heritage.
③ Americans' preference of novelty triggers space exploration.
④ Americans believe that the religious doctrine should precede technologies.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (38-40) **[각 4점]**

Accelerated by the transportation developments of the antebellum period, by the growing incentives of a nationally organized market, and by the impetus of civil war, American industry after the 1860s began to respond to different stimuli than those rooted in a household-based craft economy. Under the stimulus of war production, population

growth and higher capital expenditure, the Civil War period marked a significant turning point in the development of industrial strength. By the 1880s employment in manufacturing and mining would for the first time exceed that in agriculture. Farming itself, except in the South, was becoming more mechanizing, and processing activities such as meat-packing developed on an industrial scale. Iron, steel and coal became the central components of technologies that would prove to be the foundations of American industrial preeminence. The newest product, steel, was still in its _____ in the 1860s, with annual output no more than about 30,000 tons. New Bessemer-type furnaces and, later, open-hearth furnaces permitted a massive expansion of steel production, which in 1900 alone exceeded 11 million tons. Steel provided rails, bridges and trains for the rapidly growing railroad system, and for a host of other manufacturing and construction purposes. From the 1880s onwards steel-frame building techniques produced the first urban skyscraper office buildings that would become the prime symbols of American modernity. Technical logic across a variety of fields impelled further innovation—in chemicals, telephony and electrical devices—while economic logic spurred industrial concentration.

38. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

① acme ② infancy ③ respite ④ breach

39. Which underlined part is NOT correct?

① that ② rooted ③ mechanizing ④ growing

40. According to the passage, which is NOT related to steel?

① It triggered transformations and developments of other industries.
② New inventive manufacturing plants raised its productions.
③ It contributed to change the skyline of modern America.
④ Its production tripled in 1900 compared with 1860s.

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자료와 연결된 학습 안내를 확인하세요.

홈페이지

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자료별 학습 방향 확인

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