# 튜나 기출풀이 정규과정 (9월 ~ 12월)

화요일 - 파트별(어휘/문법/독해/논리)로 문제품이 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

2) 단당을 시간해단당답, 물건입국까지 고구 기자기가				
	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		
			•	

## 기출과정문의는 https://tunatransfer.co.kr

지원 모집단위 : 수험번호 : 성 명 :	

			문항별 배점 : 1~10 2점	l, 11~30 2.5점, 31~40 3점	
Ι.	Ch	noose the word that	is closest in meaning	to the underlined exp	ression. (1~5)
	1.	He argued strenuously a	gainst the proposed budget of	cuts.	
		① initially	② cautiously	③ impatiently	4 vigorously
	2.	The enactment of stricter	r environmental regulations l	has been praised by conservati	ionists.
		① passage	② advocacy	③ elaboration	4 circulation
	3.	•	nave maintained a largely pe elected government led by A	aceful resistance to dictatorshi Aung San Suu Kyi.	p since the coup
		① chartered	② deposed	③ distrusted	(4) inspired
	4.	Kurt was so incensed up	oon discovering my mistake	that he shouted at me for a	full five minutes.
		① irate	② timid	③ doleful	4 euphoric
	5.	The fourth-grader learned	d many illicit words from a	pamphlet that was being pass	sed around school.
		① controversial	② hilarious	③ forbidden	④ splendid
Π	. C	hoose the one that	best completes the se	ntence. (6~10)	
	6.	The Latin prefixes <i>con</i> and apartness,	•	used in Romance languages, i	indicate togetherness
		① alternately	② genuinely	③ respectively	4 seemingly
7. Since		Since rice requires a gre	eat deal of water in order to	grow, the rice fields must be	e
		① attained	② elevated	③ irrigated	4 suppressed
	8.	Hostages go through suchave been released.	ch an that it take	es them a long time to recove	er even after they
		① ordeal	② appliance	③ endearment	(4) impediment
	9. I wanted Linda to reassure me, but her letter, instead of my fears, increased them.			creased them.	
		① garnering	② dispelling	③ satiating	4 exacerbating
	10	. Stephen Foster was one	e of America's most	song writers, composing	more than two hundred

① affluent

songs in his lifetime.

② defiant

I.

3 prolific

4 rigorous

11.	Scientists have discover than previous thought.	red that the contrast between	n learning, remembering, and t	forgetting is less evident ③
12.	1	a professional athlete, one of the distribution of the distributio	needs to have an exceptional lessure.	level of physical fitness,
13.	Controversial matters in termining calm.  (4)	nvolving the two groups wer	re discussed; nevertheless, mos	of the representatives
14.	According to the most about 40,000 are Cubar	1	as more than 45,000 Spanish-s ② ③	peaking residents, of who
15.		gs <u>apart from</u> animals <u>are no</u> ① ② pursuit of meaning, which is	ot the pursuit of happiness, white is unique to humans.	nich occurs <u>all across</u> the
Ch	oose the one that	best completes the ser	ntence. $(16{\sim}20)$	
	University of Maryland		ntence. $(16\sim20)$ tries to turn ideas often starte	ed by university professors
16.	University of Maryland	l has started a program that		ed by university professors  (4) about
16.	University of Maryland or students  ① for	d has started a program that profitable companies.  ② with	tries to turn ideas often starte	4 about
16. 17.	University of Maryland or students  ① for	d has started a program that profitable companies.  ② with	tries to turn ideas often starte	4 about
16. 17.	University of Maryland or students  ① for  Public goods are those ① how  Experts say men—part	d has started a program that profitable companies.  ② with  commodities from  ② what	tries to turn ideas often starte  3 into  enjoyment nobody can be  which  typically are from poorer fam	<ul><li>4 about</li><li>excluded.</li><li>4 whose</li></ul>
<ul><li>16.</li><li>17.</li><li>18.</li></ul>	University of Maryland or students  ① for  Public goods are those ① how  Experts say men—part	d has started a program that profitable companies.  ② with  commodities from  ② what  icularly black students, who	tries to turn ideas often starte  3 into  enjoyment nobody can be  which  typically are from poorer fam	<ul><li>4 about</li><li>excluded.</li><li>4 whose</li></ul>
<ul><li>16.</li><li>17.</li><li>18.</li></ul>	University of Maryland or students  1 for Public goods are those 1 how Experts say men—part more pressure than we 1 work	d has started a program that profitable companies.  ② with  commodities from  ② what  icularly black students, who omen while in so  ② to work	<ul> <li>tries to turn ideas often started</li> <li>3 into</li> <li>enjoyment nobody can be</li> <li>3 which</li> <li>typically are from poorer fame shool.</li> <li>3 working</li> </ul>	<ul><li>4 about</li><li>excluded.</li><li>4 whose</li><li>ilies than whites—feel</li></ul>
<ul><li>16.</li><li>17.</li><li>18.</li></ul>	University of Maryland or students	d has started a program that profitable companies.  ② with  commodities from  ② what  icularly black students, who omen while in so  ② to work	<ul> <li>tries to turn ideas often started</li> <li>3 into</li> <li>enjoyment nobody can be</li> <li>3 which</li> <li>typically are from poorer fame shool.</li> <li>3 working</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4 about</li> <li>excluded.</li> <li>4 whose</li> <li>ilies than whites—feel</li> <li>4 are working</li> </ul>
<ul><li>16.</li><li>17.</li><li>18.</li><li>19.</li></ul>	University of Maryland or students	d has started a program that profitable companies.  ② with  commodities from  ② what  icularly black students, who omen while in so  ② to work  pass a given point simultant	<ul> <li>tries to turn ideas often started</li> <li>into</li> <li>enjoyment nobody can be</li> <li>which</li> <li>typically are from poorer fame shool.</li> <li>working</li> <li>eously, they will have no effect</li> <li>Concerning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4 about</li> <li>excluded.</li> <li>4 whose</li> <li>ilies than whites—feel</li> <li>4 are working</li> <li>ect on each other's subsequent</li> </ul>

III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. (11 $\sim$ 15)

IV.

## 21. Putting off necessary, routine responsibilities will make your work pile up and is almost always detrimental to your well-being. But deployed strategically with certain creative tasks, procrastination can actually be beneficial. So you might want to put off \_\_\_\_\_ for a day or two. ① doing the dishes 2 paying your electric bill ③ visiting your parents 4 doing your writing assignment 22. Collectively experienced crises, including the current global pandemic, throw our interdependence into sharp relief. They are obviously horrifying and we wish they wouldn't happen, but they also shock us out of the sense that \_\_\_. They make us see how much we have in common with each other and how much we need each other. ① we are independent free agents 2 humans are a conformist species 3 we are someone else's social reality (4) empathy strengthens the social fabric 23. In Russian folklore there is an archetype called yurodivy, or the 'Holy Fool.' The Holy Fool is a social misfit eccentric, off-putting, sometimes even crazy—who nonetheless have access to the truth. 'Nonetheless' is actually the wrong word. The Holy Fool is a truth-teller because he is an outcast. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ are free to blurt out inconvenient truths or question things the rest of us take for granted. ① seek solace in knowledge 2 are not part of existing social hierarchies 3 are faithful to institutional obligations (4) celebrate solidarity and unity of community 24. For years now, we have heard that high self-esteem is a prerequisite for achievement. As a result, many students work in classrooms where posters proclaim "We applaud ourselves." Exactly for what isn't always made clear. Yet now there is some evidence that self-esteem, if \_\_\_\_\_, might be dangerous. A study of unrealistic self-esteem found that students inflated by self-esteem not based on real achievement were likely to react with hostility or aggression when confronted by a world that fails to mirror their sense of importance. 1) it is made little of by parents ② children are raised to tolerate frustration 3 it is not backed by real achievements 4 children have a chance to become responsible 25. In the sixteenth century, there were close to seventy wars involving the nations and states of Europe. The Danes fought the Swedes. The Poles fought the Teutonic Knights. The Ottomans fought the Venetians. The Spanish fought the French—and on and on. If there was a pattern to the endless conflict, it was that battles overwhelmingly involved \_\_\_\_\_. You fought the person directly across the borders, who had always been directly across your border. Or you fought someone inside your own borders: the Ottoman War of 1509 was between two brothers. Throughout the majority of human history, encounters—hostile or otherwise—were rarely between \_\_\_ 1 insiders - outsiders 2 locals - immigrants 3 foreigners - enemies 4 neighbors - strangers 26. The word disaster has been passed around Europe like a hot potato. The English version is most closely tied to the French désastre, which is derived from the Old Italian disastro, itself derived from Greek. The pejorative prefix dis- and aster (star) can be interpreted as bad star, or an ill-starred event. The ancient Greeks were fascinated by astronomy and the cosmos, and believed wholly in the influence of celestial bodies on terrestrial life. For them, a disaster was a particular kind of calamity, the causes of which could be attributed to \_. It's therefore interesting to note that the strict, modern English definition of disaster explicitly stipulates that a disaster is human-made. ① an unfavorable alignment of planets ② the unstable structure of the Earth itself

V. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (21~27)

3 a belief that man is the lord of all things

4 the force of attraction between the Earth and stars

that becoming hyper-efficient at processing	e less of it you feel that you have. My own dismaying experience was ng email meant I ended up getting more email: after all, it's often the s a reply to that reply, and so on. By contrast, negligent emailers often
① forgetting to reply brings certain advan ② replying to a message quickly is alway ③ sending a text message could be a bett ④ checking email regularly is not an easy	rs good ter option
VI. Read the following passages and an	swer the questions. (28 $\sim$ 40)
works like a video camera. In other words, brains as faithful reproductions, and retrieving over the last 150 years or so, researchers have think of memory is as an act of reconstruent analogy that psychologist Ayanna Thomas like	lief, which is held by about 60 percent of Americans, is that memory the things we experience in our lives are stored and preserved in our gour recollections is simply a matter of reviewing the video tape. But we found that the analogy is wrong in startling ways. A better way to action, or what you might call 'mental paleontology.*' This is the sees to use. "A paleontologist uncovers a fossil but that paleontologist individual has to do is fill in the gaps with best guesses and prior
28. According to Ayanna Thomas, which of t	he following is distinguished from the rest?
① Memory ② Reconstruction	③ Mental paleontology ④ A video tape
	·
repurposed as a pair of winking eyes. What apostrophe seems especially bleak. Even the to its activities and declaring a victory for 'i of written English from the past 30 years by prose. Short messages typed in haste dispensinformal dashes. Text messages now often so	full stop has come to a full stop, and the semicolon has been nile the exclamation mark remains in rude health, the fate of the Apostrophe Protection Society has given up the fight, calling an end gnorance and laziness.' The recent release of a large electronic corpus y Lancaster University allows us to track this rapid shift to a plainer with old-fashioned commas and stuffy semicolons in favor of more ent as individual sentences mean the full stop has become surplus to gnal a deliberate desire to be blunt or convey hostility, similar to
30. What is the passage mainly about?	
<ol> <li>A corpus of written English</li> <li>Characteristics of text messages</li> </ol>	<ul><li>② The uses of punctuation marks</li><li>④ Differences between speech and writing</li></ul>
31. The underlined (A) refers to	
① a period ③ an informal dash	② a text message ④ an old-fashioned comma

[32 ~ 33] In 2018, a man in Germany slipped on his way to work. The fall broke one of his vertebrae,\* and as such his workplace insurance was obliged to pay out for (A)the accident. This was not an average commute, though. The man was walking between his bedroom and his home office when he fell on the spiral staircase between the two rooms. Against the protestations of his company's insurer, Germany's federal social court ruled that the journey, less than a minute and inside the man's own home, counted as a workplace accident.

Although the accident took place before the pandemic, (B)the verdict comes at just the right moment. It feels like the latest brick removed from the wall that separates the home from the workplace. Last week Boris Johnson announced yet another return to home working in England, where possible. Just as many businesses had finally got their heads around hybrid working, or indeed had mandated a full return for workers, a large proportion of the country has now had to turn around again. \*vertebrae \*\*\frac{3}{7}\*

#### 32. Which of the following is true of (A)?

- 1) The man had the accident inside his house.
- 2) The accident influenced Boris Johnson's decision.
- 3 The accident caused workers to avoid working from home.
- 4 The insurance company did not have to pay for the accident.
- 33. Which of the following is most likely seen as an effect of (B)?
  - ① The corona pandemic got worse.
  - 2 The workload of workers increased.
  - 3 Both companies and employees came to prefer hybrid working.
  - 4 Working from home became almost equivalent to working in the office.

[34 ~ 35] In some ways, the influence that technology has had on society is obvious. It's also very profound. Social media, the internet as a whole, blockchain technology, etc. all have had significant influences on society. Of course earlier technological revolutions such as the industrial revolution and the agricultural revolution cannot be ignored either. The ability to create materials that we use in our everyday life, the ability to feed a massive amount of people, and so on, are all thanks to the development of technological innovations.

Of course, while technology has been a great boon for prosperity, it has also had some negative impacts. It has produced quite a bit of pollution, though hopefully technology and science will cure that issue. Probably the worst use of technology—and the science which informs its development—has been weapons of mass destruction.

In the opposite direction, \_\_\_\_\_ and sometimes prohibits its development. I recently finished a piece on the ethics of fiction writing, in which I touched on the importance that fiction has had on inspiring new technology and warning of threats that we could face in the future. Society also drives technological evolution through need. Very often a technology emerges because someone recognizes a need for that technology.

#### 34. What is the passage mainly about?

- 1) The influence of technology on society
- 2 The connection between society and technology
- 3 Positive and negative impacts of technological advancement
- 4 Roles of imagination and needs in developing technological revolutions

### 35. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

- ① society drives technology
- 2 society is at odds with technology
- 3 fiction writing can inspire new technology
- 4 technology alters our understanding of the world

[36~37] The life of the sea otter, known to some people as a 'floating teddy bear,' has not been easy, conservationists say. Their population off the California coast diminished from 18,000 in 1800 to 1,800 in 2000. In the nineteenth century, they were brought to the brink of extinction by American, Russian, and Spanish fur traders. But in 1938 a rancher spotted several of the small furry animals floating on their backs, their usual position, off the coast of California. Since then, their numbers have slowly multiplied. The problem now is not that people hunt them for their furs but that the sea otters are at odds with the commercial shellfish industry. Many people in the shellfish industry want to get rid of the otters because they eat the very things that the industry wants: clams, abalone, lobster, crabs, and sea urchins.

Another danger for the sea otter comes from the oil industry. Sea otters have no insulating layer of blubber\* to keep them warm in 10°C waters. What keeps them warm is their long, thick fur. This fur must be kept fluffy and full of air bubbles in order to keep water from coming in direct contact with the otter's skin. If there is an oil spill, as has been common in recent years, the oil could mat\* the sea otter's fur, which would cause death by freezing within hours. As a result, conservationists are now concerned about what might happen if a large number of sea otters and an oil slick meet. \*blubber 해양동물의 지방; \*mat 엉키게 하다

36. Which of the following are conservationists concerned about?

1 An oil spill

② Fur traders

3 Freezing water

4 Air bubbles

- 37. What happened to sea otters in the nineteenth century?
  - ① The shellfish industry thrived.
  - ② Sea otters were killed for their fur.
  - 3 The numbers of sea otters increased.
  - 4 Conservationists protected sea otters successfully.

[38 ~ 40] Decaffeinating coffee is something that happens when coffee beans are still uncooked or 'green.' The decaffeinating process is most often done by the companies that process the green coffee beans. These companies remove caffeine from the green coffee using their method of choice. The two common methods of decaffeinating coffee beans are the Swiss water process and the steaming process. The Swiss water process requires green beans to be soaked in water between 70°C and 100°C to remove the oils which contain the caffeine. The steaming process requires green beans to be steamed before a solvent is used to dissolve out the oils that contain the caffeine through evaporation. Whichever method is used to remove caffeine from green beans, companies are able to make money by selling the extracted caffeine. This product is most commonly sold to pharmaceutical companies. Once decaffeinated, coffee beans can then be used to create half caffeinated coffee, which is simply made by mixing caffeinated beans and decaffeinated beans together.

- 38. What is the passage mainly about?
  - ① How to decaffeinate coffee
  - 2 Usefulness of decaffeinated coffee
  - 3 Benefits from decaffeinating coffee
  - 4 Distinction between two methods of decaffeination
- 39. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
  - ① Caffeine extracted from coffee is toxic.
  - ② The Swiss water process uses a solvent.
  - 3 Caffeine is contained in the oils of green beans.
  - 4 There are two kinds of coffee regarding the content of caffeine.
- 40. What can be inferred from the passage?
  - ① Caffeine is used to manufacture some medicine.
  - 2 The demand for decaffeinated coffee is increasing.
  - 3 Green coffee beans are more nutritious than cooked beans.
  - 4 The steaming process is more effective than the Swiss water process.