

2025학년도 건국대학교 편입학 필기고사

인문·예체능계

A형

○ 시험 시간은 10:00 ~ 11:00 (60분)입니다.

○ 이 문제지는 총 40문항으로 구성되어 있습니다. 문제지 하단 쪽수(현재 쪽/전체 쪽)를 확인 후, 누락된 페이지가 있을 시 즉시 감독자에게 요청하여 문제지를 교체하십시오.

○ 각 문항별로 배점이 상이하므로 유의하십시오.

○ 답안지에 모집단위, 성명, 문제유형(A형, B형), 수험번호, 생년월일(6자리)을 정확하게 쓰십시오.

1. OMR 답안지에 수험생이 직접 쓰는 ① 모집단위, ② 성명, ③ 수험번호 ④ 생년월일(6자리)
· 반드시 **흑색 볼펜 또는 컴퓨터용 사인펜**만 사용 (연필, 샤프, 색깔 볼펜 등 사용 불가)
2. OMR 답안지상에 마킹하는 ① 문제유형(A형, B형), ② 수험번호 숫자 마킹란, ③ 생년월일 숫자 마킹란, ④ 답안 표기란
· 반드시 **컴퓨터용 사인펜**만 사용하여 마킹
3. 개인이 지참한 컴퓨터용 사인펜과 흑색 볼펜 사용 가능
4. 성명, 모집단위, 수험번호, 생년월일, 문제유형은 수정테이프로 수정 불가(반드시 답안지 교체)
5. 마킹한 답안은 수정테이프를 이용하여 수정 가능(단, 수정액은 사용 불가)

○ 답안지 작성 시 아래의 경우를 유의하십시오.

1. 답안지 전체 0점 처리

- OMR 답안지 인적사항(수험번호 또는 생년월일) 마킹(marking) 오류자(컴퓨터 사인펜 마킹 오류)
 - 문제지 유형(A형, B형)을 마킹하지 않은 경우
 - 수험번호 등의 숫자 마킹을 누락한 경우
 - 수험번호 등의 숫자 마킹이 틀린 경우
 - 결시자 표기란에 마킹한 경우
- OMR 답안지에 표기하는 것 이외에 불필요한 표시 및 낙서를 하거나 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 다수로 마킹한 경우

시험이 시작되기 전에 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.



2025학년도 건국대학교 편입학
필기고사 문제지

인문.
예체능계

편입구분	지원 모집단위	수험번호	성명
일반편입 / 학사편입 / 특성화			

※ [1-20번: 문항당 2점 / 21-40번: 문항당 3점]

[1-4] 밑줄 친 어휘와 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.

1. I can't quote the exact statistics for you offhand, but they're there for you to see in the report.

- ① interestingly
- ② immediately
- ③ insolently
- ④ invariably
- ⑤ inevitably

2. Small children can often feel supplanted in their parents' affections when a new brother or sister is born.

- ① stimulated
- ② repelled
- ③ replaced
- ④ supervised
- ⑤ supplied

3. Grassian does admit that Coupland is Canadian, but he insists that despite this geographical aberration, Coupland's writing appears almost indistinguishable from American fiction.

- ① expediency
- ② equilibrium
- ③ deviation
- ④ deterioration
- ⑤ hallucination

4. Slavery has been the norm in many societies throughout history, but in the modern world it has been eradicated, at least in its overt forms, in nearly every part of the world.

- ① manifested
- ② sophisticated
- ③ abolished
- ④ exemplified
- ⑤ revitalized

[5-18] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

5. To _____ is to be a perfect example of a quality or type of thing.

- ① exonerate
- ② exhibit
- ③ eject
- ④ epitomize
- ⑤ equalize

6. To _____ is to be attracted by or to move in the direction of something or someone.

- ① garnish
- ② gulp
- ③ guide
- ④ generate
- ⑤ gravitate

7. Beliefs may agree with one another, or they may clash. When beliefs clash, they induce an unpleasant state called cognitive _____, which the person tries to reduce.

- ① tranquility
- ② justification
- ③ distillation
- ④ suppression
- ⑤ dissonance

8. Anarchists believe that since people are autonomous agents, they should not allow themselves to be _____ by the restrictions of the state.

- ① emancipated
- ② constrained
- ③ deceived
- ④ circumvented
- ⑤ fascinated

9. The advent of three-dimensional printing has made once _____ fabrication of complicated plastic components possible for many individuals and companies.

- ① negligible
- ② ambiguous
- ③ lucid
- ④ illusive
- ⑤ implausible

10. Albert Einstein stated that he would not have lent his _____ to the cause of the proponents of building the atomic bomb if he had known in advance that the Germans would not develop one.

- ① empathy
- ② fame
- ③ credibility
- ④ conscience
- ⑤ decree

11. Chemists _____ many organic compounds from petroleum, which is composed of the remains of microscopic marine organisms.

- ① construe
- ② synthesize
- ③ moderate
- ④ quantify
- ⑤ embody

12. The Hopi people of Arizona stress the institutions of family and religion. They emphasize a harmonious existence which makes the self-sacrificing individual the ideal. The Hopi individual is trained to feel his or her responsibility to and for the Peaceful People — the Hopi's own term for themselves. Fighting, bullying, and attempting to surpass others bring automatic _____ from the community.

- ① requisite
- ② rebuke
- ③ remission
- ④ reception
- ⑤ recount

13. The mark of genius is the willingness to _____, not just the most likely solution. Reproductive thinking fosters rigidity. This is why we often fail when we're confronted with a new problem that appears on the surface to be similar to others we've solved, but is, in fact, significantly different. Interpreting a problem through your past experience will inevitably lead you astray. If you think the way you've always thought, you'll get what you've always gotten.

- ① explore all the alternatives
- ② value insignificant outcomes
- ③ respect others' exotic experiences
- ④ avoid misleading interpretations of others
- ⑤ stick to the most unique way of solving problems

14. All athletes can recall winning a big game or beating a tough opponent. Athletes also inevitably _____. Both successful and failing experiences offer feedback that can either help or hurt athletes' confidence. Optimistic and pessimistic athletes differ greatly in the kinds of feedback they more readily accept.

- ① envy other players' success
- ② experience setbacks and failures
- ③ accept all the results of the match
- ④ restrain negative attitudes to the opponents
- ⑤ try to show best plays in all of the matches

15. There is a great sense of excitement in New York and it has a reputation for being 'the city that never sleeps'. The 'Big Apple', as it is sometimes called, feels alive, fast and at the centre of everything, with cars hooting, yellow taxis weaving through the traffic, brightly lit theatres, and restaurants busy late into the night. The city offers enormous _____. Some of the most expensive homes in the world are in New York City, but on the pavements outside are poor people without a home. It is possible to pay hundreds of dollars for a meal in a restaurant, or eat good, filling food for a couple of dollars from a street vendor.

- ① digression ② contrasts ③ harmony
- ④ opportunities ⑤ enjoyment

16. At every step in our journey through life we encounter junctions with many different pathways leading into the distance. Each choice involves uncertainty about which path will get you to your destination. Trusting our intuition to make the choice often ends up with us making a suboptimal choice. Turning the uncertainty into _____ has proved a potent way of analyzing the paths and finding the shortcut to your destination. The mathematical theory of probability hasn't eliminated risk, but it allows us to manage that risk more effectively. The strategy is to analyze the possible scenarios that the future holds and then to see what proportion of them lead to success or failure.

- ① opportunities ② practices ③ purposes
- ④ numbers ⑤ pictures

17. In an experiment, subjects viewed a film of an automobile accident and then answered questions about events that did and did not occur in the film. For some questions, the English article *the* (the definite article) was used, as in "Did you see *the* broken headlight?" For other questions, the article *a* (the indefinite article) was used, resulting in questions like "Did you see *a* broken headlight?" Questions using *the* produced fewer "don't know" responses and more false recognition of events that had not occurred in the film than did questions using *a*. A similar result was observed when four-year-old children were interrogated about the contents of filmed commercials that had been presented a few moments earlier. "Did you see *the*....?" produced more false recognitions of objects that _____.

- ① they had often seen before
- ② matched their expectations
- ③ they did not like a lot
- ④ did not actually exist
- ⑤ they wanted to buy

18. In the past there was little genetic pressure to stop people from becoming obese. Genetic mutations that drove people to consume fewer calories were much less likely to be passed on, because in an environment where food was scarcer and its hunting or gathering required considerable energy outlay, an individual with that mutation would probably die before they had a chance to reproduce. Mutations that in our environment of abundant food now drive us towards obesity, _____, were incorporated into the population. Things are of course very different now but the problem is that evolutionary timescales are long. It's only in the last century or so, approximately 0.00004 percent of mammalian evolutionary time, that we managed to tweak our environment to such a degree that we can pretty much eat whatever we want, whenever we want it.

- ① for example ② on the other hand ③ in sum
- ④ in other words ⑤ in consequence

[19-20] 밑줄 친 부분에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

19. The immune response is as self-sufficient as someone's heartbeat or breathing. Yet immunity as a built-in response has a gaping flaw in it. To find the flaw, pause and simply take a deep breath. Breathing is an automatic function, but you can step in and make it work willingly anytime you want. The same ability extends almost everywhere. You can _____ induce the stress response by going to a horror movie. You can alter your metabolism by exercising or changing your diet. The dividing line between what happens automatically and what happens _____ is not fixed. Choices matter, and thus the healing self comes into play. On its own the body knows how to survive; it's up to us to teach it how to thrive.

- ① reluctantly ② emphatically ③ forcibly
- ④ materially ⑤ voluntarily

20. Rigid school schedule and old-fashioned policies should not dictate the types of learning experiences students can and should have available to them today. Staying the course without adapting to bumps in the road will inherently result in failure. _____ avoids common pitfalls that disturb all types of change initiatives. Policies and normal procedures should act only to guide school function. They should not create a sterilized atmosphere where learning is anything but fun, relevant, or meaningful. It is more than OK to take a detour now and then to ensure that change is implemented strategically and with purpose. This will become a reality only if _____ is an embedded component of the school culture.

- ① rigidity ② reliability ③ normality
④ flexibility ⑤ sterility

[21-22] 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오.

21. By the end of the century, the two fields of psychiatry and neurology had become (A) effectively merged under the rubric of psychiatry. In both fields there (B) was movement toward psychotherapy, a term coined by two Dutch psychiatrists in 1887. In moral therapy, stress was placed on (C) having a therapeutic, one-to-one relationship between psychiatrist and patient in addition to the structured life of the asylum. Initially, neurologists thought (D) to cure their patients by physical means, for example, by hosting excitable patients with cold water to sooth their supposedly overexcited nerves. However, neurologists began to recognize, with psychiatrists, that talking could help patients, (E) established working relationships between doctor and patient.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

22. A tag question is appended to a declarative statement, as in “The light was green, wasn’t it?” Typically, a tag serves as a request for confirmation of the (A) declarative. In Brown’s words, “The peculiar beauty of the English tag question is (B) that it is semantically rather trifling, a request for confirmation, and it has such simple equivalents as *huh?* and *right?*” In fact, these simple tags are acquired very early by children, at about the time they use (C) two-word utterances. Thus, while there are cases (D) which tag questions do not solicit confirmation (e.g., Jackendoff’s 1972 example: “Max certainly has finished eating dinner, hasn’t he?,” (E) said with the falling intonation of a rhetorical question), for the most part they do ask for agreement.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[23-24] 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것을 고르시오.

23. Taking a long break in the middle of the day is not only healthier than the (A) conventional lunch, it’s apparently more (B) abnormal. Sleep researchers have found that the Spanish biorhythm may be tuned more closely to our (C) biological clocks. Studies suggest that humans are “biphastic” creatures, requiring days broken up by two periods of (D) sleep instead of one “monophastic” shift. The drowsiness you feel after lunch comes not from the (E) food but from the time of day.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

24. A key assumption in consumer societies has been the idea that “money (A) buys happiness.” Historically, there is a good reason for this assumption — until the last few generations, a majority of people have lived close to subsistence, so an (B) increase in income brought genuine increases in material well-being (e.g., food, shelter, health care) and this has produced more happiness. However, in a number of developed nations, levels of material well-being have moved beyond subsistence to unprecedented (C) indigence. Developed nations have had several generations of unparalleled material prosperity, and a clear understanding is emerging: More money does bring (D) more happiness when we are living on a very low income. However, as a global average, when per capita income reaches the range of \$13,000 per year, additional income adds relatively (E) little to our happiness, while other factors such as personal freedom, meaningful work, and social tolerance add much more.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

25. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you look at the sky from a dark site, far from city lights, you can see the Milky Way arching over you, its diffuse stream of light interrupted by dark patches. These are interstellar clouds. The dust particles in them block starlight and make them opaque to visible light. Consequently, those of us who seek to observe star formation face a fundamental problem; stars cloak their own birth. The material that goes into creating a star is thick and dark; it needs to become dense enough to initiate nuclear fusion but has not done so yet. Astronomers can see how this process begins and how it ends, but what comes in the middle is inherently hard to observe, because much of the radiation comes out as far-infrared and submillimeter wavelengths where the astronomer’s toolbox is relatively primitive compared with other parts of the spectrum.

- ① need to update the equipment to examine stars
② mysterious process of initiating nuclear fusion
③ difficulty in observing the formation of stars
④ limitations of astronomy in exploring the space
⑤ relationship between density and brightness of stars

26. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One popular Victorian notion was that music gradually developed from adult speech through a separation of the prosodic elements from the syntactic. William Pole wrote in *The Philosophy of Music*: The earliest forms of music probably arose out of the natural inflections of the voice in speaking. It would be very easy to sustain the sound of the voice on one particular note, and to follow this by another sustained note at a higher or lower pitch. This, however rude, would constitute music. We may further easily conceive that several persons might be led to join in a rude chant of this kind. If one acted as leader, others, guided by the natural instinct of their ears, would imitate him, and thus we might get a combined unison song. Dr. Pole's original lectures, on which his book is based, were given in 1877, and bear the impress of their time, with frequent references to savages, barbarians, and the like. Although *The Philosophy of Music* is still useful, Pole shows little appreciation of the fact that music amongst pre-literate peoples might be as complex as our own.

- ① Philosophy Matters a Lot in Music
- ② How Music Evolves: A Possible Explanation
- ③ Imitation vs. Inflection: Two Elements of Music
- ④ W. Pole: A Revolutionary Figure in Music History
- ⑤ Why Appreciation of Music Influences Our Life

27. 중세 융성기(High Middle Ages)의 유럽에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In the early Middle Ages, Europe had a relatively small population. However, the population increased dramatically in the High Middle Ages, from 38 million to 74 million people. What caused this huge increase in population? It was mostly caused by the dramatic expansion in food production after 1000. The invasions of the early Middle Ages from outside had stopped and the peace and stability led to the increase of food production. In addition, more land was cultivated as peasants of the eleventh and twelfth centuries cut down trees and drained swamps. By 1200, Europeans had more land for farming than they do today. Changes in technology also aided the development of farming. The High Middle Ages witnessed an explosion of labor-saving devices, which used the power of water and wind to do jobs once done by people or animals.

- ① 인구가 급속도로 증가하였다.
- ② 서기 1000년이 지나면서 식량 생산이 급증하였다.
- ③ 외세로부터의 침략이 멈추어 평화가 지속되었다.
- ④ 1200년 경의 경작지 면적은 현재의 절반 정도였다.
- ⑤ 수력과 풍력의 활용이 농업의 발달을 가져왔다.

28. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

For teenagers and adults who want to learn new languages, baby studies may offer some useful tips. For one thing, researchers have found that it is far better for a language learner to talk with people who speak the language than to rely on educational CDs and DVDs with recorded conversations. When infants watched someone speaking a foreign language on TV, Patricia Kuhl, co-director of the University of Washington's Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences, found, they had a completely different experience than they did if they watched the same speaker in real life. With real speakers, the babies' brains lit up with electrical activity when they heard the sounds they had learned. "The babies were looking at the TV, and they seemed mesmerized," Kuhl says. Learning, however, did not happen. "There was nothing going on in their brains," she says. "Absolutely nothing."

- ① 어른들의 언어 습득과 아이들의 언어 습득은 전혀 다른 과정으로 볼 수 있다.
- ② 교육용 CD나 DVD를 활용한 언어 학습은 효율성이 매우 높은 학습 방법이다.
- ③ 어른들과의 상호작용을 통한 새로운 소리의 습득은 아이들 언어 습득의 출발점이다.
- ④ 아이들의 언어 습득은 녹음된 대화를 반복적으로 들을 때 가장 효과적으로 이루어진다.
- ⑤ 아이들이 언어를 습득하는 가장 좋은 방법은 실생활에서 사람들이 하는 말을 듣는 것이다.

29. 글의 흐름상 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This may be because additional food provides 'incorrect' cues to birds for timing of breeding.

In the UK, 40-50 percent of householders feed birds in their gardens, dishing out an estimated 50,000-60,000 tonnes of bird food each year. **(A)** Providing food in winter, when natural foods might be scarce, allows birds to survive food shortages, but it is not clear whether feeding year-round has a positive or negative effect on birds. **(B)** In the US, species that use bird feeders most frequently tend to be doing just as well as, or better than, species that use them more sporadically. **(C)** But some studies in the UK suggest that winter feeding can have a negative effect on following breeding performance, advancing laying date but decreasing clutch size and breeding success. **(D)** Feeders also change the evolution of birds, selecting for longer bills that are better at reaching the food inside, and changing migratory behaviour. **(E)**

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

30. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 것은?

It's a sound you will probably never hear, a sickened tree sending out a distress signal. Researchers hypothesized that these sounds — vibrations produced by the surface of plants—were caused by a severe lack of moisture. (A) They fastened electronic sensors to the bark of drought-stricken trees and clearly heard distress calls. (B) According to one of the scientists, most parched trees transmit their plight in the 50- to 500-kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than 20 kilohertz.) (C) Because some insects communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may pick up the trees' vibrations and attack the weakened trees. (D) Researchers experimented on red oak, maple, white pine, aspen, and birch and found that all make slightly different sounds. (E) With practice, scientists could identify the species of tree by its characteristic sound signature.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

31. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Many species have languages; birds and baboons can warn others in their group of the approach of predators. But animal languages can share only the simplest of ideas, almost all of them linked to what is immediately present, a bit like mime. Several researchers have tried to teach chimps to talk, and chimps can, indeed, acquire and use vocabularies of one or two hundred words; they can even link pairs of words in new patterns. But their vocabularies are small and they don't use syntax or grammar, the rules that allow us to generate a huge variety of meanings from a small number of verbal tokens. Their linguistic ability seems never to exceed that of a two- or three-year-old human, and that is not enough to create today's world. Human language crossed a subtle linguistic threshold that allowed utterly new types of communication. Above all, human languages let us share information about abstract entities or about things or possibilities that are not immediately present and may not even exist outside of our imagination.

- ① 거의 모든 동물 언어는 지금 눈앞에 있는 것에 관한 것이다.
② 침팬지는 100개 혹은 200개의 어휘를 습득하고 사용할 수 있다.
③ 침팬지는 인간처럼 문법 규칙을 사용할 수 있다.
④ 침팬지의 언어 능력은 2세, 3세 인간의 언어 능력을 결코 능가하지 못하는 듯하다.
⑤ 인간의 언어는 추상적인 실체에 관한 정보를 공유하게 한다.

32. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것은?

The idea that enduring personality differences in temperament may have a significant influence on how people deal with short-term affective states has been around for a very long time. However, the (A) systematic exploration of this relationship between state- and trait-aspects of affectivity and their links with social cognition has not been undertaken until quite recently. With the (B) accumulation of experimental studies of affective influences on cognition, it became clear that many of these effects are highly dependent on personality and individual difference variables. For example, self-esteem and trait anxiety were found to have a (C) marked influence on how people cognitively respond to short-term experiences of negative affectivity. Cheryl Rusting provides a comprehensive review and integration of the available evidence about the role of personality characteristics in (D) preventing affective influences on cognition. According to the work reviewed by Rusting, some traits served to amplify affective reactions, whereas other traits tend to have exactly the opposite effect, attenuating and even (E) reversing the cognitive consequences of affective states. Several recent experiments found that affect infusion into social cognition and behavior are significantly moderated by personality traits.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[33-34] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

All design (A) involves choice, and the choices often have to be made to satisfy competing constraints. Building a two-car attached garage beside a house (B) that is only a single car width from the property line presents a design problem with seemingly incompatible constraints. There are solutions, but all involve compromise, which (C) lead to a less than ideal solution. One would be to build the garage well behind the house, (D) connected to it by a breezeway, but this would necessitate using considerable space in the backyard, where the driveway would have to be doubled in width, something that might be undesirable. Another solution would be to build a garage one car width wide but two car lengths deep. This two-car garage need not (E) encroach upon the backyard at all, but it would necessitate moving one car whenever it blocked the exit of the other. The designer must always make choices within constraints, hard and soft.

33. 밑줄 친 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the necessity of compromise in design
② methods of separating competing constraints
③ the importance of using rich space in the backyard
④ efficient ways of building a two-car attached garage
⑤ the significance of adjusting incompatible constraints

34. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은??

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[35-36] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Risk plays an interesting role in terms of creative practice. Pushing the boundaries or breaking rules may (A) entail risks. The results of this may be fruitful and (B) invigorating but they may also be disastrous or wasteful. Flirting with risk means that the outcome is not guaranteed but also that aspirations go beyond the known and familiar, beyond the (C) extraordinary. This pushing of boundaries takes place at many different levels from the production of single objects to a broader kind of experimentation with materials themselves, and it may therefore be identified as a mainstay of creativity at the everyday level. This kind of creative risk is illustrated by the comments made by a modern-day potter when confronted with a copy of the Skarpsalling vessel, usually considered the most beautiful and outstanding Neolithic vessel found in Denmark. In describing the vessel's (D) qualities she said its shape was 'vibrating'. Asked to specify what she meant, she explained that the Neolithic potter had pushed the shape to its upmost, to just before it would (E) collapse.

35. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① impact of creativity in everyday life
- ② necessity of risk taking as creative practice
- ③ importance of breaking rules in modern pottery
- ④ use of creativity in the production of art works
- ⑤ danger of pushing boundaries beyond the known

36. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것은?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Visual attention works something like a spotlight, highlighting a part of a scene while leaving the rest obscured in darkness. Anxiety causes tunnel vision, making it easier to focus on a threatening stimulus like a weapon. From an evolutionary perspective, this is _____. An ancient man spotting a lion in the distance while wandering on the savanna would want to keep the animal in keen focus and not be distracted by anything less dangerous. In the modern world, a modest dose of anxiety can help a student focus on preparing for an exam. A little anxiety can sometimes even help people solve problems — when analytic thought suffices. But if there is useful information outside of the spotlight of attention, then this narrowness comes at a cost. Focusing on a gun will lead you to the wrong conclusion if you can't broaden your attention enough to notice that it's a toy being carried by a child wearing a Halloween costume.

37. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① irreversible ② hilarious ③ logical
- ④ regressive ⑤ incredulous

38. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 시각적 주의력은 보이는 것의 일부만 부각시킨다.
- ② 불안감으로 인해 위협적 자극에 쉽게 집중할 수 있다.
- ③ 현대사회에서 일정량의 불안은 문제해결에 도움이 될 수 있다.
- ④ 유용한 정보가 스포트라이트 밖에 있을 경우 시야를 확장할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 주의력이 충분히 확장되지 않으면 잘못된 결론에 이를 수 있다.

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In the early 1800s, mathematician and physicist Joseph Fourier recognized that as the sun's energy or radiation passes through the atmosphere and strikes the Earth's surface, it heats up the planet. Without the atmosphere, though, the planet would regularly turn _____. Fourier was the first to recognize that the atmosphere insulates Earth from heat loss like a blanket. Then in 1859, scientist John Tyndall discovered something astonishing about one of the trace gases in our atmosphere — carbon dioxide. While the other major components of the atmosphere, nitrogen and oxygen, are essentially transparent to long-wave radiation, carbon dioxide is not. Carbon dioxide, along with water vapor, even in small quantities, absorbs long-wave energy, which is stored as heat. Several decades later, Swedish chemist Svante Arrhenius went further, suggesting that increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could alter Earth's surface temperatures. Since that time, observations and experimental evidence have repeatedly confirmed these early discoveries.

39. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① frigid ② dry ③ active
- ④ oblique ⑤ extreme

40. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① The History of Carbon Dioxide
- ② The Reason for Global Warming
- ③ The Role of Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere
- ④ The Relation of Carbon Dioxide to Long-wave Energy
- ⑤ Difference between Nitrogen or Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide

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건국대학교 편입학
필기고사
(인문 · 예체능계)
A형**

이 면은 빈 면 입니다.

시험이 시작되기 전에 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.