

단국대학교 2025학년도 편입학모집 필기고사

고사시간	오후
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인문계열 문제지



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영어 [인문계열] < 오후 >

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

1. She won't initiate the mass deportation of undocumented immigrants, as Trump promises, or fire legions of civil servants and replace them with MAGA loyalists.
① invitation ② banishment ③ summon ④ deployment
2. If our doctors were conspicuously overworked according to our standards, it would be hard to get young people to choose that profession.
① randomly ② reciprocally ③ obviously ④ generously
3. Through nonviolent resistance the Negro will be able to rise to the noble height of opposing the unjust system while loving the perpetrators of the system.
① executors ② experts ③ governors ④ attorneys
4. First of all, the smaller population doesn't contain all the genetic material of the species as a whole. It's a skewed sample, so that soon the two populations are going to look recognizably different.
① clarified ② straightforward ③ fictitious ④ contorted
5. They have concentrated their criticism on the separation of powers which hamstrings the executive, blurs responsibility and accountability, and makes it impossible for the country to frame coherent policy.
① accommodates ② accelerates ③ provokes ④ cripples
6. The feedback relationship between the two sets of events is as indubitable as it was prolonged in time.
① disputable ② dubious ③ irrefutable ④ familiar
7. Thomas Alva Edison, the genius inventor, only attended school for three months before it was decided that he was too fidgety and distractable to fit in.
① avaricious ② impatient ③ keen ④ princely

8. I was exasperated by the critics who assert that B.A. degree isn't worth a nickel in the pay envelope, and that a college education is no good.
① suffocated ② provoked ③ irritated ④ agitated
9. The downtrodden population of one side resists the military occupation of the wealthier overload, but endures the bulk of the carnage.
① trampled ② dwindled ③ retained ④ bolstered
10. Last year, caregiver and domestic helper expenses increased by 50 percent and 37 percent, respectively, compared to 2016.
① approximately ② correspondingly ③ distinctively ④ quantitatively

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

11. The man wore a hat pulled down over his eyes and a large coat that _____ be covering something.
① seems to ② seemed to
③ will seem to ④ may seem to
12. Sensing and intuition refer to how people prefer to gather information about the world, _____ concrete information (sensing) or emotional feelings (intuition).
① in spite of ② as such ③ because of ④ whether through
13. Other less-than-orthodox treatments he recommends _____ activities that can help people feel in step with others, including dancing, drumming, and choir, as well as in step with themselves, such as yoga and breath work.
① include ② including ③ to include ④ includes
14. In a retail environment where consumers are faced with a dizzying array of products, this kind of service can combat what _____ as “the paralysis of choice.”
① has referred to ② has been referred to
③ has been referring to ④ had referred to
15. The findings reveal that youngsters who spend 30 or more hours a week in group child care _____ academically than those cared for in other ways.
① score more higher ② score more highly
③ score higher ④ have scored high

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

16. ①People-pleasing usually stems from childhood ②as a result of some sort of trauma, often from ③grown up with someone in your family who was particularly volatile, so you'd learn ④to control people's reactions.
17. Most people have settled on describing them as tapestries or quilts, partly because ①those are the closest things the Western art traditions ②has to his giant, supple swaths, and partly because the amount of close-up handiwork ③that goes into making them ④is similar.
18. The book offered several helpful strategies ①to deal with procrastination, ②including breaking the task down into manageable chunks, starting small and ③removed distractions such as ④listening to music.
19. ①To force companies' hands, Forrest suggests that governments adopt legally binding carbon budgets, ②which would require all proposed projects ③to be disclosed carbon intensities, and ④be approved based on them.
20. Robbins cries one last time during our three hour conversation, ①as she speaks of a visitor center attendant in Iceland ②who recognized her voice ③which she asked for directions to the bathroom, ④burst into tears, and shared how her YouTube videos were a lifeline during a painful divorce.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (21-23) [각2점]

It is a curious phenomenon of nature that only two species practice the art of war—men and ants, both of which, significantly, maintain complex social organizations. This does not mean that only men and ants engage in the murder of their own kind. Many animals of the same species kill each other, but only men and ants have practiced the science of organized destruction, employing their massed numbers in violent combat and relying on strategy and tactics to meet developing situations or to capitalize on the weaknesses in the strategy and tactics of the other side. The longest continuous war ever fought between men lasted thirty years. The longest ant war ever recorded lasted six-and-a-half weeks, or whatever the corresponding units would be in ant reckoning.

While all entomologists are agreed that war is instinctive with ants, it is encouraging to note that not all anthropologists and biologists are agreed that war is instinctive with

men. Those who lean on experience, of course, find everything in man's history to indicate that war is locked up within his nature. But a broader and more generous, certainly more philosophical, view is held by those scientists who claim that the evidence of a war instinct in men is _____ and misleading, and that man does have within his the power of abolishing war. Julian Huxley, the English biologist, draws a sharp distinction between human nature and the expression of human nature. Thus war is not a reflection but the expression of man's nature. Moreover, the expression may change, as the factors which lead to war may change. "In man, as in ants, war in any serious sense is bound up with the existence of accumulations of property to fight about. As for human nature, it contains no specific war instinct, as does the nature of harvester ants. There is in man's makeup a general aggressive tendency, but this, like all other human urges, is not a specific and unvarying instinct; it can be molded into the most varied forms."

21. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① incomplete ② wholesome ③ reasonable ④ incorrupt

22. According to the passage, which is NOT true about Julian Huxley's argument?

- ① There are many elements for men which lead to war.
 ② There is no specific war instinct for men.
 ③ Men make war only for occupying the huge property of others.
 ④ Aggressive nature is one of all other human urges.

23. According to the passage, which is TRUE?

- ① The war instinct of men and ants cannot be discriminated.
 ② Men can have simultaneously both tendencies of war making and war abolishing.
 ③ Men's war instinct can have only a few forms of expression.
 ④ Social organizations are the only cause of war for men and ants.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (24-25) [각2점]

In addition to oxygen, the blood needs to carry a constant supply of glucose, or the muscles will run out of energy. This is especially true during exercise, when energy use is high. However, the body cannot store glucose or other sugars. ____ (A) ____, energy is stored as glycogen, a carbohydrate made up of many glucose molecules joined in long chains.

The main store of glycogen in the body is the liver. When there is too much glucose in the blood (for instance, just after a meal), the liver takes up some glucose and turns it into glycogen. During exercise, when the glucose in the blood is quickly used up, the liver breaks down some of its glycogen to glucose and releases it into the blood.

Muscles first use the glycogen stored in the liver during exercise. Then the body has to begin using its fat stores to supply the muscles. (B) , the body cannot burn fats as quickly as sugars. Once the muscles start using fat, the athlete slows down.

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

- ① Instead — However ② For example — Overall
③ Accordingly — Therefore ④ On the contrary — In addition

25. According to the passage, which is TRUE?

- ① The body can burn sugars faster than fats.
- ② Glucose or other sugars can be stored in the body.
- ③ The body first uses its fat stores to supply the muscles during exercise.
- ④ The blood takes up some glycogen and turns it into glucose.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (26-27) [각2점]

Within the countries that provide free or public health care, there are many models. In some countries, consultations, treatment, and medicines are free to all citizens. This may be paid for directly by the government, perhaps funded by the country's valuable natural resources that the government owns. Other countries collect money from citizens through taxes based on their income. Workers pay according to how much they earn, and employers also make a contribution. Hospitals and other medical services are then provided and run by the government. There may also be some private medical services that people can choose to buy. The advantage of systems such as these is clear: free basic health care for all, regardless of income. However, it is a very expensive system and, as life expectancy and costs rise, many countries are facing either an unsustainable financial burden, or a drop in the quality of services and facilities provided.

26. Which is the topic of the passage?

- ① The functions of free or public health care
- ② Many models for free or public health care
- ③ Two effects of health care services
- ④ Advantages of public health care systems

27. Which is the closest meaning to the underlined part?

- ① in spite of ② in addition to
③ irrespective of ④ in relation to

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (28-30) [각2점]

Men who make money can't wait to marry. But well-to-do women are in no such hurry. Working women are 50 percent more likely to move in with their partner and 15 percent less likely to marry than women who lack a stable employment history. Men with money, however, are only 13 percent more likely to live with their partner before marriage, but 26 percent more likely to get hitched than men who earn an average salary.

Matin Clarkberg of Cornell University's Employment and Family Careers Institute examined data of people surveyed over a 14-year period—covering job history, income, and views on marriage. She notes that men feel ready to wed once they reach a high standard of living because they know they can fulfill the traditional role of breadwinner.

But financially secure women prefer _____, says Clarkberg, so they can focus on their careers without juggling domestic duties. "For women, marriage often entails hanging up the briefcase," she says. "Their housework goes up, and if there are children, the woman tends to become the primary caretaker." But, "cohabiting couples are usually more egalitarian." The live-in woman can devote herself to both the partner and the job.

28. What is the main topic of the passage?

- ① The career impacts of marriage on working women
- ② The influence of financial stability on the perspectives of marriage
- ③ The increasing tendency of men to live with their partners before marriage
- ④ The differences in household duties between cohabiting and married couples

29. What does Matin Clarkberg suggest about the traditional role of men in marriage?

- ① Men feel pressure to marry regardless of their financial situation.
- ② Men are ready to marry once they can fulfill the role of breadwinner.
- ③ Men are less interested in marriage when they have a high standard of living.
- ④ Men generally reject traditional roles in marriage.

30. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① cohabitation ② marriage ③ separation ④ divorce

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (31-33) [각4점]

The concept of history as an escalator carrying man to perfection grew out of profound changes in the human situation and outlook beginning with the Renaissance. The first deep change was the rediscovery and development of science. Nature no longer seemed arbitrary or intractable. Governed by laws which could be discovered and then controlled, it was subject to mastery.

Once physical nature was seen to be lawful, it seemed natural to assume that human nature was too. As reason had disclosed the principles regulating the former, so would it (once it set itself to the job) lay bare the laws relating human life and how these too might be channeled toward man's well-being. The task might even prove not to be difficult. Voltaire wrote that, whereas it has taken centuries to learn a part of nature's laws, one day was sufficient for a wise man to learn the duties of man.

This extension of faith in reason's efficacy from physical to human nature marked the second attitudinal change in the modern world supporting the idea of progress. The Enlightenment's confidence in reason was astonishing and exhilarating. As Carl Becker has pointed out, the world on which the 18th century looked seemed almost new because so recently bathed with reason's light. It was a world in which everything seemed wonderfully clear and in focus, with details falling into place by the hour. The assurance with which the Encyclopedists ranged their guns of the intellect against the bastions of ignorance and superstition is almost breathtaking. Autonomous reason, backed by the universal assent of mankind, was to be the supreme authority. Mind was to be not just king; it was Messiah. Laggards might refuse to follow, but time would take care of them as it rolled inexorably on its upward way.

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

- ① The major transforming force of the Renaissance was science.
- ② The major transforming force of the modern world is reason.
- ③ Ignorance was a kind of enemy to the modern reason.
- ④ Superstition was regarded as one of wisdom in the modern world.

32. Which is the main idea of this passage?

- ① The significance of science and reason in the modern world
- ② The reason of the collapse of the modern world
- ③ Enlightenment and superstition
- ④ Mastering power of scientific technology

33. According to the passage, which is the logical ground of the underlined part of Voltaire's argument?

- ① A wise man is so clever to understand human beings.
- ② The similar law governs nature and human.
- ③ Human duties are so complicated to understand.
- ④ Human law is much more simple than nature's law.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (34-35) [각4점]

In order to ____ (A) ____ the problems that drought can bring, there are several short- and long-term strategies that can be adopted. A range of policies designed to combat these problems exists at local, national, and international levels. As well as general issues related to this topic, there are specific recommendations that can be made in the case of Kenya, where drought has been a major problem in recent years.

Droughts frequently put millions of people at risk of food ____ (B) ____ in central Kenya. The area is so dry that it cannot support agricultural crops. There are few permanent rivers, and the seasonal waterways caused by flood waters in the rainy months disrupt transportation across the region. The people of this area mainly live off their cattle. Droughts can quickly kill off their animals, which eliminates their main source of income. Finally, because the area is so vast, infrastructure is under-developed, so access to the population is difficult.

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

- ① Several ways are being implemented to overcome the drought issues.
- ② Kenya is too dry for growing crops.
- ③ Kenya depends on livestock and agriculture for its livelihood.
- ④ Droughts can be the crucial reason causing the residents to lose their economic sources.

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

- ① mitigate — insecurity
- ② define — uncertainty
- ③ diminish — abundance
- ④ expand — scarcity

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (36-37) [각4점]

The human child shows probably a greater variety of playful activities than any other young animal. He displays, for example, in addition to the fighting and hunting play which he shares with other animals, the activity of pulling things to pieces, which Groos

calls *analytical play*.

He also shows *synthetic play* (with toy bricks or modelling clay) in which he builds up new things. These are clearly rehearsal of the adult behavior of curiosity and of construction respectively. Later, he may exercise himself in play which stimulates adult activities that are relatively distant from primitive forms of behavior, as for example, bartering, and even the carrying out of religious ceremonies.

Activities which fulfill Groos's definition of play do not, however, exhaust the list of rehearsal phenomena to be found in animal and human life. _____, for example, is an activity which is to some extent a rehearsal of the sexual act, and is indulged in for its own sake. It does not, however, belong to quite the same class as the fighting or hunting play of young animals, for it is an adult activity, leading up to and having an obvious function in the performance of the sexual act itself.

Other rehearsal phenomena discussed by Groos are the baby's exploratory movements of the hands, and his other activities which bring him new experimental sensations. We ought, probably, also to bring under the heading of rehearsal phenomena some of the infantile forms of emotional reaction which are regarded by the psychoanalysts as infantile elements from which the adult sex-instincts develop.

36. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① Courtship ② Friendship ③ Membership ④ Championship

37. According to the passage, which is TRUE?

- ① Play is the culture shared only by children.
 ② There are many kinds of play not having any rehearsal role.
 ③ Children's play can be a rehearsal developing into an adult's culture.
 ④ There is no connection between play and reality.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (38-40) [각4점]

Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) are among the most recent developments in technologies of surveillance that date back to the video and photographic cameras, as well as audio-recording devices. Placing devices in our environment to watch and listen to us is nothing _____; what is novel is the intimate and pervasive relationship that these media technologies set up between users and their space around them. Earlier surveillance technologies were situated somewhere in the world and surveilled us from a vantage point, and even then, the sense that the

space was watching us was uncanny enough. Countless spy and detective films feature planted recording devices. Directors of horror and suspense films treat the camera itself as a surveillance device to evoke a sense that the characters are under threat. But the film camera is necessarily only in one location at a time. AR and VR tracking and sensing technologies enlist the whole space to surveil us. They connect us to the space so that we become part of a unified system of mutual sensing and response.

When this works as intended, the space becomes responsive to our actions to achieve the task or create the experience intended. In a VR space, we look in one direction or another, and the system responds by drawing objects in the appropriate perspective. We reach out with our hand or a controller and can pick up virtual objects. In an AR space, the desired information appears in the right place at the right time. But we know that this interaction of tracking and sensing could be transmitted to a server on the internet and recorded. The space around us in that sense is not necessarily benign and cooperative; it may be appropriated to the interests of companies or governments. A rupture occurs when we feel that the space itself has become a surveillance device. Whether benign or threatening, the spaces of AR and VR awaken a sense of the uncanny. It may be a mild surprise at how responsive the space is or a stronger reaction to the threat that the space may pose.

38. Which is the topic of the passage?

- ① The doubtful aspect of VR and AR spaces as recent surveillance technologies
- ② The significance of VR and AR spaces as useful surveillance devices nowadays
- ③ How AR and VR tracking and sensing technologies connect us to the space
- ④ The way companies or governments use VR and AR technologies for their interest

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

- ① The space itself became a surveillance device due to earlier technologies.
- ② It is possible for the space to respond to our actions in the spaces of VR and AR.
- ③ Planted recording devices are featured in many spy and detective films.
- ④ Photographic cameras were also considered surveillance technologies.

40. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① new ② threatening ③ weird ④ expensive