

2026학년도 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.



2026학년도 건국대학교 편입학 필기고사 문제지

인문.
예체능계

편입구분	지원 모집단위	수험번호	성명
일반편입 / 학사편입 / 특성화			

※ [1-20번: 문항당 2점 / 21-40번: 문항당 3점]

[1-5] 밑줄 친 어휘와 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.

1. Interior designers may claim that a solitary goldfish displayed in a glass bowl makes a striking minimalist fashion statement.

- ① skittish ② transparent ③ isolated
④ dependent ⑤ asinine

2. There is now good evidence that the amygdala is critical in the triggering of rapid physiological changes in response to emotionally conspicuous stimuli.

- ① prominent ② aberrant ③ arduous
④ immutable ⑤ esoteric

3. In everyday life some memories are incorporated into dreams and daydreams, plans, evaluations, and reasoning that take place covertly.

- ① ephemerally ② imperviously ③ vitally
④ surreptitiously ⑤ indolently

4. The victim of an accidental mushroom poisoning, the botanist considered that the culprit must have been a rogue foreign species, since he was familiar with all of the flora indigenous to his region.

- ① alien ② hostile ③ endemic
④ ubiquitous ⑤ contingent

5. As expected, the archaeological dig uncovered only rudimentary tools; the ancient tribe being studied had been known to have only primitive hunting and gathering skills.

- ① crude ② callous ③ cultured
④ intractable ⑤ spurious

[6-20] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

6. Sociologists are _____ in drawing conclusions, because it is rare that a single research study offers evidence that can be generalized.

- ① hasty ② ethical ③ dogmatic
④ tentative ⑤ garrulous

7. Role conflict occurs when two or more roles that a person is expected to play are _____.

- ① convergent ② facetious ③ derivative
④ obvious ⑤ incompatible

8. An expansion of the canal was planned in 1849. Increased traffic would undoubtedly have _____ its construction had it not been for the development of the railroads.

- ① confounded ② postponed ③ warranted
④ interrupted ⑤ demolished

9. The literary critic Susan Sontag uttered a famous aesthetic dictum; "Taste has no system and no proofs" — by which she meant that artistic taste is _____, since there are no unbiased criteria for assessing art.

- ① periphrastic ② fastidious ③ subjective
④ impeccable ⑤ predictable

10. Only recently in their evolutionary history have humans had the luxury of eating breakfast, lunch, and dinner without having to _____ or hunt. Animals living in the wild, including humans, evolved in environments where food was sparse and meals were obtained only intermittently.

- ① forage ② attenuate ③ obviate
④ deviate ⑤ pervade

11. It must be noted that human play is not the opposite of supposedly adult seriousness. Just watch a child drawing. From the point of view of the child herself, play is the _____ of seriousness. It is generally taken more seriously by children than is work by adults.

- ① persona ② euphemism ③ enigma
④ epitome ⑤ futility

12. As students move into adolescence, they are developing capabilities for abstract thinking and understanding the perspectives of others. Even greater physical changes are taking place as the students approach _____.

- ① refutation ② puberty ③ saliency
④ vigilance ⑤ seniority

13. Both plants and animals of many sorts show remarkable changes in form, structure, and growth habits. This _____ in response to evolution is commonly expressed by altering the form and function of some part or parts of the organism.

- ① simplicity ② reliance ③ severity
④ impatience ⑤ divergence

14. Belief may be distinguished from knowledge on the basis of the fact that knowledge is felt to be provable, certain or true, whereas a belief cannot be proven and is usually held in circumstances where it is not possible to be certain. An opinion is a(n) _____ belief based on available evidence — as more evidence becomes available an opinion may have to be changed to accommodate the evidence.

- ① metaphorical ② provisional ③ auxiliary
④ dispassionate ⑤ obtrusive

15. A key feature of any conversation is that only one speaker holds the floor at a time, and that while he does so he suppresses, apparently by the mere sound of his voice as well as some visual cues, any simultaneous speech by the other participant. The absence of simultaneous speech appears to be a(n) _____ feature of all languages, which may be due to the limited ability of the human nervous system to process information. The neurophysical make-up of our species seems to prevent us from both imparting our own information and decoding someone else's at the same time.

- ① universal ② controversial ③ deficient
④ invisible ⑤ mysterious

16. All men are aware of tragedy in life. But tragedy as a form of drama is not universal. Oriental art knows violence, grief, and the stroke of natural or contrived disaster; the Japanese theatre is full of ferocity and ceremonial death. But that representation of personal suffering and heroism which we call tragic drama is distinctive of the western tradition. It has become so much a part of our sense of the possibilities of human conduct, the *Oresteia*, *Hamlet*, and *Phèdre* are so _____ in our habits of spirit, that we forget what a strange and complex idea it is to reenact private anguish on a public stage. This idea and the vision of man which it implies are Greek.

- ① ambiguous ② ingrained ③ precarious
④ dilute ⑤ illusionary

17. Dealing with chronic stress that is maladaptive can push us to our limits. When this happens, our brain and body turn on a 'safe mode' of living, or 'low-power mode'. Just like when the battery on your phone is running low, low-power mode saves energy for the most basic functions and lengthens battery life. When you're in this mode of living, your brain reverts to mental heuristics, those shortcuts you're so badly trying to avoid, meaning you repeat old habits you're trying to shake. Decision-making is impaired and your brain will take the route more travelled. Why would you run down a dirt path if you can just drive on the motorway when you're exhausted? When we're living like this, the brain cannot prioritize making habitual and behavioural _____. The hardware that is your brain is working hard to operate and it cannot make any software updates without crashing.

- ① advantages ② repetitions ③ changes
④ opportunities ⑤ intentions

18. Fiction not only satiates theory of mind but also instructs it. People who read more fiction exhibit enhanced social reasoning, from identifying others' emotions, to adopting their perspective, to empathizing with their situation. Some of the most compelling

evidence for this relationship comes from a test called "Reading the Mind in the Eyes." Determining what people are thinking just by looking at their eyes can be highly _____. It's not too difficult to tell whether they are happy or sad, but could you tell if they were suspicious or indecisive? Accusing or irritated? Such differences are detectable, but not everyone is skilled at detecting them. People who read a lot of fiction turn out to be more skilled.

- ① impulsive ② inadvertent ③ intuitive
④ challenging ⑤ consequential

19. Although business partnerships enjoy certain advantages over sole proprietorships, there are drawbacks as well. One problem that may afflict partnerships is the fact that each general partner is liable for the debts incurred by any other partner. Moreover, he or she is responsible for lawsuits resulting from any partner's malpractice. Interpersonal conflicts may also _____ partnerships. All partnerships, from law firms to rock groups, face the problem of personal disagreements. Another problem is the difficulty of dissolving partnerships. It is much easier to dissolve a sole proprietorship than it is to terminate a partnership.

- ① plague ② mature ③ amplify
④ salvage ⑤ ameliorate

20. How we write is as important as what we write. From this perspective, rhetoric aims at knowledge, or makes it available. How it is made available will vary according to the apparatus in which it is generated. It could be argued that the academic essay, as it has come to be institutionalized within the humanities, is a writing that demonstrates all the virtues of mainstream literacy — unity, coherence, perspicuity, closure, and correctness. However, what students learn from the process of writing essays which, rhetorically, have been stripped of the art of invention, is to close discourse down, to let the conclusion dictate their thinking, and to necessarily censor whatever imagined possibilities seem irrelevant or inappropriate. What they learn is _____.

- ① to include as many important things as possible
② how to overcome the limitations of their vocabulary
③ the overuse of rhetoric in their formal essay writing
④ how to minimize difficulties in writing formal essays
⑤ a trained incapacity to try stylistic and formal alternatives

[21-24] 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오.

21. Using technologies in the classroom (A) has been encouraged for a long time. In every field, however, there are aspects of the curriculum that should (B) be taught without screens or Net connections. In the field of law, for instance, the computer has no place in a classroom (C) where a wonderful teacher is firing questions at a first-year student, (D) quizzing him about a legal case. Many surveys indicate that students have a preference for a moderate use of technology in the classroom. The way that students learn to think critically, much of the time, (E) are through old-fashioned dialogue.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

22. (A) Despite of numerous investigations, the debate concerning whether Neanderthals became extinct because of climate change or competition with modern humans (B) is still unresolved. Some researchers argue that competition alone cannot be the cause of Neanderthal extinction. By contrast, (C) other authors support the existence of competitive exclusion for the same niche and argue that competition played a major role in the demise of the Neanderthal population. Some analyses, which are based on mathematical modeling, lack plausibility because they are too theoretical; others, (D) which are based on more integrative simulations or which take into account archaeological and ethno-logic examples, are more (E) convincing.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

23. Appreciation of music and the other arts is an activity somewhat removed from our ordinary life of getting and spending. We set aside particular periods of time for (A) it; and we often go to special places like concert halls and art galleries to find (B) that we are looking for. In pre-literate cultures, the arts are more closely (C) integrated with ordinary life. In Western societies, the arts tend (D) to occupy a special niche of their own, as if they might be a luxury rather than a vital part of human life. This (E) has made it possible for the unenlightened to argue that music and the other arts are some kind of substitute for, or escape from, 'real' life.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

24. Ozone is a form of oxygen (A) in which each molecule consists of three atoms instead of the two atoms usually found in an oxygen molecule. Ozone forms in the stratosphere in a process that is initiated by ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. UV radiation from the Sun splits oxygen molecules with two atoms into free oxygen atoms, and each of these (B) unattaching oxygen atoms then joins up with an oxygen molecule to form ozone. UV radiation is also capable of splitting up ozone molecules: thus, ozone is constantly forming, splitting, and reforming in the stratosphere. When UV radiation is absorbed during the process of ozone formation and reformation, it is unable to (C) reach Earth and cause damage there. Recently, however, the ozone layer over parts of the earth (D) has been diminishing. (E) Chief among the culprits in the case of the disappearing ozone, those that are really responsible, are the chlorofluorocarbons.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[25-26] 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것을 고르시오.

25. The method for selecting Pulitzer Prize winners and the categories for prizes have changed slightly over the years. Today, more than twenty-one different awards are given in three different areas, with the (A) majority of awards going to journalists; fourteen of the awards are from various aspects of journalism (i.e., news reporting, feature writing, cartoons, and photography), six awards are given in letters (fiction, nonfiction, history, drama, poetry, and biography), and one award in music. Award categories are reevaluated and modified as modes of written communication have (B) altered. Categories that become obsolete are (C) eliminated; the

category for telegraphic reporting, based on the telegram, was discontinued once the telegraph fell out of widespread use. Conversely, categories have (D) expanded to include written work produced and presented through advancements in technology. For example, in 2008, the first online-only submissions were accepted for review. Prior to that, any work that was considered had to come originally from a (E) digital source.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

26. It should be noted that the affective side of learning is not in opposition to the cognitive side. When both are used together, the learning process can be constructed on a (A) firmer foundation. Neither the cognitive nor the affective has the last word, and, indeed, neither can be (B) separated from the other. Damasio has shown how evidence indicates that even on the neurobiological level, emotions are a part of reason and, as he demonstrates, (C) fortunately so. In years of clinical and experimental work he has been able to observe how the (D) presence of emotion compromises our rational capacity. He affirms that 'certain aspects of the process of emotion and feeling are (E) indispensable for rationality'. Neural scientist LeDoux sees emotion and cognition as partners in the mind.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

27. 다음 중 글의 흐름과 어울리지 않는 문장은?

The contexts in which teachers work have an important influence on teaching, since different teaching settings involve teachers in different kinds of roles. For example, in some institutions teachers are fairly autonomous and are free to make decisions concerning course goals, materials, teaching methods, and assessment procedures. (A) Within an office, a group of teachers may have hierarchical roles, whereas in a social situation outside the office context the same colleagues may interact on equal terms. (B) In other settings these kinds of decisions are made by a supervisor or program director, and the teacher is seen primarily as someone who carries out decisions that have been made by others. (C) Even in situations where teachers have primary responsibility for how they teach, they may assume very different roles within their own classrooms. (D) Some teachers see their role primarily in managerial and organizational terms. (E) They spend a considerable amount of time planning their lessons, monitoring their teaching, and managing student learning and behavior to ensure that their goals are accomplished. Others see their role more as a facilitator, and believe that the best kind of lesson is one that arises out of the dynamics of the teaching-learning situation.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

28. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although links between writing and memory have not been made as explicitly in writing process theory as in cognitive strategy theory, the importance of children's recalled experiences has been a tenet of composing process research and practice.

When microcomputers first offered word processing tools for children, theories of writing and writing instruction focused on composing processes, including planning, revising, and editing. **(A)** Cognitive science research provided the basis for two approaches to describing the composing process — cognitive strategy theory and writing process theory. **(B)** These approaches identified a universal set of composing processes emphasizing discovery in prewriting phases and reflection in revising phases. **(C)** Cognitive strategy research on writing identified, for example, the importance of background knowledge in generating text plans, and writing process theorists emphasized that writers must work from their own personal narratives as the foundation for some types of writing. **(D)** Major differences also exist between these theories, most notably that the cognitive strategy approach characterizes writing as primarily problem solving, while process theory characterizes writing as primarily creative discovery. **(E)** These theories have led to different applications of computers as writing tools.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

29. (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 단어로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

Ethics is about our *thinking process*. The experience of learning about ethics can be frustrating for students who expect to walk out of class armed with clear-cut answers for how to deal with different types of problems. But in fact, such (A) direct/indirect answers are rare in ethics. Instead, ethics is concerned with asking the right questions. The focus is on the quality of the *deliberative process* and not on the outcome. This can be (B) comforting/discomforting because so much of Western culture is goal oriented. We care deeply about good performance, about results, about the bottom line — often with only passing interest in how we achieve those goals or what we do to attain “success.” But expecting ethics to provide the necessary “correct” answers usually just leads to *moralizing* — making broad, often (C) substantiated/unsubstantiated claims about a course of action that some will accept as reflecting their moral beliefs and others won't.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|---|---------------|---|-----------------|
| ① | direct | — | comforting | — | substantiated |
| ② | direct | — | discomforting | — | unsubstantiated |
| ③ | direct | — | discomforting | — | substantiated |
| ④ | indirect | — | comforting | — | substantiated |
| ⑤ | indirect | — | discomforting | — | unsubstantiated |

30. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In general, social psychological theory proposes that although behavior certainly leads to objective consequences, the interpretation of these consequences by the individual has enormous influence on the person's intention to perform the behavior in the future (i.e., reinforce the behavior). Peer and family opinions are also important:

these constitute the construct of social norms. Other social environmental and cultural forces also exist. However, psychologist Harry Triandis suggests that for any given individual, even such “external” factors as culture and social situations influence behavior because they are internalized by each individual. Thus, culture and social situations exist not only “out there” but also “in here,” as subjective culture and subjective social situations that serve as mental maps that guide individuals' behavior by influencing their values, norms, roles, and so forth.

- ① importance of intellectual factors in behavior
 ② role of social environmental forces in social norms
 ③ necessity of subjective social situations as mental maps
 ④ strength of peer and family opinions in social interaction
 ⑤ influence of a person's perception of the world on behavior

31. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In 1903 the Wright brothers made the first powered flight in history at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. This site was chosen because of its winds, which would lift the plane like a kite. The first attempt lasted only twelve seconds and covered a distance of less than the wing span of the largest airplanes of modern aircraft. Soon the Wrights and other inventors and pilots were busy improving the airplane. They made much longer flights and even put it to some practical uses. In 1909 the Wrights delivered the first military plane to the United States Army. As early as 1914 a plane had begun to carry passengers on daily flights, and in 1918 regular air-mail service was started between Washington and New York.

- ① 역사상 최초의 동력 비행은 바람이 많은 지역에서 이루어졌다.
 ② Wright 형제의 첫 동력 비행은 12초간 지속되었다.
 ③ Wright 형제는 첫 군용 비행기를 미국 군대에 인도했다.
 ④ 1914년부터 여객용 비행기가 매주 운행되기 시작했다.
 ⑤ 1918년에 워싱턴-뉴욕 간 정규 항공 우편 서비스가 시작됐다.

32. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Emotions arise on various levels. First, the emotion is brought about by something such as a situation, or perhaps simpler such as a thought or memory. The next step is a subjective evaluation of the emotional trigger. It is here that the individual's personality plays an important role. Their value system and level of self-confidence determine, for example, whether they feel angry and insulted in response to a provocation or dismiss it as unimportant. Purely physical reactions, such as a pounding heart and rapid breathing, can also contribute to strengthening emotions. Emotions are an innate characteristic of being human and, therefore, can be found in every person in the world.

- ① 단순한 상황, 생각, 기억은 감정을 유발하지 않는다.
 ② 인간은 감정 유발 요인에 대해 객관적으로 평가한다.
 ③ 개인의 가치 체계와 자신감은 감정과 큰 관계가 없다.
 ④ 순수한 신체적 반응들은 감정을 약화시키는 역할을 한다.
 ⑤ 감정은 인간의 선천적 특성이므로 모든 사람에게서 발견된다.

[33-34] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Motivation and interest are essential ingredients in effective learning. If students are not attracted to a concept or context, learning will almost certainly (A) be limited. It is the student who decides whether or not (B) to engage in concept learning, and this choice is almost always based on the question, “Do I want to learn this stuff?” Students choose to be involved in a topic for a variety of reasons, (C) included interest in the task, rapport with the teacher, perceived value and utility of the knowledge, self-efficacy, and the social climate. This last factor is often ignored when teaching with analogies, but it is important. Classrooms are social settings, and Vygotsky’s learning psychology helps us understand why social interaction is useful and suggests ways teachers can enhance their planning and teaching (e.g., by choosing analogies that (D) are located in a student group’s shared “zone of proximal development”). Social knowledge and experience is the most effective source of teaching analogies, and analogs (E) must be familiar to the students (drawn from their life-world). Simply put, if an analog is not familiar or interesting, it should not be used.

33. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 가운데 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

34. 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① relationships between motivation and interest
② necessity to use analogies familiar to students
③ importance of students’ experience in their real world
④ effective ways of finding interesting teaching materials
⑤ problems of self-directed learning in teaching social interactions

[35-36] 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When using ecotourism as a vehicle for rural development there are two issues related to the concept that need to be explored. First, there is a (A) widespread scepticism towards the term ‘ecotourism’. The word is commonly associated with the Green movement, organic farming, etc. Especially among tourism entrepreneurs, there is a general belief that such activities, and hence ecotourism, can never be (B) profitable and are solely a matter for idealists. This attitude makes it (C) efficient to raise the issue of ecotourism among entrepreneurs in the first place. On the other hand, over-enthusiasm for the concept of ecotourism can lead to a (D) different set of problems. There are two general trajectories for becoming an ecotourism operator: (i) when enthusiastic ecologists endeavour to translate their idealism into profitable businesses; and (ii) when enthusiastic entrepreneurs add some variation of the prefix ‘eco-’ to describe their business for marketing purposes. In many cases the ecology-towards-economy trajectory results in non-profit operations and thus (E) failure to develop sound ecotourism. For the economy-to-ecology trajectory there is a better chance of developing profitability but an obvious risk that ecological aspects become neglected.

35. 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the history of ecotourism as a rural development
② common misunderstanding about the term ‘ecotourism’
③ diversity in the profit-creating models in tour industry
④ the reasons for enduring popularity of ecotourism worldwide
⑤ the difficulties of balancing profits and social ideal in ecotourism

36. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 가운데 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것은?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[37-38] 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many languages, particularly those of the Far East, oblige a speaker to employ honorifics to indicate when he is being polite to a listener. In Japanese, for example, *-san* is often added to a personal name to (A) increase the status of the person being spoken to. The speaker may in reality be of lower status than the listener and therefore it is (B) fitting that he use *-san* — but often he is of equal status and uses honorifics merely as a (C) subtle way to flatter. The ignorance of speakers of European languages about the use of honorifics has resulted in the stereotype of the “polite” Japanese or Chinese. In fact, Hollywood dialogue typically endows the speech of Orientals not only with honorifics but also with (D) debasing dishonorifics, as when in a 1930s movie Charlie Chan says, “Honorable inspector is welcome to humble abode.” But such a translation distorts the use of honorifics and dishonorifics. What in the Oriental language was a subtle suggestion of esteem is made (E) remarkable by crassly converting a grammatical device into unsubtle adjectives like *honorable* and *humble*.

37. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Linguistic Heritage of Oriental Countries
② Distorted Perspectives in Hollywood Dialogues
③ How Ignorance Brings about Unintended Fallacy
④ Torn between Politeness and Flattering
⑤ Why Using Honorifics Could Matter

38. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 가운데 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것은?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[39-40] 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The primary reason for the existence of the grand jury is that it is supposed to ensure that citizens are not (A) subject to unfair prosecution; under the grand jury system, prosecutors must first convince an (B) unbiased group of citizens that there is justification for the charges that they want to bring. _____, the grand jury system has come under attack from numerous directions. Grand juries are routinely criticized for being too slow and too (C) costly; the grand jury system really means that there are two trials, the grand jury hearing to decide whether or not there should be a trial and then the actual trial itself. Another criticism of the grand jury results from the fact that the meetings are held in private; the grand jury is not open to public scrutiny and is therefore not publicly (D) irresponsible for its actions, and this has cast doubt on some of its findings. A final common criticism of the grand jury is that the evidence it hears is one-sided, from the perspective of the prosecution, so that the grand jury serves as the right arm of the prosecution rather than as a defender of the rights of a (E) suspect.

39. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 가운데 문맥상 자연스럽지 않은 것은?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

40. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Additionally ② Accordingly ③ However
④ Namely ⑤ Unnoticeably

**2026학년도
건국대학교 편입학
필기고사
(인문 · 예체능계)
A형**

이 면은 빈 면 입니다.

시험이 시작되기 전에 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.