



2024학년도 한국외국어대학교 편입학전형
필답고사 문제지 (T2-1)

Ⓑ형 출제문항 : 영어 50문항 - 60분

지망학부(과)	수험번호	성명

[배점 1-13: 각 1점; 14-17: 각 1.5점; 18-30: 각 2점; 31-40: 각 2.5점; 41-50: 각 3점. 총 100점]

[1~13: 1 point each]

[1-4] Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- When voting for someone, what matters most is what he has done, not his illustrious political _____.
 ① pedigree ② meritocracy
 ③ inquisitiveness ④ mediocrity
- A confused defense left an attacker wide open for an easy goal—which felt, in some ways, _____ of the two teams’ difference in caliber.
 ① enigmatic ② emblematic
 ③ systematic ④ pragmatic
- Vines threatened to engulf the buildings in greenery, and grass to _____ on the flower plots.
 ① condense ② encroach
 ③ embark ④ ponder
- The malicious rumors were spread deliberately to _____ the band’s reputation and harm their recording company’s bottom line.
 ① ascertain ② debut
 ③ scathe ④ amputate

[5-9] Choose the one that best replaces the underlined word.

- This adds credence to the argument that mastery of certain sentence structures is not wholly a function of age or language exposure.
 ① temerity ② scruple
 ③ imprudence ④ reassurance
- The old woman’s effervescent personality brought a warm spark to every room she entered.
 ① bubbly ② reserved
 ③ belligerent ④ impetuous

- Looking at the new calendar, it’s that time of year to speculate what awaits this tired world in the New Year.
 ① irradiate ② prognosticate
 ③ arraign ④ ameliorate
- Eliminating monthly subscriptions, eating out less, and buying used items are tips for leading an abstemious life.
 ① indulgent ② prosperous
 ③ harmonious ④ spartan
- The court personnel perceived that the presence of cameras in the courtroom made the participating attorneys’ actions more flamboyant than usual.
 ① soporific ② refined
 ③ ostentatious ④ inconspicuous

[10-13] Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the CONTEXTUAL meaning of the underlined word.

- Poor external rotation in the shoulder is a good index of whether or not the rotator cuff muscles need rehabilitation.
 ① list ② sign
 ③ finger ④ number
- Until 1949, nearly everyone with a close connection to the United Kingdom was classified as a British subject.
 ① topic ② citizen
 ③ proposition ④ participant
- The medical investigators made a special focus on injuries in victims of blunt object assault.
 ① curt ② candid
 ③ brusque ④ dull
- The committee was charged with improving the current educational system.
 ① accused ② lunged
 ③ entrusted ④ loaded

[14~17: 1.5 points each]

[14-15] Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

14. A great deal of effort has been expended in trying to do what has proved to be impossible.
- ① People made a lot of effort but failed because the job could just not be done.
 - ② A lot of effort has been made to improve the situation with regard to the trial.
 - ③ People invested a lot of effort to understand the things that could be identified.
 - ④ No effort has been put forth because people realized it was impossible to accomplish.
15. Hardly had they reached Edinburgh than they were ordered to return to London.
- ① As soon as they were told to come back to London, they had not reached Edinburgh.
 - ② It was not long before they were ordered to return to London that they had left for Edinburgh.
 - ③ Shortly after they were ordered to come back to London, they had to reach Edinburgh.
 - ④ The moment they had arrived at Edinburgh, they had to come back to London.

[16-17] Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

16. Excessive engine oil burning is often the consequence of _____.
 ① a more severe engine performance issue
 ② more performance issue a severe engine
 ③ a severe issue engine more performance
 ④ performance issue a more severe engine
17. I _____ the boy tampering with the lock on the door to the storage room.
 ① noticed not to have pretended
 ② have noticed not pretended to
 ③ pretended not to have noticed
 ④ have not pretended to noticed

[18~30: 2 points each]

[18-19] Choose the one that makes the sentence grammatically INCORRECT.

18. I was not ①surprising that the writer was feeling ②discouraged after ③all the criticism he ④had received on his new novel.
19. The didactic nature of children's literature is something ①that scholars continue ②to study as the argument remains ③as to whether authors act more as teachers ④and artists.

[20-21] Choose the one that is grammatically INCORRECT.

20. ① At that time, my partner objected to taking the trash out.
 ② When it comes to playing computer games, he's the best.
 ③ Plastics are often used to making a wide range of materials.
 ④ What do you say to joining us for supper in a couple of days?
21. ① She didn't know how valuable it was.
 ② I'd forgotten what a difficult route it was.
 ③ That depends on how much we have to pay.
 ④ He didn't insist what progress they had made.

[22-50] Read the following passages and answer the questions.

[22-23] Known as the "Sun King" for the magnificence of his fashions, Louis XIV made the wig an essential accessory at his court for men and women alike. Once established at court, wigs became standard among high-ranking professional groups, such as judges, priests, and the like. To meet growing demand, the number of master wigmakers boomed in France during Louis XIV's reign. In Paris, it increased from 200 in 1673 to 945 in 1771. In the provinces, journeyman wigmakers traveled around the country as well, and soon ordinary people began wearing wigs, to the consternation of the upper classes. At the heart of wig economics was the hair itself. Higher priced wigs used women's hair because of its length and the belief that it was of higher quality than men's. Traders at fairs would buy hair from peasant girls. Blond or silver-gray hair was often in high demand, followed by black. Naturally curly hair was the most valuable of all. With so many wigs to make, French artisans bought hair from all around Europe. This continued until the profound social changes that took place as a result of the French Revolution brought the fashion for wigs to an end.

22. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 ① Louis XIV called for simpler hairstyles at court.
 ② In Paris, the number of journeyman wigmakers reached 945 in 1771.
 ③ Wealthy French women favored imported wigs with straight hair the most.
 ④ The upper classes disliked the fact that ordinary people began wearing wigs.
23. According to the passage, which of the following CANNOT be inferred?
 ① The price of wigs differed depending on hair color.
 ② Peasant girls could earn money by selling their hair.
 ③ The styles of wigs were different between men and women at court.
 ④ Attitudes toward wigs altered drastically after the French Revolution.

[24-25] One of the most impressive differences across languages is the ways that they locate things in space. Some languages, like English, tend to prefer to use an egocentric frame of reference. For instance, if you're taking a tour of a model home, the realtor might motion toward the bay windows and say, "And on your right is one of the most delightful features of this home." The phrase "on your right" has to be interpreted from your perspective. If you were facing another way or if you were in another place, it would refer to a totally different region in space, which is why it's called egocentric. However, not all languages work like this. Some languages use geocentric systems, which don't refer to your position, for locating things in space. There are different types of geocentric systems; the cardinal directions we use (north, south, east, west) are one example, but others include "uphill" versus "downhill" or "uptown" versus "downtown."

24. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- ① How Languages Express Directions Differently
- ② Why Different Languages are Perspectivized Differently
- ③ How Geocentric Systems Work in Different Languages
- ④ Where Egocentric and Geocentric Systems Come From

25. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Egocentricity is the default system among languages.
- ② "Uphill" and "downhill" are examples of egocentric expressions.
- ③ Geocentric perspectives refer to different directions depending on your position.
- ④ Cardinal directions are one type of geocentric system that some languages use.

[26-27] In recent decades, discussions about the shortcomings of traditional education have led to various reforms and alternative approaches. The advent of technology has further revolutionized schooling, through the integration of digital tools, online learning platforms, and personalized education plans. While the goals of schooling have remained (A)_____—to impart knowledge, foster critical thinking, and prepare individuals for societal roles, the methods and structures continue to (B)_____. The ongoing dialogue surrounding education highlights the importance of adaptability and innovation in meeting the diverse needs of learners in the 21st century. Understanding the historical context of schooling systems provides insight into the challenges and opportunities faced by educators today. As we navigate the complexities of a rapidly changing world, the quest for effective and inclusive education remains a constant, driving force in shaping the future of schooling.

26. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- ① The Ceaseless Quest for Better Schooling
- ② A Historical Lens on School Educators
- ③ Integration of Technology in Education
- ④ The Revolution of Alternative Schooling

27. Which of the following ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?

- ① versatile - reverse
- ② consistent - evolve
- ③ sterile - transform
- ④ static - stagnate

[28-30] The famous French philosopher Denis Diderot lived nearly his entire life in poverty, but that all changed in 1765. Diderot was 52 years old and his daughter was about to be married, but he could not afford to pay the dowry. Despite his lack of wealth, Diderot's name was well-known because he was the co-founder and writer of *Encyclopédie*, one of the most comprehensive encyclopedias of the time. When Catherine the Great, the Empress of Russia, heard of Diderot's financial troubles, she offered to buy his library from him for £1000, which is approximately \$50,000 US dollars. Suddenly, Diderot had money to spare. Shortly after this lucky sale, Diderot acquired a new scarlet robe. That's when everything went wrong. Diderot's scarlet robe was beautiful. So beautiful, in fact, that he noticed how out of place it seemed when surrounded by the rest of his common possessions. The philosopher soon felt the urge to buy some new things to match the beauty of his robe. He replaced his old rug with a new one from Damascus. He decorated his home with beautiful sculptures and a better kitchen table. He bought a new mirror to place above the mantle and a luxurious leather chair. These (A)_____ purchases have become known as the "Diderot Effect." The Diderot Effect states that obtaining a new possession often creates a spiral of consumption which leads you to acquire more new things. As a result, we end up buying things that our previous selves never needed to feel happy or fulfilled.

28. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- ① How Sudden Wealth Improves your Life
- ② Coordination and Unity in Interior Design
- ③ How Buying Leads to More Buying
- ④ The Philosophical Meaning of Material Consumption

29. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Diderot became rich and famous by publishing an encyclopedia.
- ② The Empress of Russia bought Diderot's books, enabling him to pay the dowry.
- ③ Purchasing the beautiful scarlet robe made Diderot happy and content.
- ④ Diderot replaced his kitchen table with a new one from Damascus.

30. Which of the following best fits in (A)?

- ① conventional
- ② rational
- ③ premeditated
- ④ reactive

[31~40: 2.5 points each]

[31-32] Personal color analysis aims to assign individuals flattering colors that can inform their choices around clothing, makeup, and accessories based on their complexion and skin tone. The process can take 60 minutes, with color consultants draping hundreds of fabric swatches across clients' shoulders to carefully examine what makes their faces light up rather than emphasize dark circles or wrinkles. For decades, it's been used by politicians, chief executive officers, and the social elite as a way to put their best feet forward. Now, on the heels of a TikTok craze, it's sprouting up from California to New York, and Gen Z loyalists are increasingly making trips to Seoul with the procedure topping their bucket list. In the US, a session in Brooklyn, New York, can cost \$545, whereas in Korea, most studios' rates hover from \$80 to \$160. In any event, clients emerge with personal, customized palette swatches, specific makeup recommendations, and suggestions for what kind of jewelry to buy. The craze around personal color was booming before Covid-19 hit South Korea. Now it's resurging along with international visitation. For Koreans, the tourism boom brings an added benefit: big retail spending. Customers often walk out with color swatches in hand and recommendations to buy specific skin-care and makeup products, along with an itch to overhaul their wardrobes. The boom may create jobs, too. As the spike in demand reveals a need for more practitioners, more and more color consulting workshops are available at Korean job fairs, and companies like the Korea Fashion Psychology Institute are offering certification programs for color consulting.

31. Which of the following is the major topic of the passage?

- ① Personal color analysis and its benefits for Korean industries
- ② The importance of personal color for politicians and executives
- ③ The ongoing development of post-Covid tourism in Korea
- ④ TikTok's role in fueling the personal color craze in Korea

32. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- ① A personal color analysis takes about an hour, using hundreds of swatches.
- ② Personal color analysis first became popular in Korea after Covid-19.
- ③ Korean studios charge less for a personal color analysis than those in New York.
- ④ More international customers are now visiting Korean studios.

[33-34] Voting for a loser isn't just mentally taxing. The day before and the day of the 2008 general election, researchers gathered multiple saliva samples from voters. (A)Among men, but not women, who voted for a losing candidate, testosterone plummeted once the election results were announced, to a degree expected of actual contestants in a competition, rather than vicarious participants. Backing a losing candidate can also damage (B)_____. An analysis of surveys from 1964 to 2004 found that over time, voters who supported losers were less likely than others to see the electoral process as fair. They also tended to be less satisfied with democracy generally. Notably, in 2004, the loser's supporters rated their satisfaction with democracy 0.55 on a scale of 0 to 1, compared with the winner's supporters' 0.77 rating. This disaffection is magnified when voters are startled by a loss. Among voters who backed losing candidates in Canada's 1997 federal election, 72 percent of those who weren't surprised remained satisfied with democracy, versus just 57 percent of those who were surprised.

33. Which of the following is closest in meaning to (A)?

- ① Men backing a losing candidate experienced a testosterone drop similar to active competitors.
- ② The testosterone levels of men and women increased to that of actual contestants.
- ③ The relationship between voters and candidates is similar to that of participants and observers of a competition.
- ④ After the election, voters' testosterone levels reached as high as those of contest observers.

34. Which of the following best fits into (B)?

- ① the integrity as citizens in a democracy
- ② the satisfaction of voters with the candidate
- ③ voters' trust in the political system
- ④ the emotional health of the voters

[35-37] Waiting in line is a scourge of modernity. According to David Andrews' book, *Why does the Other Line Always Move Faster?* it wasn't common until the Industrial Revolution synchronized workers' schedules, causing lines that gobbled up lunch hours and evenings. Given that Americans are estimated to collectively waste tens of billions of hours a year in lines, it's no wonder that some people try to cut, and others bitterly resent them. Yet jumping the queue without inviting violence is possible. Here are some pointers, based on social science. First, pick the right queue. It's virtually impossible to cut the line for a once-in-a-lifetime event—the Chicago Cubs playing the World Series, say. But in a repeating scenario like a security line, people are more likely to let you in, perhaps because they anticipate needing a similar favor someday. Using game theory to determine what conditions would make line-cutting socially permissible, researchers found that people queuing just once display little tolerance for line-cutting. But when the queue repeats, people let in intruders who claim an urgent need or who require minimal service time. Bribing can also work, and it may not even cost you. In one study, queuers were offered cash by an undercover researcher if they'd let the researcher cut. A majority agreed, but oddly, most of them then refused the cash. They appreciated the offer not out of greed, but because it proved the intruder's desperation. The person directly behind an intrusion usually gets to decide whether to allow it, according to a study co-authored by the psychologist Stanley Milgram. If that person doesn't object, other queuers tend to stay quiet. The experiment also found that two simultaneous intruders provoked greater ire than one—so if you're going to line-jump, (A)_____.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- ① How to Avoid Intruders in Lines
- ② The Historical Roots of Line-Waiting
- ③ Navigating the Art of Line-Cutting
- ④ A Social Analysis of Time Expenditure in Queuing

36. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- ① Queuing was not prevalent before the Industrial Revolution.
- ② It was found that people queuing once are less tolerant of line-cutting.
- ③ Most of the queuers in the study accepted cash and let the intruders in.
- ④ If the person behind the intruder gives permission, the other queuers usually do not complain.

37. Which of the following best fits into (A)?

- ① travel solo
- ② apologize sincerely
- ③ pay for your impoliteness
- ④ cut in front of your friends

[38-40] About five years ago, the Metropolitan Museum of Art (the Met) took a small step that has proved monumental: It stopped entreating visitors not to use their cellphones. The decision was driven by the recognition that cellphones are omnipresent in modern society, and fighting them is a losing battle. "People ask me what our biggest competition is," says Sree Sreenivasan, the Met's chief digital officer. "It's not the Guggenheim; (A)it's not the Museum of Natural History. It's Netflix. It's *Candy Crush*." Accepting that cellphones are here to stay has led museums to think about how they can work with the technology. One way is to design apps that allow visitors to seek out additional information. The Brooklyn Museum, for example, has an app through which visitors can ask curators questions about artworks in real time. Museums including the Guggenheim and the Met have experimented with beacon technology, which uses Bluetooth to track how visitors move through galleries and present them with additional information through an app. Beacons have the potential to offer detailed histories about works, and directions to specific paintings or galleries. Sreenivasan points out that once museum apps incorporate GPS technology, visitors will be able to plot their path through galleries just as they now plan their commute on Google Maps—no more getting lost in the Egyptian wing or staring at a paper map in search of a particular Monet sunrise.

38. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- ① Museums Invite you to Turn on your Phones
- ② Cellphones have Revolutionized Modern Art
- ③ Technology Connects Museums with Each Other
- ④ Museums Announce a Battle with Modern Distractions

39. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① About a decade ago, the Met began allowing visitors to use their smartphones.
- ② The Museum of Natural History adopted beacon technology.
- ③ Visitors can ask curators questions through an app at the Brooklyn Museum.
- ④ Visitors plotted their way through the galleries using Google Maps.

40. Which of the following is closest to what (A) refers to?

- ① The Guggenheim
- ② The biggest competitor
- ③ The Metropolitan Museum of Art
- ④ The chief digital officer

[41~50: 3 points each]

[41-42] The battery pack of a Tesla Model S is a feat of intricate engineering. Thousands of cylindrical cells with components sourced from around the world transform lithium and electrons into enough energy to propel the car hundreds of kilometers, again and again, without tailpipe emissions. But when the battery comes to the end of its life, its green benefits fade and problems begin. If it ends up in a landfill, its cells (A)_____, including heavy metals. And recycling the battery can be a hazardous business, warn materials scientists. If you cut too deep into a Tesla cell, or in the wrong place, it can short-circuit, combust, and release toxic fumes. That's just one of the many problems confronting researchers who are trying to tackle an emerging problem: how to recycle the millions of electric vehicle (EV) batteries that manufacturers expect to produce over the next few decades. Current EV batteries are really not designed to be recycled. That wasn't much of a problem when EVs were rare. But now the technology is taking off. Several carmakers have said they plan to phase out combustion engines within a few decades, and industry analysts predict at least 145 million EVs will be on the road by 2030, up from just 11 million last year. So, now people are starting to realize this is an issue.

41. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① To make an EV battery requires predominantly locally sourced items.
- ② Last year, 11 million EV batteries were recycled.
- ③ Some car companies are planning to stop making combustion engines.
- ④ Slicing a Tesla cell open is a relatively safe process.

42. Which of the following best fits into (A)?

- ① can be replaced with core materials
- ② will need recharging and repair
- ③ absorb pollutants from the landfill
- ④ can release problematic toxins

[43-44] Art influences society by changing opinions, instilling values and translating experiences across space and time. Research has shown art affects the fundamental sense of self. Painting, sculpture, music, literature, and the other arts are often considered to be the repository of a society's collective memory. Art preserves what fact-based historical records cannot: how it felt to exist in a particular place at a particular time. Art in this sense is communication; it allows people from different cultures and different times to communicate with each other via images, sounds, and stories. Art is often a vehicle for social change. It can give voice to the politically or socially disenfranchised. A song, film, or novel can rouse emotions in those who encounter it, inspiring them to rally for change. Researchers have long been interested in the relationship between art and the human brain. For example, in 2013, researchers from Newcastle University found that viewing contemporary visual art had positive effects on the personal lives of nursing home-bound elders. Art also has (A)utilitarian influences on society. For example, there is a demonstrable, positive correlation between schoolchildren's grades in math and literacy, and their involvement with drama or music activities. As the National Art Education Association points out, art is beneficial for the artist as an outlet for work. Art not only fosters the human need for self-expression and fulfillment; it is also economically viable. The creation, management and distribution of art employs many. So, what are you waiting for?

43. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- ① Art can inspire people to make a change in society.
- ② Interest in the connection between the brain and art is a new field of study.
- ③ Elderly nursing home patients benefited from viewing art.
- ④ Students who are involved in drama have higher grades in math.

44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to (A)?

- ① practical benefits
- ② conservative effects
- ③ aesthetic values
- ④ theoretical implications

[45-47] Sometimes we see things as human because we're lonely. In one experiment, people who reported feeling isolated were more likely than others to attribute free will and consciousness to various gadgets. (A)_____, feeling kinship with objects can reduce loneliness. When college students were reminded of a time they'd been excluded socially, they compensated by exaggerating their number of Facebook friends—unless they were first given tasks that caused them to interact with their phone as if it had human qualities. The phone apparently stood in for real friends. At other times, we personify products in an effort to understand them. One US study found that three in four respondents cursed at their computer—and the more their computer gave them problems, the more likely they were to report that it had “its own beliefs and desires.” When we personify products, they become harder to cast off. After being asked to evaluate their car's personality, people were less likely to say they intended to replace it soon. And anthropomorphizing objects is associated with a tendency to hoard. So how do people assign traits to an object? In part, we rely on looks. On humans, wide faces are associated with dominance. Similarly, people rated cars, clocks, and watches with wide faces as more dominant-looking than narrow-faced ones, and preferred them—especially in competitive situations. An analysis of car sales in Germany found that cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles and headlights that were slanted like narrowed eyes sold best. The purchasers saw these features as increasing a car's friendliness and aggressiveness, respectively.

45. Which of the following is the major topic of the passage?
- ① The importance of psychology in an industry
 - ② The tendency of humans to personify objects
 - ③ Positive effects of personification on marketing
 - ④ The problems of people's attachment to products
46. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① According to a study, those who experienced problems with computers were not likely to treat them as humans.
 - ② After evaluating their cars' personalities, the owners decided to replace them.
 - ③ People prefer narrow-faced products to wide-faced ones.
 - ④ In Germany, cars with human-looking features sold the most.
47. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
- ① In turn
 - ② Otherwise
 - ③ To make matters worse
 - ④ This notwithstanding

[48-50] James Madison, one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, asserted, “It is the reason, alone, of the public, that ought to control and regulate the government.” However, the means for government officials to hear from the people are limited. Elected officials receive input either electronically or at town halls, and some agencies occasionally ask for public comments on complex regulations. Still, Americans express very low levels of confidence that they influence the policymaking process or that elected officials understand the views of the people. With developments in AI, this situation is growing worse. AI, (A)_____ as citizens, can generate vast numbers of communications to policymakers. When the Federal Communications Commission took public comments on whether to retain the net neutrality policy, the New York Attorney General later found nearly 18 million of the 22 million comments were fabricated, using generated fake names, or real names without consent. The largest portion of fake messages was generated by the broadband industry, which wanted fewer regulations. Among the genuine comments, 98.5 percent favored retaining net neutrality. In addition, researchers recently sent 32,398 emails to legislative offices, some written by citizens, others generated by AI, which can deliver thousands of letters that sound genuine in seconds. The study found legislative offices could not discern which were fake. We are just seeing the beginning of what will become a flood of false input (B)_____ genuine input and further undermining public confidence. So what can be done? It may be that the collapse of a flawed system requires not a superficial repair, but a major upgrade.

48. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- ① To describe how to discern AI fabrications from genuine input
 - ② To warn about AI controlling public opinion
 - ③ To ask Americans to use reason when voting
 - ④ To demonstrate a potential problem with net neutrality
49. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① AI was used by an industry to argue for more regulations.
 - ② Over 20 million fake messages were sent to the Commission.
 - ③ Americans have great faith that they influence their elected officials.
 - ④ The majority of genuine comments to the Commission wanted net neutrality.
50. Which of the following ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?
- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|
| ① regulating | — | generating |
| ② masquerading | — | drowning |
| ③ posing | — | highlighting |
| ④ overcoming | — | overwhelming |