



2025학년도 한국외국어대학교 편입학전형 필답고사 문제지 (T1-1)

A형

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.

1. Despite evidence to the contrary, he remained _____ in his beliefs.

- ① obdurate ② onerous
③ vestigial ④ tantamount

2. We wanted a buzzy atmosphere that represented that kind of vibrant, _____ nature.

- ① haughty ② rancid
③ myopic ④ clamorous

3. In an attempt to lure customers, companies go to great lengths to _____ their green policies.

- ① tout ② denude
③ censure ④ balk

4. The _____ hired by the television channels to give expert opinions professed themselves surprised by the election results.

- ① pundits ② lampoons
③ manifestos ④ amulets

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

5. Despite his averse attitude toward the new project, he ultimately accepted the responsibility due to the urgency of the situation.

- ① vivacious ② effusive
③ mellifluous ④ antagonistic

6. That the songs don't match the story structurally is probably an insuperable problem.

- ① contemptuous ② impassable
③ stochastic ④ impeccable

7. All of the nasty political diatribe these days obscures one simple point—the economy is in shambles.

- ① dichotomy ② denunciation
③ homage ④ stasis

8. You must be extremely perspicuous in everything you say; otherwise, instead of entertaining, you only tire your audience.

- ① indistinct ② momentous
③ ravenous ④ lucid

9. The text is conscientiously transcribed, perfect in every detail.

- ① arbitrarily ② laxly
③ painstakingly ④ delinquently

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

10. For the moment, I leave you to make all the decisions.

- ① entrust ② bequeath
③ quit ④ vacate

11. The old quarter of the city is full of historical landmarks that draw tourists from around the world.

- ① one-fourth ② accommodation
③ district ④ mercy

12. The case was widely discussed, with everyone eagerly awaiting the final verdict.

- ① container ② lawsuit
③ reason ④ specimen

13. After due consideration, we have decided to appoint him to the job.

- ① correct ② expected
③ unpaid ④ suitable

[14~17: 1.5 points each]

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

14. The higher he had climbed, the further heaven had receded.

- ① The receding of heaven precluded him from climbing higher and higher.
② He climbed higher and higher, and eventually he reached heaven.
③ As he moved farther and farther up, heaven became more and more distant.
④ The recession of heaven happened before he had climbed higher and higher.

15. It seemed I could hardly make a wrong move.

- ① I found that all my moves were wrong.
- ② Moving the wrong way seemed hard.
- ③ Hardly moving was what seemed correct.
- ④ It was as if I could do no wrong.

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

16. It appeared to me the universe held countless wonders _____.

- ① I imagined had never possible
- ② never had imagined I possible
- ③ I had never imagined possible
- ④ imagined never had I possible

17. My friend reproved _____ my dirty dishes in the sink.

- ① me for not washing ② for me not washing
- ③ me not washing for ④ for not me washing

[18~30: 2 points each]

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

18. We do not know ①what percentage of the viewership ②that we see ③associated with a K-pop video ④are real or fake.

19. The Beatitudes ①are counter-cultural, because ②they correct and ③challenge to the ways ④in which we understand happiness.

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

20.

- ① This is too depressing a novel to read a second time.
- ② Her proposition is such less radical a claim.
- ③ John is as qualified a candidate as you will find.
- ④ Lincoln was not as great an orator as Douglas.

21.

- ① Never before we have seen such a dramatic shift in public opinion.
- ② Not every teacher has adopted the new teaching methods.
- ③ Only recently has anyone tried to understand how fingers work in pitching.
- ④ Rarely have I encountered such a challenging problem in my career.

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

[22-23] For many of us, mornings are a real struggle—but what if there was a way to make waking up feel a little more natural and less harsh? Unlike traditional alarms that wake you up with sudden beeping or music, a sunrise alarm clock tries to simulate the natural sunrise by slowly increasing the light in your room. The idea is to help your body regulate its natural sleep-wake cycle, so you wake up gradually and feel more refreshed and ready to start the day. The main feature of a sunrise alarm clock is that it creates a soft, warm glow and gradually gets brighter over the course of 20 - 40 minutes until it reaches its brightest point at your waking time. It's designed to be like a natural sunrise and gently signal to your brain that it's time to wake up. Light plays a major role in regulating your body's sleep-wake cycle—your “circadian rhythm.” When it's dark, your body produces melatonin, the hormone that makes you feel sleepy. In the morning, exposure to light naturally reduces melatonin production and increases the release of cortisol—a hormone that helps you feel awake and alert. A sunrise alarm clock aims to mimic this natural process, allowing your body to wake up more smoothly. This might make mornings feel less jarring and help reduce that groggy feeling often caused by sudden loud alarms.

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

- ① The Science Behind Loud Alarm Clocks
- ② Hormones Make Your Mornings More Stressful
- ③ The Natural Process of Getting Up Quickly
- ④ Waking Up More Naturally with Light

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

- ① Sunrise alarm clocks make a loud beeping sound to wake you.
- ② Sunrise alarm clocks help regulate your body's sleep-wake cycle.
- ③ Cortisol is the hormone that makes you feel sleepy.
- ④ Sudden exposure to light will help your body wake up more smoothly.

[24-25] Walkability has long been valued by city residents, including those in sixteenth-century Venice. Venice was among Europe's most populous cities and grew rapidly from 115,000 to around 170,000 in the 1570s. The city's dense layout and narrow streets made animal transportation impractical, often leading to mockery from other Europeans. While Venice's canals and boats were notable, boat hire was costly, and canals didn't cover the entire city. Pedestrians sometimes had to board ferries or navigate high tides, but they could typically reach any destination on foot. The need to construct streets from wetlands using

bricks and stones added to their appeal, unlike elsewhere in Europe, where streets became muddy and dusty. Visitors frequently praised Venice's clean streets. Walking was essential for commerce, with people commuting, travelers and pilgrims shopping, and peddlers selling various goods. It was also a way to experience the city's vibrancy and interact with others. This historical preference for walkability mirrors today's urban ideals.

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

- ① The Rise and Fall of Venice's Transportation System
- ② Walking Culture in Sixteenth-Century Venice
- ③ Venice: A City of Canals and Commerce
- ④ The Economic Impact of Venice's Canals

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

- ① Venice's streets in the sixteenth century were often muddy and dusty due to continuous traffic.
- ② Hiring a boat in sixteenth-century Venice was inexpensive and accessible to most residents.
- ③ The practicality of Venetian streets for horses was praised by other Europeans.
- ④ Walking was an indispensable part of commerce in sixteenth-century Venice.

[26-27] On a train ride from New York to Connecticut last fall, my colleague Amanda Morris and her mother were having a conversation in American Sign Language (ASL). A man sitting near them saw them signing to each other and decided to join their conversation. Like Amanda, he was a child of deaf adults who grew up using ASL at home and speaking English elsewhere. And he noticed a trait of Amanda's: She signed like somebody who was much older than she was. He began gently teasing her about it, saying she was using signs that had fallen out of fashion. He had gone through a similar experience, he said, when he went through training to become an interpreter. During that training, he learned that some of his signs—ones he had learned from his parents—were out of date. The experience inspired Amanda, who is hard of hearing, to take an ASL class to learn more up-to-date signs, and she noticed the same pattern. "I saw a lot of differences between how my young deaf teacher signed and how my parents sign," she told me. An old sign for computer, to take one example, involved large circular motions to evoke the magnetic tapes that once stored data; a new sign combines the letter C with a small circular motion that's a throwback to the old sign.

26. What is the major topic of the passage?

- ① The generation gap between the old and the young
- ② Up-to-date training of sign language interpreters
- ③ Different lexical choices between English and ASL
- ④ Language change in American Sign Language

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

- ① Amanda has taken an ASL class to be an interpreter.
- ② Amanda was teased because her ASL was old-fashioned.
- ③ The male signer cannot speak as his parents are both deaf.
- ④ A small circular motion with the letter C is the old sign for computer in ASL.

[28-30] "Brain rot" has been announced as the Oxford word of the year for 2024, amid concerns over endless social media scrolling and mind-numbing content. More than 37,000 people voted to help choose the winner from a shortlist of six words drawn up by Oxford University Press, the publisher of the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Brain rot is defined as "the supposed deterioration of a person's mental or intellectual state, especially viewed as the result of overconsumption of material, now particularly online content, considered to be trivial or unchallenging." Oxford University Press said the term "gained new prominence in 2024 as a term used to capture concerns about the impact of consuming excessive amounts of low-quality online content, especially on social media." (A)_____ its recent rise to prominence, its first recorded use was in Henry David Thoreau's book *Walden* in 1854. Casper Grathwohl, Oxford Languages president, said: "Brain rot speaks to one of the perceived dangers of virtual life, and how we are using our free time. It feels like a rightful next chapter in the cultural conversation about humanity and technology. It's not surprising that so many voters embraced the term, endorsing it as our choice this year. I also find it fascinating that the word brain rot has been adopted by Generations Z and Alpha, those communities largely responsible for the use and creation of the digital content the term refers to."

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

- ① The Evolution of Digital Content Consumption
- ② Oxford's 2024 Word of the Year and Its Significance
- ③ Generation Z's Impact on Modern Vocabulary
- ④ The History of Oxford Dictionary's Word Selection Process

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

- ① Casper Grathwohl was surprised by the voting results.
- ② Oxford University Press provided the shortlist of six words for voting.
- ③ The term brain rot first appeared in Thoreau's *Walden* in 1854.
- ④ Generations Z and Alpha are the main users of low-quality online content.

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

- ① Despite
- ② Because of
- ③ Besides
- ④ Except for

[31~40: 2.5 points each]

[31-32] One might ask, “Why is sugar in almost all processed foods?” Essentially, sugar is a vehicle that makes you able to eat more by inhibiting the part of the brain that controls satiety. So, if sugar is added to something which does not normally contain it, e.g., salad dressing, pasta sauce, or bread, people will tend to eat more of that something than they normally would if sugar were not present. Therefore, having sugar as an ingredient is a reliable way of getting people to eat more, and buy more, of something than they otherwise would, which generates more profits for the maker. The problem with these sugar-based profits is that excessive consumption of sugar has been linked to diabetes, obesity, and Alzheimer’s disease. While sugar is not classified as a drug in the traditional sense, scientific evidence suggests that its effects on the brain’s reward system and dopamine receptors are similar to those of addictive drugs. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) considers something addictive if a person can build up a tolerance to it and experiences withdrawal when not using it. Although sugar is not included in the APA’s list of addictive substances, some argue that sugar should be, and numerous countries have moved to restrict its consumption by implementing taxes or changing dietary guidelines.

31. What is the major topic of the passage?

- ① The problems of overconsumption of processed foods
- ② How overeating leads to obesity and diabetes
- ③ The APA’s failure to classify sugar as an addictive drug
- ④ Why sugar is added to food and the resulting problems

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

- ① The effect of sugar on dopamine receptors resembles that of addictive drugs.
- ② Sugar boosts the control of satiety in the brain.
- ③ Many nations are making efforts to curb the use of sugar.
- ④ Adding sugar to food often leads to more sales of that food.

[33-34] Anyone who’s had a shady oyster or a mushroom soup that didn’t go down well remembers the ominous queasiness heralding impending bad times. Bacteria release toxins that start the body’s process of speedily evacuating the contents of the stomach. It’s a protective mechanism of sorts—getting rid of the invaders en masse is probably helpful in the long term, even if it’s unpleasant in the short. But it has remained something of a mystery how the brain gets the alarm signal, then sends another one to tell the stomach to vomit. Your next bout of food poisoning isn’t the only reason to understand this particular neural pathway. Figuring out how to (A)_____ it could be helpful for people who develop nausea caused by chemotherapy medication and other drugs. As if fighting cancer weren’t painful and scary enough, patients are often so turned off by food that keeping their weight up becomes a major struggle. In a new study, researchers report that a bacterial toxin and a chemo medication both set in motion a cascade of similar neural messages that cause queasiness.

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

- ① require
- ② maintain
- ③ counter
- ④ catalyze

34. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred?

- ① Shady oysters and some mushroom soups cause stomach problems.
- ② Eliminating bacteria from one’s stomach involves conscious thinking.
- ③ Gaining weight is a result of taking too much medicine.
- ④ Chemo medication is comprised of bacterial toxins.

[35-37] The Zeigarnik Effect was first observed by Russian psychologist Bluma Zeigarnik in the early 20th century. While observing waiters in a restaurant, Zeigarnik noticed that the waiters had better recall of orders that were still in progress, as opposed to those that had already been completed. So, why do unfinished tasks stay on our minds? The answer lies in our brain's need for closure. Our brains crave closure, and when a task is left unfinished, it creates a state of tension in our minds. This tension motivates us to seek closure, which can only be achieved by completing the task. The Zeigarnik Effect is related to the concept of cognitive dissonance, which is the discomfort we feel when we hold two conflicting beliefs or values. In the case of unfinished tasks, our belief that we should complete the task conflicts with the fact that it remains unfinished, creating cognitive dissonance and tension in our minds. The Zeigarnik Effect can have a significant impact on our productivity and motivation. When we have unfinished tasks on our minds, we tend to be less focused on the task at hand, and our performance may suffer as a result. However, the Zeigarnik Effect can also be (A)_____. By using the tension created by unfinished tasks to motivate us, we can increase our productivity and motivation to complete tasks.

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

- ① What Motivates Our Brains to Confirm Our Beliefs
- ② Why Incomplete Tasks Linger in Our Minds
- ③ How the Zeigarnik Effect Creates Cognitive Dissonance
- ④ What Enhances Task Performance

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

- ① restored by taking a break
- ② facilitated by finishing one's work
- ③ harnessed for positive outcomes
- ④ tolerated with unfavorable results

37. According to the passage, which of the following **CANNOT** be inferred?

- ① You would find it discomforting when you finish reading a book that you started weeks ago.
- ② People are naturally inclined to resolve tension from mental conflicts.
- ③ You would feel tense when facing a looming deadline for a project that you haven't completed.
- ④ The tension triggered by unfinished tasks does not necessarily have a negative effect on us.

[38-40] If you rent your home, there's a good chance your landlord uses RealtorPage to set your monthly payment. The company describes itself as merely helping landlords set the most profitable price. But recent litigation says it's something else: an AI-enabled price-fixing conspiracy. The classic image of price-fixing involves the executives of rival companies gathering behind closed doors and secretly agreeing to charge the same inflated price for whatever they're selling. This type of collusion is one of the gravest sins you can commit against a free-market economy; the late Justice Antonin Scalia once called price-fixing the "supreme evil" of antitrust law. Agreeing to fix prices is punishable with up to 10 years in prison and a \$100 million fine. But, as the RealtorPage example suggests, technology may offer a workaround. Instead of getting together with your rivals and agreeing not to compete on price, you can all independently rely on a third party to set your prices for you. Property owners feed RealtorPage's "property management software" their data, including unit prices and vacancy rates, and the algorithm—which also knows what competitors are charging—spits out a rent recommendation. If enough landlords use it, the result could look the same as (A)_____: lockstep price increases instead of price competition, no secret handshake or clandestine meeting needed. Without price competition, businesses lose their incentive to innovate and lower costs, and consumers get stuck with high prices and no alternatives. Algorithmic price-fixing appears to be spreading to more and more industries, and existing laws may not be equipped to stop it.

38. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- ① To warn about the potential dangers of algorithmic price-fixing
- ② To explain how RealtorPage works for both landlords and tenants
- ③ To argue laws should be relaxed to accommodate technological advancements
- ④ To define what algorithmic price-fixing is in real estate

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

- ① These days, many landlords use RealtorPage to set their monthly rents.
- ② Those who commit price-fixing can be sentenced to up to 10 years in prison.
- ③ RealtorPage helps property owners to meet and share their prices to fix them.
- ④ Price competition motivates businesses to reduce costs to attract customers.

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

- ① a market-driven pricing mechanism
- ② a traditional price-fixing cartel
- ③ a free-market solution
- ④ an algorithmic pricing system

[41~50: 3 points each]

[41-42] An explosion in the use of inexpensive, petroleum-based materials has transformed the fashion industry, aided by the successful rebranding of synthetic materials like plastic leather into hip alternatives like “vegan leather,” a marketing masterstroke meant to suggest environmental virtue. Underlying that effort has been an influential rating system assessing the environmental impact of all sorts of fabrics and materials. Named the Higg Index, the ratings system was introduced in 2011 by some of the world’s largest fashion retailers to measure and ultimately help shrink the brands’ environmental footprints by cutting down on the water used to produce the clothes they sell, for example, or by reining in their use of harmful chemicals. But the Higg Index also strongly favors synthetic materials made from fossil fuels over natural ones like cotton, wool, or leather. Now, those ratings are coming under fire from representatives of natural-fiber industries who say the Higg Index is being used to portray the increasing use of synthetics as environmentally desirable despite questions over synthetics’ environmental toll.

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

- ① The rebranding of eco-desirable materials in the fashion industry
- ② The advent of vegan leather in the fashion field
- ③ The controversy over the use of the Higg Index in the fashion field
- ④ Support for natural-fiber industries to stand against the Higg Index

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

- ① Petroleum-based materials exploded and it shocked the fashion field.
- ② The Higg Index rebranded plastic leather into “vegan leather” in 2011.
- ③ The Higg Index is blamed for promoting the use of synthetics.
- ④ Natural-fiber industries advocate the use of the Higg Index.

[43-44] Doppelgängers share strikingly similar physical characteristics—they look so alike that, at times, these two unrelated people could easily pass for twins. Now, new research suggests that (A)doppelgängers have more in common than meets the eye. It may seem obvious that people with similar facial features would also have some of the same DNA, but no one had scientifically proven this, until now. Thanks to the internet, it’s now easier than ever for researchers to track down and

study doppelgängers. To understand what was going on at the genetic level among look-alikes, scientists collaborated with the Canadian photographer François Brunelle. Since 1999, Brunelle has been traveling around the world to capture intimate portraits of strangers who look nearly identical to one another for his “I’m not a look-alike!” project. Researchers asked 32 pairs of Brunelle’s models to answer questions about their lifestyles and submit samples of their DNA. Using facial recognition software, the scientists analyzed headshots of the so-called “human doubles” and computed a score to quantify similarities among their faces. They found that 9 of the 16 very similar-looking pairs shared many common genetic variations known as single nucleotide polymorphisms. These pairs are therefore like virtual twins.

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

- ① Look-Alikes Are Actually Not Doppelgängers
- ② Doppelgängers Are Now Scientifically Proven
- ③ Virtual Twins Turned Out to Be Doppelgängers
- ④ Doppelgängers Do Not Have to Share Physical Characteristics

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

- ① Doppelgängers share more similarities than what’s visible at first glance.
- ② Doppelgängers commonly consider meeting in person.
- ③ Doppelgängers look alike but are nothing alike in other ways.
- ④ Doppelgängers’ eyes look more similar than other features.

[45-47] On August 1, 2024, the European Union’s Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act) came into effect. This act is a major step towards regulating AI systems within the EU. It has two aims: to foster AI development and to mitigate potential risks to citizens’ health, safety, and fundamental rights. A predominant feature of the AI Act is its risk-based classification of AI systems. “Minimal Risk” systems, such as spam filters and AI-enabled video games, have no new obligations under the AI Act. AI systems classified as having “Specific Transparency Risk,” such as chatbots, must now explicitly inform users they are interacting with a machine. Also, some AI-generated content must be labeled as such. “High Risk” systems, such as medical software or AI systems used for job recruitment, must comply with strict new requirements, including risk-mitigating systems, high-quality datasets, and human oversight. A final category identified by the Act is “Prohibited AI” systems. These are systems that pose unacceptable risks. Systems banned by the EU include those that cause significant harm by

(A)deploying subliminal or manipulative techniques to distort behavior and impair informed decision-making.

The Act includes provisions for General Purpose AI (GPAI) models. All GPAI model providers must now provide technical documentation, comply with the Copyright Directive, and publish a summary about the content used for training. Providers of GPAI models that present a systemic risk must also conduct model evaluations, adversarial testing, track and report serious incidents, and ensure cybersecurity protections. By developing a strong regulatory framework based on human rights and fundamental values, and establishing clear requirements for AI systems, the Act aims to protect EU citizens' fundamental rights while fostering innovation and economic growth.

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

- ① The Future of Regulation of Artificial Intelligence
- ② Transparency Risks and Labeling Requirements in the AI Act
- ③ The Role of AI in Modern Video Games from a European Perspective
- ④ The EU's Artificial Intelligence Act and Its Specifics

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

- ① Users of systems with "Specific Transparency Risk" must be made aware they are interacting with a machine.
- ② A summary of the content used for training GPAI models must be disclosed.
- ③ The AI Act introduces new requirements for "Minimal Risk" systems.
- ④ The AI Act requires "High Risk" systems to have human oversight and high-quality datasets.

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

- ① using overtly manipulative techniques to guide behavior and inform judgments
- ② boosting knowledge-based decision-making through underhanded techniques
- ③ utilizing cunning or hidden methods to alter behavior and hinder sound decision-making
- ④ implementing subtle strategies to manipulate the information system

[48-50] We associate book banning, the legal prohibition of the circulation of specific books, with authoritarian regimes; however, it happens in modern democracies as well. Countless notable works, including Han Kang's *The Vegetarian*, Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*, and Ray Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451*, have faced such scrutiny, albeit for different reasons. Despite winning a Nobel Prize, Korean author Han Kang has seen her novel *The Vegetarian*, a novel that excoriates societal norms, particularly ones about mental illness and bodily autonomy, removed from over 2,000 schools for being "detrimental to students." Critics of the ban argue that it stifles serious discussions about individuality and societal pressures, which the novel poignantly addresses. Similarly, Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* was removed from libraries in various parts of the United States due to its use of racial slurs, even while providing a trenchant portrayal of racial injustice in the southern USA. Ray Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451* is perhaps one of the most ironic bans, as it envisions a dystopian future where books are outlawed and "firemen" burn any that are found. This novel itself has been censored, paralleling its themes of suppressing dissenting ideas and the dangers of an illiterate society. Proponents of bans say they (A)_____ younger audiences from potentially harmful content; while opponents say they (B)_____ intellectual freedom and deprive society of critical engagement with challenging ideas of right and wrong. Ironically, banning books underscores the essential role of literature in fostering critical thinking on a societal level.

48. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- ① To compare societal norms in Korea and the United States
- ② To highlight various cases of book banning and its implications
- ③ To contrast proponents and opponents of book banning
- ④ To examine the relationship between book banning and illiteracy

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

- ① *To Kill a Mockingbird* was banned for having racist language.
- ② Books are banned in both autocratic and democratic societies.
- ③ An illiterate society is dangerous according to Bradbury's book.
- ④ *Fahrenheit 451* was banned for criticizing the treatment of mental illness.

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

- ① shield - curtail
- ② keep - invoke
- ③ distinguish - limit
- ④ isolate - incubate