



2025학년도 한국외국어대학교 편입학전형 필답고사 문제지 (T2)

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.

- This sweet story will soothe _____ kids and help them feel calm and safer in the night.
① unflappable ② intransigent ③ skittish ④ impervious
- He is an _____ reader of historical novels, often immersing himself in the intricate details of past eras and civilizations.
① aesthetic ② avid ③ antiquated ④ isochronous
- The author depicts both the absurd and the _____, finding the essence of humor at each of these ends of life's daily spectrum.
① agile ② suave ③ quotidian ④ palliative
- Sebastian was troubled by little, regarding the ups and downs of life with a cheerful _____; on the contrary, his wife took everything seriously.
① abomination ② insouciance
③ invective ④ slovenliness

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

- Around the new year, countless people pledge to reform their bad habits, yet the science of habits reveals that they are not beholden to our desires.
① defiant ② lethargic ③ congenial ④ obligated
- Butterflies do not company in pairs, and because of their lesser conspicuity, their migrations are far less readily detected than those of the smallest birds.
① salience ② tenuity ③ discretion ④ paltriness
- There is no objection in principle to the consolidation of bank accounts in order to obtain better terms of business from the bank.
① indulgence ② combination
③ consonance ④ emulation

- To say these are precipitous and challenging times would be a gross understatement.
① resplendent ② tumultuous ③ limpid ④ abrupt

- The playwright's reliance on old-school routines and hackneyed tropes makes the play seem rather creaky.
① mawkish ② decorous
③ dilapidated ④ trite

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

- Whether we feel sorry for the injured person or not is just a projection of how we deal with our own adversity.
① protrusion ② transference ③ forecast ④ resonance
- Hyenas roam mainly at night and tend to skirt even the most cunningly placed camera traps.
① border ② equivocate ③ hem ④ bypass
- He has an innate facility for understanding complex mathematical theories.
① talent ② building ③ provision ④ convenience
- More and more, the war was making demands on him beyond his capacity, presenting a bill which his bankrupt spirit could not meet.
① beak ② banknote ③ debt ④ advertisement

[14~17: 1.5 points each]

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

- The political system can no longer afford to be indifferent to the economy.
① The political system's indifference to the economy has been indispensable so far.
② The political system has not been indifferent enough to care for the economy.
③ The economy was not rendered enough affordance by the political system.
④ The political system has rendered too much indifference to the economy so far.

15. The demand for black plastic appears to be met in no insignificant part via recycled e-waste.
- ① Recycled e-waste has hardly fulfilled the need for black plastic.
- ② The demand for black plastic is largely fulfilled through recycled e-waste.
- ③ Recycled e-waste contributes to meeting the demand for black waste in only a small measure.
- ④ Recycled e-waste is primarily sourced from black plastic to a great extent.

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

16. He was an expert in ancient languages, not a skill _____.
- ① that modern employers value highly
- ② value that highly modern employers
- ③ that employers modern highly value
- ④ that highly value modern employers
17. It seemed to prove the world contained so much more possibility than _____.
- ① had given I credit for it
- ② I had given credit it for
- ③ I had given it credit for
- ④ had I given credit for it

[18~30: 2 points each]

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

18. That was ①when the company previewed early versions of AI models, ②known as o1, ③constructed with novel methods the start-up believed ④it would propel its programs to unseen heights.
19. Although the evidence is ①limited, it would be advisable for athletes ②who suffer considerable muscle damage and soft tissue injuries ③avoiding alcohol for 24 hours ④following the event.

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

- 20.
- ① The scientist whose research that was published last year changed the field significantly.
- ② The book that I borrowed from the library last week has gone missing.
- ③ The student whom I spoke to after the lecture was very smart.
- ④ The company where she works has been growing rapidly over the last few years.

21.

- ① The wellness industry is full of products marketed as shortcuts to better health.
- ② Most of the money doesn't go directly to the people it is supposed to be helped.
- ③ The book, written by a famous author, became an instant bestseller.
- ④ The dancer recovering from an injury worked hard to regain full strength.

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

[22-23] That our grip on the physical world is slipping has real consequences: A long history of medical study has connected hand strength to overall physical health and longevity, for reasons that still aren't entirely clear. Pediatric therapists report seeing some kids as old as 4 or 5 years who have never held a pencil or a crayon. The absence of that tactile experience may change how they learn to read and write and limit them in other ways. They also studied about healthy young adults and found (A)those who spend lots of time on (B)their smartphones have weaker grips, duller fingers, and higher rates of hand and wrist injuries than (C)their peers who use (D)their phones less frequently. This underscores the importance of engaging in activities that promote hand use. It is becoming clear that we can benefit emotionally, cognitively, and physically by doing more with our hands—by jotting down notes, knitting, or taking a pottery class. With that effort, perhaps we can arrest our collective drift into a hands-free world.

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

- ① Benefits of hand use for health and development
- ② Effects of hand use on technology
- ③ The promising future of a hands-free society
- ④ Risks of poor posture for hand health

23. Which of the following is different from the others in what it refers to?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[24-25] Previously, researchers assumed that absence was represented in the brain by neurons not firing. But recent studies have shown that the brain encodes absence with unique neural patterns. A few years ago, Barnett began his absence studies with the number zero. He recruited 24 participants to perform tasks related to zero as they sat in a magnetoencephalography scanner. As neurons fire, they generate voltages, which in turn create a magnetic field that can be detected by the machine. By analyzing the magnetic fields, researchers can learn how populations of neurons respond when prompted to think about specific topics, such as zero. Barnett was looking for evidence of the numerical-distance effect, a phenomenon that occurs when the brain processes nonzero numbers. Basically, the brain can more easily distinguish between two numbers if they are farther apart than if they are closer together. So it (A)_____. The researchers figured that if the brain processes zero similarly to other numbers, it

should also show the numerical-distance effect. Indeed, Barnett found that the brain treats zero, both as a digit and as a quantity, in much the same way that it treats the other numbers.

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

- ① How to study the number zero
- ② Why the number zero presents a problem
- ③ When the concept of zero is acquired
- ④ How the brain processes the number zero

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

- ① confuses 6 and 7 more often than 6 and 9.
- ② processes 100 more accurately than 10.
- ③ struggles to differentiate between 11 and 20.
- ④ will not be able to distinguish 4 and 5.

[26-27] A “bildungsroman” is a literary term describing a novel about a protagonist’s psychological and moral growth from their youth into adulthood. The bildungsroman literary genre originated in Germany. The German word *bildung* means education and the German word *roman* means novel. Thus, bildungsroman translates to a novel of education or formation. *Wilhelm Meister’s Apprenticeship* by Goethe, about a man who lives an empty life as a businessman and embarks on a journey of self-realization to find happiness, is widely considered the first published bildungsroman. It grew in popularity in Britain after it was translated into English in 1824. The actual term bildungsroman was first coined by philologist Karl Morgenstern during his lectures in 1819. It was born out of criticism he received from Friedrich Wolf, a former teacher disappointed in how his career unfolded. Wolf believed the more Morgenstern wrote about art and philosophy, the more vain he became. This criticism of his intellectual journey inspired Morgenstern to invent the term bildungsroman. Psychologist and philosopher Wilhelm Dilthey reprised it in his work *Leben Schleiermachers* and popularized the story structure for a wider audience.

26. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- ① To analyze the influence of Goethe’s novels on British storytelling techniques
- ② To critique Karl Morgenstern’s philosophical contributions to literature
- ③ To explore the role of Wilhelm Dilthey in redefining 19th-century literature
- ④ To explain the etymology and evolution of a literary genre

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

- ① Friedrich Wolf coined the term bildungsroman in 1819.
- ② The term bildungsroman gained popularity immediately after Goethe’s novel was published.
- ③ The term bildungsroman was inspired by criticism of Morgenstern’s intellectual development.
- ④ Wilhelm Dilthey criticized the use of the bildungsroman structure in his philosophical works.

[28-30] Intelligence is fiendishly hard to define and measure, even in humans. The challenge grows exponentially when studying animals with sensory, motivational, and problem-solving skills that differ profoundly from ours, such as the octopus. Historically, researchers have tended to focus on whether animals think like humans, ignoring the abilities that animals have but humans lack. To avoid this problem, scientists have tried to find more objective measures of cognitive abilities. One option is a relative measure of brain to body size. The best-studied species of octopus, *Octopus vulgaris*, has about 500 million neurons; that’s a relatively large ratio of neurons per kilogram, similar to a rabbit. More accurate measures may include the size, neuron count, or surface area of specific brain structures thought to be important for learning. While this is useful in mammals, the nervous system of an octopus has a fundamentally distinct structural organization. Over half of the neurons in *Octopus vulgaris*, about 300 million, are not in the brain at all, but distributed in “mini-brains,” or *ganglia*, in the arms. Within the central brain, most of the remaining neurons are dedicated to visual processing, leaving less than a quarter of its neurons for other processes such as learning and memory. In other species of octopus, the general structure of the brain is similar, but complexity varies. Wrinkles in the brain increase its surface area and may (A)_____. Some species of octopus, notably those living in reef habitats, have more wrinkled brains than those living in the deep sea, suggesting that these species may possess a higher degree of intelligence.

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

- ① Reefs and Wrinkles in the Brain: A More Intelligent Octopus
- ② Comparing Intelligence between the Octopus and the Rabbit
- ③ Determining Cognitive Ability in Animals: The Case of the Octopus
- ④ Objective Measures of the Brain in Animals

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

- ① It has been less studied than the other species of octopus.
- ② The majority of its neurons are located in its central brain.
- ③ The cells in its central brain are mostly related to sight.
- ④ Its *ganglia* have a small proportion of its total neurons.

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

- ① enhance neural connections and intelligence
- ② establish the arms as useful appendages
- ③ indicate the octopus’s advancing age
- ④ reduce the functional ability of the brain

[31~40: 2.5 points each]

[31-32] In the 1970s, Sterling and Eyer were studying the 20th-century morbidity and mortality rates of age-specific cohorts in the United States. The researchers noticed a correlation between mortality rates of age-specific cohorts and the saturation of the labor market at the time the age-specific cohorts were entering the labor force. They discovered that the cohorts that entered the labor market during the economic boom in the 1940s following the Great Depression had a lower mortality rate due to less job competition compared to cohorts prior to the 1930s and since the 1950s. They also noted a correlation of major stressful events, such as bereavement, divorce, unemployment, and migration, to a higher mortality rate. Despite a preconceived notion that a reduced mortality rate in a younger cohort would lead to more chronic diseases later in age, contradictory evidence was found. Younger cohorts with higher mortality rates actually experienced more chronic health problems such as cardiovascular disease later in life. To explain these epidemiological phenomena, the researchers suggested social and systemic stress in the setting of advancing capitalism and industrialization to be the main cause of morbidity and mortality rates in age-specific cohorts. These studies became the foundation of conceptualizing allostasis, (A) the process of physiological changes in the individual level that are shaped by large-scale epidemiological patterns.

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

- ① Sterling and Eyer investigated the relationship between age and unemployment.
- ② Mortality rates were found to be lower when the labor market was favorable.
- ③ There was more job competition in the 1940s compared to the 1950s.
- ④ Cohorts with lower death rates lived longer, leading to more chronic disease.

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

- ① the process by which individuals shape the large-scale patterns of society
- ② the way conditions in society affect a person's health
- ③ the different procedures of building epidemiological patterns
- ④ the large-scale relationship between physiology and the individual

[33-34] One way to understand which direction a society is going—toward or away from chaos—is to study its emotional undercurrents and its attitude toward violence. Medieval Europe, for example, was famously brutish. As the sociologist Norbert Elias wrote in *The Civilizing Process*, impulse control was practically nonexistent and violence was everywhere. But as communities began to reward individuals for proper etiquette, adherence to which was required for entry into the most desirable strata of society, new incentives for self-restraint created substantially more peaceful conditions. The push toward cooperative nonviolence happened organically, whereby people's "more animalistic human activities," as Elias put it, took a back seat to the premium they placed on their communal social life. This change in priorities required and perpetuated steady self-control among individuals across society. "It is simple enough: plans and actions, the emotional and rational impulses of individual people, constantly interweave in a friendly or hostile way," Elias wrote. "This basic tissue resulting from many single plans and actions of men can give rise to changes and patterns that no individual person has planned or created." And "it is this order of interweaving human impulses and strivings, this social order, which determines the course of historical change." Often, when people choose violence, it is because they believe that it is the only path, a last resort in a time of desperation—and they believe that they'll get away with it.

33. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- ① To explain how violence control can help create a stable society
- ② To warn that violence is increasing in the modern society
- ③ To emphasize the inevitability of violence in human history
- ④ To argue that social change is the main driver of violence

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

- ① In medieval Europe, people's violence was not controlled effectively.
- ② Individuals were rewarded for cooperative non-violence.
- ③ Historical changes result from an individual acting independently.
- ④ People became violent when they believed that there was no other way left.

[35-37] The inaccuracy of stereotypes has been emphasized, particularly in the field of racial attitudes, where the terms “stereotype” and “prejudice” have taken on derogatory connotations. In one classic study, the stereotype shared by citizens of Fresno, California, about the local Armenian minority group was shown not only to be false, but to be opposite to reality on many characteristics—e.g., Armenians were actually more law abiding than average rather than less so. However, several authors have pointed out that many stereotypes have a kernel of truth in them. Campbell stressed that the traits that are most important to a perceiving group and the traits on which it differs most from another group will be likely to enter into its stereotype of that other group. To take one example, because cleanliness is an important characteristic to most Americans, and relatively unimportant to many primitive societies, it is more apt to enter into Americans’ stereotypes of primitive societies than into those societies’ stereotypes of Americans. Thus, paradoxically, a stereotype is determined largely by the nature of (A)_____, and relatively little by the nature of the group that it ostensibly describes. Although many stereotypes may contain a kernel of truth, a key feature of stereotypes is that they are overgeneralized. That is, the characteristics attributed to the group are believed to apply to all members of the group. When generalized in this way, the stereotype is very likely to be inaccurate.

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

- ① The Stereotypes of Different Groups
- ② The Truth Behind Stereotypes
- ③ The Benefits of Stereotyping in Society
- ④ The Psychological Power of Stereotypes

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

- ① Armenians were found to be less law-abiding than any other groups.
- ② Primitive societies are likely to value cleanliness.
- ③ Campbell believed that trivial traits form the basis of stereotypes.
- ④ Overgeneralization is a central feature of stereotypes.

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

- ① the group being stereotyped
- ② the group members’ commonalities
- ③ the primitive societies
- ④ the perceiving group

[38-40] Unlike dogs, cat behavior is difficult to study, which is part of why humans understand them less. Cats are often so stressed by being in a lab that meaningful behavioral observations become impossible. So the researchers for the latest study went to the cats’ homes and played recordings of different types of speech and different speakers. At first, Dr. de Mouzon and her team were worried that the cats weren’t reacting at all. But then they studied film recordings of the encounters. In a few cases, the cats in the study would approach the speaker playing a voice and meow. “In the end, we had really clear gains in the cat’s attention when the owner was using cat-directed speech,” Dr. de Mouzon said. The findings showed that “cats are paying close attention to their caretakers, down to not only what they are saying, but how they are saying it,” said Dr. Vitale, a professor of animal health at Unity College. The new study complements Dr. Vitale’s own research into relationships between a cat and its owner. This relationship is so important, Dr. Vitale’s research has found, that it (A)_____ the connection between a kitten and its mother. “It is possible that attachment behaviors originally intended for interactions with their mother have now been modified for interactions with their new caretakers, humans.” Unlike dogs, “most cats actually prefer human interaction over other rewards like food or toys,” Dr. Vitale said.

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

- ① A contrastive study of feline and canine behaviors
- ② The difficulty of observing cat behavior in a lab setting
- ③ Cats’ behavior and their relationships with humans
- ④ The importance of the relationship between a cat and its mother

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

- ① replicates
- ② advocates
- ③ cogitates
- ④ abjures

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

- ① Dogs are stressed when their behaviors are observed in a lab setting.
- ② Dr. de Mouzon and Dr. Vitale are on the same research team.
- ③ Cats do not pay close attention to the tone of their caretakers’ voice.
- ④ Dogs prefer delicious treats over human interaction.

[41~50: 3 points each]

[41-42] Unlike other academic disciplines, the sciences are bound by both natural and imposed rules. The rigorous rules of scientific experimentation have been established, as unnecessary as they may seem to outsiders, as a way to ensure reproducible results from experiments. Like a game—where the agreed upon rules let players reproduce similar experiences in a journey toward an end goal—the goal of science is to work toward the truth by following rules of experimenting. In many ways, science is a cooperative game; the scientist doesn't win individually, but rather is truly successful when other scientists can reproduce the same results. Sure, it would be easier to make wild claims about untested drugs as snake oil salesmen did in years past, but in modern times we have learned that ingesting radioactive materials and poisons is not a good idea. Scientists voluntarily agree to bind their work to a rule set that helps ensure accuracy and validity. Then, like in a game with a feedback system of points or checks, there is a system of feedback from peer review of results that helps keep everything on track. Science is also like a game in that it explores boundaries and limitations; constantly poking around the limits to discover new knowledge. In *Everything Bad Is Good for You*, Steven Johnson refers to the constant pressing of boundaries as “probing” and talks about the skill as being a key learning attribute mastered through game play. Like gamers, scientists have to be constantly wondering about what is just beyond their current limits.

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

- ① An analogy between game and science in experimentation
- ② Exploration of games as a scientific method
- ③ Games replacing scientific experimentation
- ④ Adopting game techniques in scientific experimentation

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

- ① Outsiders consider rigorous rules of scientific experimentation necessary.
- ② Scientists' findings are valid when others find the same results.
- ③ Scientists are forced to follow a rule set for accuracy and validity.
- ④ Probing is a more essential skill for a scientist than for a gamer.

[43-44] Michel Foucault makes the surprising claim that discourse is produced by social power. Rather than merely acting to repress and limit, power “traverses and produces things, it induces pleasure, forms knowledge, produces discourse. It needs to be considered as a productive network which runs through the whole social body.” The first product of power is a set of fundamental codes which informs that particular society's grasp of the world. Foucault posits for any society both a general code “governing its language, its schemes of perception, its exchanges, its techniques, its values, the hierarchy of its practices,” which makes people feel at home, and a scientific or philosophical justification of that code. Foucault's analysis of power denies that it is divided into simply master and dominated. He sees power as dispersed through a wide network of relationships in which the same persons both exercise and undergo its operations: (A) individuals are the vehicles of power, not its points of application. This view releases criticism from always seeing the same outlines in all the works of a period, the marks of power flowing from its sources, for example, in church and government, toward its victims: the parishioners and citizens. Instead everybody does something in the power network, but that something will not always be the same. And it is because language codes are so fluid, so intractable and unlikely to be predictably fixed and managed by single oppressors, that literary texts can disclose such precise and complex power relations.

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

- ① A general code lets people feel comfortable as members of the society.
- ② Foucault claims that everyone has and is subject to power.
- ③ Single oppressors can fix and manage the language of their people.
- ④ Despite their complexity, power relations can be illustrated by literature.

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

- ① Power is centralized in the hands of a few rulers or institutions.
- ② Individuals channel power rather than being direct targets for its use.
- ③ Individuals seek to control and apply power for personal gain.
- ④ Power operates through social vehicles based on domination and submission.

[45-47] Contrary to what you may think, neural networks are actually quite an old concept which can be dated to a 1943 mathematical paper that modeled how the brain might work. Computer scientists began attempting to construct simple neural networks in the 1950s, but the concept fell out of favor until its revival in the 1980s. By the 1990s, neural networks were in widespread use in AI research. However, only after the advent of hyper-fast processing, massive data storage capabilities, and easy access to computing resources were neural networks able to advance to the point they have reached today, where they can imitate or even exceed human cognitive abilities. In 2017, one of the most important types of neural networks in use today, the transformer model was first developed. Transformer models have assumed a place of outsized importance in current AI models. (A)They are neural networks that use a technique called “self-attention” to take into account the context of elements in a sequence, not just the elements themselves. Via self-attention, (B)they can detect even subtle ways that parts of a data set relate to each other. This ability makes them ideal for analyzing sentences and paragraphs of text, as opposed to just individual words and phrases. Before transformer models were developed, AI models that processed text would often “forget” the beginning of a sentence by the time they got to the end of it, with the result that (C)they would combine phrases and ideas in ways that did not make sense to human readers. Transformer models can remember the beginning of not only a sentence, but also of a conversation, so (D)they can process and generate human language in a much more natural way.

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

- ① The Role of Self-Attention in Transformer Models for Text Analysis
- ② The Commercial Application of Neural Networks
- ③ The Mathematical Foundations of Early Neural Networks
- ④ The Evolution and Importance of Transformer Models

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

- ① Modern neural networks were enabled by advances in computing technology.
- ② Neural networks were first conceptualized in the 1950s by mathematicians.
- ③ Neural networks have been consistently popular in AI research since their inception.
- ④ Transformer models struggle with remembering the beginning of a sentence.

47. Which of the underlined (A), (B), (C), and (D) is different in what it refers to?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[48-50] Don't tell the cosmetic industry this, but mascara might not be helpful for your eyelashes. Lashes' natural microstructure and shape help keep vision clear from liquid droplets by catapulting water away from the eyes. Experiments with human eyelashes and eyelash-mimicking fibers (A)_____ several features that keep water away from the eyes. First, the exterior of an eyelash, or cuticle, acts like a “micro-ratchet.” Water can flow easily from root to tip but not in the opposite direction, thanks to scales that overlap like shingles on a roof. When scientists dipped loose eyelashes in water and pulled them out again, more force was required to move the eyelash when the water was working against the ratchet than when going with it. Also, by dripping water on loose eyelashes, the researchers showed that the hairs are hydrophobic, meaning that water beads up on them and tends to roll off. Moreover, eyelashes (B)_____ a shape called a brachistochrone, a curve that minimizes the time it takes to get from point A to B under the force of gravity. Using arrays of nylon fibers with similar dimensions and elasticity as eyelashes, researchers compared fibers in the shape of a brachistochrone with fibers that were straight or curved in another shape. The droplets slid fastest off the brachistochrone. However, modern beauty treatments could disrupt this ability. Mascara can make eyelashes attract water instead of repelling it and curling the lashes alters their shape.

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

- ① Mascara Impedes Eyelashes' Natural Function
- ② Eyelash Scales Send Water Flying
- ③ How Eyelashes Attract Water
- ④ How a Brachistochrone Shapes your Eyelashes

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

- ① The brachistochronic shape of an eyelash allows liquid to collect on it.
- ② Pulling the eyelash through water against its ratchet required less energy than with it.
- ③ The cuticle of an eyelash has overlapping scales.
- ④ It's easier for water to flow from tip to root of the eyelash.

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

- ① pinpoint - approximate
- ② identify - ignore
- ③ create - reflect
- ④ discount - follow