

2025학년도 동국대학교 편입학모집 인문계열 필답고사 문제지

㉠형

출제문항 : 영어 40문항 - 70분

지원학과/전공	수험번호	성명

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<영어>

■ [1-4] Choose the answer that has the closest meaning to the word underlined in each sentence below.

1. Since the release of ChatGPT to the public two years ago, we have been awash in extreme claims about the potential benefits and threats of large language models and generative A.I. [2점]

- Ⓐ distributed Ⓑ diagnosed Ⓒ inundated
Ⓓ advanced Ⓔ stared

2. Johann Wilhelm Stoltzing was an eccentric 19th-century German immigrant who slept in a coffin, spoke seven languages and supported himself by selling homemade buttons. [2점]

- Ⓐ genetic Ⓑ intimate Ⓒ exaggerated
Ⓓ dominant Ⓔ weird

3. Google chief engineer, Ray Kurzweil, expounding a theory that is prevalent in Silicon Valley, sees known human history ending due to the rapid growth of technological development. [2점]

- Ⓐ promoting Ⓑ criticizing Ⓒ introducing
Ⓓ supporting Ⓔ explaining

4. Environmentalists who oppose vehicle over-use could be assuaged by Templeton, as he is depicting a system that is more fuel-efficient than now. [2점]

- Ⓐ implemented Ⓑ underestimated Ⓒ assessed
Ⓓ alleviated Ⓔ provoked

■ [5-8] Identify the **LEAST** acceptable expression underlined in each passage below.

5. Individuals who Ⓐ break through by inventing a new paradigm are almost always either very young men or very new to the field Ⓑ whose paradigm they change. These are the men who, Ⓒ are little committed by prior practice to the traditional rules of normal science, are particularly Ⓓ likely to see that those rules no longer define Ⓔ a playable game and conceive another set that can replace them. [2.5점]

6. Relationships are beautiful, tricky things that Ⓐ affect our well-being every bit as Ⓑ much as what we eat and whether we get enough sleep. That's Ⓒ why The New York Times's Well section takes relationships seriously, Ⓓ tapping some of the world's leading researchers and therapists for guidance about what strengthens our friendships, marriages and family relationships – and what threatens Ⓔ that bonds. [2점]

7. Some modern scientists believe that the impact Ⓐ which a gigantic meteor crashed Ⓑ into the Earth millions of years ago Ⓒ set off the chain of events Ⓓ that Ⓔ led to the extinction of the dinosaurs and the close of the Age of Reptiles. [2.5점]

8. Ⓐ In response Pfizer, like many companies, focused its development efforts more and more exclusively Ⓑ on drugs that Ⓒ they promised a big payoff, Ⓓ hoping to make up in volume Ⓔ what they lost in profit margins. [2.5점]

■ [9-16] Complete each passage with the best expression.

9. We tend to think of myths as rather silly old stories about the adventures and misadventures of gods, warriors, and demons, invented by primitive people to explain a world they could not understand in our modern, scientific sense. But it is a mistake to dismiss these stories as trivial and old fashioned, with no more important meaning for humanity. Scholars such as Joseph Campbell and Claude Lévi Strauss have shown that common themes in myths from many diverse cultures speak to us about the universal concerns of all people and about ways of thought that all humans share. As we move increasingly toward a unified world—a global village, as it has been called—it is important to see how much basic human nature we all share. The systematic study of mythology reveals important points about the human psyche, about () human motivations, fears and thought patterns. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ universal Ⓑ equivocal Ⓒ dormant
Ⓓ adventurous Ⓔ scientific

10. Many of us tend to feel uncomfortable making requests of anyone beyond our “inner circle” of family and close friends. But in doing so we vastly underestimate the responsiveness of “weak ties”—our acquaintances and people we don’t know very well. Weak ties are extremely valuable because they are the bridges between social circles. Novel information, new solutions to problems, and other resources travel across these bridges. We also vastly underestimate the responsiveness of “dormant ties”—the connections we once had that we haven’t maintained. For example, most people wouldn’t even consider reaching out to a high school classmate they haven’t seen in twenty five years to ask for a job lead; we assume such attempts to reconnect would be rejected, or that our former classmate would resent our reaching out only to ask for a favor. But most people in your past would actually welcome hearing from—and helping—you, according to organizational researchers. The passage of time doesn’t erase a () history of understanding, emotions, and trust. [3점]

- Ⓐ rejected Ⓑ problematic Ⓒ resentful
 Ⓓ shared Ⓔ meaningless

11. We are often told that there is no innovation without competition, which is absurd given that most of the greatest innovations in science and technology have resulted from the sharing of research across academic silos, national borders, and language barriers. In truth, (). Personally, I have been asked to sign an awfully large number of nondisclosure agreements from other researchers terrified that their ideas will get out. But in truth, I’ve found this approach counterproductive. [3점]

- Ⓐ all great inventions were made in private
 Ⓑ no great innovations occur in isolation
 Ⓒ all great innovations were blocked with obstacles
 Ⓓ most researchers are connected with agreements
 Ⓔ great innovations were possible with potential users

12. We all have been blessed with intellect. It is up to us to develop what we have been given. The true intellectual does not gloat in what she knows, for no one has the capacity to know everything, and only the fool pretends otherwise. Knowledge has no finish line. Instead, as with life, it is merely a perpetual

marathon full of potential and pitfalls. Intellect is not to be celebrated; it should be constantly and humbly improved. The more one learns, the more one understands that he or she actually knows very little. Mastering one topic means very little in the sense that (). There is no better way to travel the journey of life than with a book held greedily in hand. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ the topic has failed to attract the attention of non-intellectuals
 Ⓑ the topic was not discussed in public schools
 Ⓒ true intellectuals should dismiss others’ achievements
 Ⓓ there definitely should be a shortcut to reach the mastery
 Ⓔ an infinite amount of new topics remain alive and waiting to be tackled

13. The crux of the problem, he asserts, is that () to yield to facts condemns us to terrible paths. Twisting reality to amplify one’s convictions only serves to kill off any possibility of rational discussion, leaving us more divided and less informed. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ adequacy Ⓑ eagerness Ⓒ unwillingness
 Ⓓ relentlessness Ⓔ aptitude

14. There is a (fine) line between humor and offence. Most of us like to believe that we know the difference and understand where to draw the line in terms of what we laugh at. Yet we are often surprised to find that where we choose to draw the line differs from our friends, our family, our colleagues, and strangers. As there is no universal agreement, understanding what it is right or wrong to laugh at has long been--and continues to be-- (). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ impaired Ⓑ postponed Ⓒ contested
 Ⓓ undermined Ⓔ declined

15. The need to assimilate values and lifestyle of the host culture has become a growing conflict. Multiculturalists suggest that there should be a model of partial assimilation in which immigrants retain some of their customs, beliefs, and language. There is pressure to () rather than to maintain their cultural identities, however, and these

conflicts are greatly determined by the community to which one migrates. [3점]

- Ⓐ assert Ⓑ conform Ⓒ presume
Ⓓ uphold Ⓔ preserve

16. This idea rings equally true in friendship. If you have a long-standing relationship of any consequence with someone, conflict will arise. This is a fact. You simply can't go through life with someone and not face () -- not if it's a real relationship. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ prohibition Ⓑ supplement Ⓒ adversity
Ⓓ complement Ⓔ persistence

■ [17-40] Read each passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The word culture Ⓐ refers to a "group of people who through a process of learning can share perceptions of the world that influences their beliefs, values, norms, and rules, which eventually affect behavior." We learn culture from our families, our schools, our peers, our religions, and our nations. It ultimately influences what we believe, what we value, what we consider "normal," and what rules we live by. Each of these impacts how we interact and behave with others. This influence is often emphasized when we deal with someone from a culture that Ⓑ consents to ours, which is known as intercultural communication. At a local Ethiopian restaurant, you express interest in some strips of meat or stew, so the server recommends tibs and doro wot. Your friend Merrill, seated next to you, suddenly blurts out their concern about the price of gasoline. A little Ⓒ embarrassed, you remark, "Gee, that came out of left field." As Americans steeped in baseball culture, you get this idiom that refers to anything (Ⓐ). Your Ⓓ confused Ethiopian waiter, raised in rural Mosebo Village, asks, "Why cannot the gas come from the right or middle field?" One of the most interesting things about studying communication is locating the origins of misunderstandings and intercultural differences are Ⓔ common culprits.

17. What is the best title of the passage above? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ Idioms Are Crucial in Ethiopia
Ⓑ Oral Communications Are Preferred to Body Languages
Ⓒ Baseball Terms Represent Cultural Differences
Ⓓ Culture Is Universal Regardless of Race, Gender, and Age
Ⓔ Communication Is Cultural

18. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ social and political
Ⓑ calculated and mathematical
Ⓒ normal and predicted
Ⓓ random or unanticipated
Ⓔ articulate and elaborate

19. Choose the expression which is NOT appropriate in the passage. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ refers Ⓑ consents to Ⓒ embarrassed
Ⓓ confused Ⓔ common

Life is a complex dance of emotions, experiences, and all that lies in between. You know, the way joy and grief perform their harmonious, yet chaotic, dance on the stage of our existence. It's a fascinating thing, isn't it? The way these seemingly Ⓐ opposite emotions blend and intertwine, creating a deeper understanding of the human experience. It's like a/an (Ⓐ). We're all aboard, spinning around on the spiral of life. With each rotation, we encounter new feelings, new challenges, and new lessons to be learned. It can be quite dizzying at times, but it's also exhilarating. As I spin through this cosmic carnival, I've realized that life is not Ⓑ linear at all. It's not a simple progression from happiness to sadness, from laughter to tears. Instead, it's an array of emotions that dance and blend together, creating a rich and varied symphony. Take the ocean, for example. The waves don't stop crashing on the shore--they recede and engulf, a constant reminder of the process and power of change. Our hearts are like that, too. We might try to hold back the tide of emotions, but they Ⓒ refuse to be contained. Instead, they

surge and swirl, blending happiness and sadness into a beautiful, bittersweet concoction. Now, you might be wondering how we can make sense of all this ㉠ chaos. Well, I can say what does it for me. It's in the small moments--those fleeting instances where I find solace in the in-between, where laughter and tears coexist. It's there, in the twilight of our experiences, that we uncover the essence of life. As I traverse through the unknown, I learn to embrace the chaos. I cultivate resilience, tenderness, and a newfound appreciation for the beauty that lies in the complex dance of emotions. It's like walking through a dense forest, ㉡ sure of where the path may lead, just to discover the most breathtaking clearing at the end of the path. In this acceptance of life's unpredictable fluctuations, I find wisdom and healing.

20. What is the best title of the passage above? [3점]

- ㉠ The Best Strategies to Keep Balances: Order and Harmony
- ㉡ The Regular Cycles of Life: Linear and Straight
- ㉢ How to Predict the Rhythms of Life: Chaos and Disorder
- ㉣ How to Crack Down the Mystery of Life: Science and Humanities
- ㉤ The Human Experience: The Ebbs and Tides of Joy, Sorrow and Beyond

21. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- ㉠ spaceship
- ㉡ carousel
- ㉢ lighthouse
- ㉣ weather forecaster
- ㉤ odometer

22. Choose the word which is **NOT** appropriate in the passage. [2.5점]

- ㉠ opposite ㉢ linear ㉤ refuse
- ㉡ chaos ㉣ sure

Growing up, Thanksgiving was always—by far—my favorite holiday on the American civic calendar. It still is today. And while I have fond memories

of playing football on Thanksgiving Day with childhood friends and eating turkey legs smothered in gravy, it was obvious to me at a fairly young age that Thanksgiving is about far ㉠ more than that. Thanksgiving is, as the name implies, about gratitude—a defining ideal of both the specific American tradition and the broader Judeo-Christian civilizational inheritance from which our nation cannot be ㉡ separated. While the first modern Thanksgiving does indeed go back all the way to William Bradford and the other (A) ㉢ intrepid Pilgrims who landed in Plymouth Colony in 1620, Thanksgiving first ㉣ officially entered the American canon on Oct. 3, 1789. It was on that day, barely five months after he commenced his tenure as the first president of the United States, that George Washington issued his famous Thanksgiving Proclamation. Just as Bradford and the Pilgrims prostrated themselves before our Creator to express their gratitude upon ㉤ successfully landing in Plymouth Colony, so too did Washington declare a solemn day of gratitude for all Americans of the then-nascent republic to thank our Creator “for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.” America was founded as an ecumenical biblically based country, and it stands to reason that a day rooted in gratitude is so ㉠ peripheral to our collective identity.

23. What is the main idea of the passage? [3점]

- ㉠ William Bradford and the Pilgrims contributed to build America.
- ㉡ Americans enjoy eating turkey and playing football on Thanksgiving Day.
- ㉢ Plymouth Colony is a cultural center in America.
- ㉣ Gratitude is American's defining ideal.
- ㉤ Judeo-Christian beliefs were more influential than other religions in America.

24. The underlined word (A) intrepid means _____. [2점]

- ㉠ cowardly ㉢ valiant ㉤ retrospective
- ㉡ ingenious ㉣ grandiloquent

25. Choose the word which is NOT appropriate in the passage. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ more Ⓑ separated Ⓒ officially
Ⓓ successfully Ⓔ peripheral

In his 2008 book, *Risk: The Science and Politics of Fear*, Canadian academic Dan Gardner sought to trace humanity's various ills to one source—our inability to accurately evaluate risk. He posits that the 24-hour news cycle—and the (A) havoc it has wreaked on our psyches—has created a dynamic which has increasingly skewed our judgement of what is or is not dangerous and risks proximate to our lives. As a result, according to Gardner, we are now a global village united by our anxieties as much as our shared experiences. When geneticist and computational biologist Christopher Mason and I started writing *The Age of Prediction*, we wanted to consider how the artificial intelligence (AI) revolution could fundamentally transform even human activities—from the most fundamental to the most complex. At the same time, we wanted to explore how AI could reshape our perception and emotions, the kind of second-order impact analysis that Gardner so powerfully conducted. Risk is another word for uncertainty. It is a foundational element to how we understand the world, underpinning many of the important decisions in our lives. Although we are living through the early days of the AI revolution, perhaps the most widespread and profound impact will be how this technology transforms our approach to risk. What will be crucial is recognizing that AI's ability to help us perceive the future will alter our lives in ways that people are only just beginning to grasp.

26. What is the main idea of the passage? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ How AI Is Redefining Our Understanding of Risk
Ⓑ Alternative Ways to Live Completely Free from Uncertainty
Ⓒ How AI-Related Businesses Are Widespread
Ⓓ Why Dan Gardner and Christopher Mason Are in Conflicts
Ⓔ The Uncertainty of AIs in Reducing Risks

27. The underlined word (A) havoc means _____. [2점]

- Ⓐ blessing Ⓑ system Ⓒ devastation
Ⓓ harmony Ⓔ expectation

28. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? [3점]

- Ⓐ Risk has nothing to do with uncertainty.
Ⓑ Gardner believed humans' ills came from their impotence to understand risk.
Ⓒ Gardner thought the 24-hour news cycle would keep human mind peaceful.
Ⓓ AI revolutions have reached their full blooming stages.
Ⓔ AIs are not expected to help humans perceive the future.

Predicting whether a movie will be a success is perhaps the "Holy Grail" of most film-makers and especially the big movie studios. While (A) critical acclaim is always welcome, in the end it is important that a movie makes money. For the big studios—now increasingly owned by massive global corporations—making movies that deliver wide profit margins is the ultimate metric of performance. Movies increasingly depend on non-theatrical sources for revenues. This fact does not diminish the continuing significance of solid box office performance. When a movie hits top spot at the box office, not only does this deliver direct revenue yield, it can further promote other income sources over time. A high public profile means not only that its potential as an attractive choice for repeat viewing on other platforms ((B)) but that its potential to yield sequels might rise, too. In the end, (C) nothing breeds success like success. This maxim is probably the main reason why the major movie studios really like making sequels to highly successful movies and really like to hire star actors with a track record of appearing in blockbuster films that generally do well at the box office.

29. The underlined expression (A) critical acclaim means _____. [2점]

- Ⓐ disapproving comments
- Ⓑ praise from critics
- Ⓒ crucial arguments
- Ⓓ essential claims
- Ⓔ adverse judgements from critics

30. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (B). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ diminishes Ⓑ increases Ⓒ yields
- Ⓓ performs Ⓔ attracts

31. What is the point of the underlined expression (C) nothing breeds success like success in this context? [3점]

- Ⓐ to imply the importance of boosting income sources over time
- Ⓑ to imply the importance of non-theatrical sources.
- Ⓒ to imply the importance of the ability to predict which actors will be successful.
- Ⓓ to imply that a movie is more important than money.
- Ⓔ to imply that hiring star actors is more important than making sequels.

Many of our activities (arguing, solving problems, budgeting time, etc.) are metaphorical in nature. The metaphorical concepts that characterize those activities ((A)) our present reality. New metaphors have the power to create a new reality. This can begin to happen when we start to comprehend our experience in terms of a metaphor, and it becomes a deeper reality when we begin to act in terms of it. If a new metaphor enters the conceptual system that we base our actions on, it will alter that conceptual system and the perceptions and actions that the system gives ((B)) to. Much of cultural change arises from the introduction of new metaphorical concepts and the loss of old ones. For example, the Westernization of cultures throughout the world is partly a matter of introducing the TIME IS MONEY metaphor into those cultures.

32. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ structure Ⓑ distort Ⓒ demolish
- Ⓓ economize Ⓔ understand

33. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (B). [2점]

- Ⓐ bias Ⓑ rise Ⓒ aim
- Ⓓ cause Ⓔ lease

34. According to the passage, which is true? [3점]

- Ⓐ We should introduce new metaphors in order to develop the conceptual system.
- Ⓑ Metaphor functions better when we are in nature.
- Ⓒ Human activities like arguing, solving problems and budgeting time are irrelevant.
- Ⓓ Changing culture can preclude changing metaphor.
- Ⓔ The metaphor, 'time is money', can be applicable only to the Western culture.

AI's effects on human knowledge are paradoxical. On the one hand, AI intermediaries can navigate and analyze bodies of data vaster than the unaided human mind could have previously imagined. On the other, this power—the ability to engage with vast bodies of data—may also accentuate forms of ((A)) and error. AI is capable of exploiting human passions more effectively than traditional propaganda. Having tailored itself to individual preferences and instincts, AI draws out responses its creator or user desires. Similarly, the deployment of AI intermediaries may also amplify inherent biases, even if these AI intermediaries are technically under human control. The dynamics of market competition prompt social media platforms and search engines to present information that users find most compelling. As a result, information that users are believed to want to see is prioritized, ((B)) a representative picture of reality.

35. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ convolution Ⓑ operation Ⓒ manipulation
- Ⓓ technology Ⓔ social media

36. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (B).
[3점]

- Ⓐ distorting Ⓑ assessing Ⓒ censuring
Ⓓ pouncing Ⓔ deducing

37. According to the passage, which is NOT true?
[2.5점]

- Ⓐ AI can be swayed by the dynamics of market competition.
Ⓑ AI can tailor itself to individual preferences and instincts.
Ⓒ AI can pull out the responses that its creator wants.
Ⓓ AI is free from any bias if it is under human control.
Ⓔ AI can abuse human passions more effectively than traditional propaganda.

In the 1970 article “The Uncanny Valley,” Masahiro Mori made the case that “human beings themselves lie at the final goal of robotics.” Mori argues that up to a point, as robots appear more humanlike in movement and physical form, human responsiveness to and empathy for the machine increases. However, at a certain point, the positive responsiveness turns to revulsion (the valley). Mori uses the example of the (A) prosthetic hand designed to look like it has veins, tendons, muscles, and fingerprints to describe this valley: “This kind of prosthetic hand is too real, and when we notice it is prosthetic, there is a sense of strangeness.” This is a “negative familiarity.” Mori’s thesis is that as robots are designed to look and move like human beings, the closer the resemblance, the higher the peaks and valleys of the uncanny (that is, the greater the resemblance to humanity, the greater the risk of a deep repulsion toward the machine on the part of the human). Thus, he urges designs that offer a sense of familiarity but that nonetheless preserve a perceptible ((B)) from the human.

38. The underlined word (A) prosthetic means _____.
[2점]

- Ⓐ sensational Ⓑ fragile Ⓒ virtuous
Ⓓ artificial Ⓔ sensible

39. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (B).
[2.5점]

- Ⓐ difference Ⓑ resemblance Ⓒ design
Ⓓ positivity Ⓔ responsiveness

40. What is the main idea of the passage? [3점]

- Ⓐ The final goal of human beings is the era of perfect robotics.
Ⓑ We have to create robots that appear humanlike as much as possible.
Ⓒ First, we have to increase our empathy for the machine.
Ⓓ It is not a good idea to make robots look as humanlike as possible.
Ⓔ We must make sure that positive responsiveness should turn into revulsion.

[끝]