



2026학년도 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 the chaos surrounding her, she maintained a remarkable _____, responding to each crisis with steady nerves.

- ① evanescence ② equanimity
③ animosity ④ futility

2. She delivered her critique in a _____ tone, careful not to offend senior scholars.

- ① brazen ② diffident
③ peremptory ④ strident

3. His apology was _____, filled with polished phrases but lacking any genuine sense of remorse.

- ① palpable ② forthright
③ unfeigned ④ perfunctory

4. The wealthy donor was _____, giving large sums of money to charities without expecting anything in return.

- ① banal ② callous ③ munificent ④ insatiable

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

5. She had no compunction about revealing her friend's secret to get ahead.

- ① inertia ② cacophony
③ qualms ④ refinement

6. She accepted the new assignment with alacrity, eager to learn and contribute.

- ① deferment ② petulance
③ promptitude ④ torpor

7. A single overlooked variable can vitate the results of an otherwise rigorous experiment.

- ① annul ② exculpate
③ explicate ④ reprimand

8. With funding frozen, the renovation plans remained in abeyance until inspectors approved safety reports.

- ① purgatory ② quiescence
③ equilibrium ④ suspension

9. The author aims to adumbrate the key argument without revealing every detail.

- ① enervate ② confabulate
③ controvert ④ delineate

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

10. The author submitted the first draft of her novel before revising it carefully.

- ① current ② enlistment
③ version ④ sketch

11. Researchers identified minute differences in responses across similar conditions.

- ① punctilious ② tiny
③ precise ④ detailed

12. The beauty of the desert with its endless golden dunes and unbroken horizon was truly singular.

- ① exceptional ② individual
③ odd ④ bizarre

13. Integrity and resilience are the essential qualities that mark a great leader.

- ① record ② soil
③ deface ④ designate

[14~17: 1.5 points each]

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

14. The company cannot afford to delay its response to climate regulations any further.

- ① The company has already responded adequately to climate regulations.
② The company need not expedite its response to climate change policies.
③ The company must respond to climate mandates without further delay.
④ The company is financially incapable of responding to climate laws.

15. Neither the committee's clarification nor its subsequent revision proved sufficient to render the policy less ambiguous.
- ① The policy became unambiguous after the committee clarified and revised it.
 - ② Either the clarification or the revision removed the ambiguity of the policy.
 - ③ Both the clarification and the revision failed to make the policy any clearer.
 - ④ The revision disambiguated the policy more effectively than the clarification did.

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

16. The book was thick enough and my progress _____ got impatient and started peeking ahead.
- ① slow enough that I ② that I slow enough
 - ③ enough that I slow ④ slow that enough I
17. If you have a heart, lock it carefully away like a treasure and _____ or you will be lost.
- ① do not let anyone know it
 - ② let it anyone do not know
 - ③ do not know anyone let it
 - ④ let anyone do know it not

[18~30: 2 points each]

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

18. While the theory remains ①controversial, many scholars consider it ②to be influential, particularly ③in shaping how researchers ④approaching the problem.
19. She must ①have worked on the project all night; she appeared ②exhausted but ③had been completed a significant portion ④of her new experiment.

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

- 20.
- ① By the time the conference starts tomorrow, the organizers will have finalized all the arrangements.
 - ② She has been working on the project for three months before submitting her report.
 - ③ The team had completed the initial tests before the new equipment arrived.
 - ④ The researchers will have published their findings in a leading journal by next week.
- 21.
- ① What had I been expecting from him?
 - ② What does the lack of things he likes tell you about him?
 - ③ What remains surprising is about which professor is teaching the course.
 - ④ What is less clear is who among the creators earns a living by creating.

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

[22-23] Rumination involves repetitive thinking or dwelling on negative feelings and their causes and consequences. The repetitive, negative aspect of rumination can contribute to the development of depression or anxiety and worsen existing conditions. When a person who is in a depressed mood ruminates, they are more likely to remember negative things that happened to them in the past. They interpret situations in their current lives more negatively, and they are more hopeless about the future. The preoccupation with problems also makes it difficult to move forward and allow for a focus on problem solving. Research has found that the most important way that a person's past experiences, especially traumatic life events, led to depression or anxiety was by leading a person to ruminate and blame themselves for the problem. "Depression and anxiety are not simple conditions and there is no single cause," a researcher noted. "While we can't change a person's family history or their life experiences, it is possible to help a person to change the way they think and to teach them (A)positive coping strategies that can assuage and reduce stress levels."

22. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- ① Negative Effects of Rumination on Mental Health
 - ② Family, Experience, and Rumination
 - ③ Pros and Cons of Rumination
 - ④ Genetic Factors Contributing to Rumination
23. Which of the following is closest in meaning to (A)?
- ① beneficial routines to reduce stress which can be manipulated by their family
 - ② helpful reaction techniques that relieve and reduce their mental burden
 - ③ strategic processes they can implement to mitigate life experiences
 - ④ ways to systematically cope with reduced stress levels

[24-25] The Condition-of-England question refers to a social debate in the Victorian Era that centered on the dehumanizing effects of the Industrial Revolution on the working class. It led to the emergence of a subgenre of Victorian literature that sought to address these conditions. While a general reader might focus on the romantic plotlines of Elizabeth Gaskell or Charles Dickens, scholars analyze these texts as proto-sociological tools used to diagnose a fracturing society. The concept originated with Thomas Carlyle in 1839, but it was perfected by "Social Problem" novelists who used the medium to bridge the widening gap between the two "nations": the extremely wealthy and the impoverished. Gaskell's *North and South* (1854-1855) illustrated this class conflict by pitting a refined agrarian heroine against a hard-nosed mill owner, thereby highlighting the violent tensions between labor unions and factory owners. This field is difficult to

master because it requires an interdisciplinary grasp of 19th-century political economy, Malthusian theory, and the specific legislative debates of the 1840s. These novels weren't just stories; they were sophisticated attempts to intervene in Parliament's policymaking and were designed to humanize the people behind the poverty statistics for a middle-class audience.

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

- ① The Romantic Plotlines in Victorian Fiction
- ② An Introduction to Condition-of-England Literature
- ③ A Report on Parliamentary Debates of the 1840s
- ④ Labor Unions in Condition-of-England Literature

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

- ① General readers primarily use Victorian novels to diagnose the fractures in society.
- ② Thomas Carlyle perfected the "Social Problem" novel in 1839 to bridge the gap between classes.
- ③ "Social Problem" novels were intended to influence Parliament and change how the middle class viewed the poor.
- ④ Gaskell's *North and South* was written to show that agrarian life was superior to industrial labor.

[26-27] Is there a difference between remembering information versus remembering where to find it? Cognitive offloading, the act of delegating mental work to external tools, should concern anyone who values their own intelligence. When given the choice between thinking through a problem or letting technology handle it, we typically choose the tool, even when we're perfectly capable of succeeding on our own. This is a problem. The traditional argument for cognitive offloading has always been straightforward: There is no point in learning facts which you can look up instantly when you can save your mental energy for higher-order thinking. This framing misunderstands how the brain works. Knowledge isn't separate from thinking. It's the foundation that thinking requires. Across every subject domain, expertise depends on having vast amounts of information readily accessible in working memory—not theoretically accessible through an AI search, but immediately present in your mind. For example, a doctor diagnosing a patient relies on the instant availability of relevant content knowledge. If you only remember where information exists, but you don't actually know it, you have the illusion of knowledge without the substance. AI may be making us feel knowledgeable because we can quickly retrieve information, but this doesn't allow us to develop the internalized understanding that enables genuine expertise.

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

- ① The best way to remember expert knowledge
- ② A common misunderstanding of how AI works
- ③ The threat to cognitive offloading posed by AI use
- ④ The way AI makes us feel smarter than we really are

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

- ① People tend to use technology even when it is not needed.
- ② There is no need to memorize facts if you can look them up easily.
- ③ Higher-order thinking is independent of internalized knowledge.
- ④ Genuine expertise depends on knowing where to find needed information.

[28-30] When people picture fine dining, they typically think of small portions. Renowned chef Paul Bocuse once humorously commented, "Fine dining is nothing on the plate and everything on the bill." Diners often wonder why fine dining restaurants have small portions. Do (A)they not provide value for money? (B)They surely do. But the value is not about the amount of food. It's the entire dining experience. Fine dining restaurants prioritize premium and freshest ingredients. (C)They source these ingredients locally or import them. However, (D)they come at a significant cost, especially when considering seasonal fare. Small portions help to manage these costs effectively. Fine dining restaurants often offer tasting menus or degustation menus. These menus feature seven to eight courses in a single setting. Further, each course is diverse in style, taste, and texture. If restaurants were to serve multiple courses in regular portions, they might overwhelm diners. When diners sample smaller portions, they can engage most or all of their senses. In essence, small portions make the dining experience more engaging, immersive, and more memorable. The art of plating is also intrinsic to fine dining. Such attention to refinement is only possible if the portion is small. Chefs get ample space on the plate to arrange meal components precisely. But why is aesthetic plating an essential part of fine dining? A beautifully plated dish stimulates diners' sense of sight, increases their appetite, and enhances their perception of flavor and quality. It also makes them more excited to taste the meal. Therefore, aesthetic plating is (E)_____ to taste and flavor, uplifting the overall fine dining experience.

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

- ① Tasting Menus: The Future of Fine Dining
- ② Smaller Portions with Less Value in Fine Dining
- ③ The Art of Aesthetic Plating in Fine Dining
- ④ Fine Dining: Beyond Quantity to Experience

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

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

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

- ① a costly supplement
- ② an equal companion
- ③ an optional garnish
- ④ a decorative feature

[31~40: 2.5 points each]

[31-32] Serban Sarbu thought he'd seen it all, until he stepped into Sulfur Cave. Here, he uncovered a thriving ecosystem, home to over 111,000 spiders entangled in the world's largest spider web. The web spans approximately 1,140 square feet, roughly the size of a small home. It hangs in a low, narrow passage within a network of limestone rooms carved by the Sarantaporos River. "To find so many spiders in one spot in a cave, that was a great surprise," Sarbu told reporters. "So, what's keeping them alive?" Caves are generally devoid of life. The absence of light means no photosynthesis, so no green plants and very little organic matter for animals to feed on. Cave-dwelling creatures are often small, blind, and slow to conserve every bit of energy they can, so there should be no spiders. The cave's unusual abundance of life is fueled by its sulfur-rich environment. This gives an opportunity for microbes to live, using the chemical energy that's produced from the oxidation of hydrogen sulfide. In addition to spiders, the cave is also home to other creatures such as centipedes, bats, and the insect larvae of flies. Once these larvae mature, many of the adult flies get trapped in the webs and get eaten by the spiders.

31. Which of the following is the major topic of the passage?
- ① A description of a thriving underground home for bats
 - ② An explanation for the presence of spiders in the cave
 - ③ The relationship between photosynthesis and microbe life
 - ④ An account of spiders' roles in flourishing ecosystems
32. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① Photosynthesis provides most of the organic matter in Sulfur Cave.
 - ② When hydrogen sulfide oxidizes, energy is produced.
 - ③ Typical animals that live in caves have excellent night-vision.
 - ④ The spiders feed primarily on centipedes that the web ensnares.

[33-34] When maintaining ice for winter sports, a specialized machine, named the Zamboni after its inventor, is used. Operating a Zamboni involves the precise management of its sharp blade's pitch and depth to manipulate the ice's crystalline structure for specific athletic needs. While spectators see a simple tractor moving around the ice, the Certified Ice Technician (CIT) behind the wheel is performing high-stakes mechanical engineering involving friction physics. The blade must be sharp and angled enough to remove exactly 1/32nd of an inch of "scowed" ice, the damaged, snowy top layer, without striking the underlying refrigeration pipes. The hidden genius of the machine is the wash-water system, which uses hydrostatic pressure to deep-clean the pores of the ice before a fresh layer of hot water, about 60°C, is applied. Using hot water is counterintuitive to the layperson, but it's essential because it contains less dissolved air, creating a denser, clearer, and faster ice surface. In professional arenas, the CIT must be skilled enough to tune the ice for different uses: harder, colder ice for ice hockey and thicker, softer ice for figure skating. Mastering this requires an understanding of thermodynamics and the mechanical tolerances of the conditioning deck.

33. What is the best title for the passage?
- ① The Science of Professional Ice Resurfacing
 - ② A Historical Overview of the Zamboni Invention
 - ③ Essential Maintenance Tips for Modern Skating Rinks
 - ④ Comparing Hockey Rinks to Figure Skating Surfaces
34. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- ① The wash-water system utilizes hydrostatic pressure to clean the pores of the ice.
 - ② CITs must adjust the blade depth to avoid hitting the refrigeration pipes.
 - ③ Cold water is used during resurfacing to create a denser and faster ice surface.
 - ④ Hockey requires a harder and colder ice surface than figure skating does.

[35-37] A research team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) may have found an effective cure for a common kind of vision loss. In their study, the MIT team tested whether anesthetizing a faulty retina could reboot vision, and it actually worked. The study focused on a particular kind of vision impairment called amblyopia, more commonly known as the lazy eye. Amblyopia typically starts in childhood when another underlying condition causes communication to break down between the eyes and the brain. In patients with amblyopia, the brain gradually becomes dependent on the “good” eye, causing vision in the unused eye to decline. Typical treatments include eye drops, eye patches, or even surgery if an underlying condition is causing the amblyopia. (A)_____, these methods aren’t always successful, (B)_____ if the patients are inconsistent with topical treatments or have already reached adulthood. The team’s new experimental treatment offers a different approach, one that doesn’t require patients to remember daily medication. In the study, the researchers anesthetized the retinas in mice’s lazy eyes with a chemical called tetrodotoxin. After the treatment disabled the eyes for two days, researchers saw restored visual responses in the mice’s visual cortexes, the area of the brain which processes information from the eyes. In other words, the bad eye could be inactivated and brought back to life, meaning the researchers found what is essentially a biological reset button.

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

- ① A Potential New Cure for Amblyopia
- ② A Comparative Analysis of Amblyopia Treatments
- ③ An MIT Study on Childhood Vision Disorders
- ④ The Impact of Tetrodotoxin on Human Eyes

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

- ① Amblyopia without underlying conditions is best treated by surgery.
- ② Anesthetizing the mice’s retinas with tetrodotoxin temporarily disabled the eyes.
- ③ Tetrodotoxin is currently the standard chemical used in pediatric eye drops.
- ④ Amblyopia causes the brain to become increasingly dependent on the weaker eye.

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

- ① Therefore – particularly
- ② Moreover – notably
- ③ However – especially
- ④ Nevertheless – rarely

[38-40] Compassion fade refers to the tendency for people to help less as the number of individuals in need increases. Research has repeatedly shown that people are more willing to donate to a single identified victim than to a group, even when the group is clearly described and shown in a picture. Many studies confirm that larger beneficiary groups are linked to lower helping intentions and smaller donations. One major explanation is the affective bias perspective. According to this view, individuals are represented in the mind more vividly and coherently than groups. A single victim can more easily capture attention and imagination, triggering stronger emotional reactions. In contrast, a group strains people’s capacity for attention and mental imagery, leading to a fragmented picture of those in need and a weaker emotional response. A second, and more strongly supported, explanation is the motivated choice perspective. Here, people are seen as managing their emotions to balance personal goals and perceived costs. As the number of victims increases, people anticipate greater monetary and psychological demands, such as feeling overwhelmed or believing their help is just a (A)_____. To avoid these uncomfortable feelings and high perceived costs, they may withdraw from compassion and become less willing to help. Taken together, these perspectives suggest that compassion fade reflects not just a failure to feel but a strategic regulation of emotion and cost.

38. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- ① To show that emotional reactions can be overcome by using images
- ② To describe how charities design fundraising advertisements
- ③ To argue that laboratory research on donations cannot be trusted
- ④ To explain the reasons behind compassion fade

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

- ① People are more willing to donate to a single identified victim than to a group.
- ② The affective bias perspective considers donors’ perceived costs and personal goals.
- ③ The motivated choice perspective claims individual victims are represented with more descriptive details.
- ④ The affective bias perspective has stronger empirical support than the motivated choice perspective.

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

- ① drop in the bucket
- ② bird of the feather
- ③ piece of cake
- ④ stitch in time

[41~50: 3 points each]

[41-42] Have you ever wanted to have the ineffable quality that makes some people effortlessly popular? Perhaps you need to brush up on your *nunchi*, a traditional Korean concept of situational awareness. *Nunchi* is the art of understanding what people are thinking or feeling, a quality held by those who are sensitive to the dynamics within a given group. Koreans cultivate *nunchi* from a young age. Kids in Korea know the word by age three. They usually learn it in the negative. If everyone is standing on the right side of the escalator and a kid is lounging on the left, the parent will say, "Why don't you have any *nunchi*?" It's partly about not being rude, but it's also partly "(A)Why are you not plugged into your environment?" The word *nunchi* translates to "eye-measure," a sort of sizing-up not of individuals but of the overall context and atmosphere of a situation. It's applicable to about every possible social setting. In action, *nunchi* involves noticing who, in any given context, is speaking, listening, interrupting, apologizing, or rolling their eyes. From there, one can make potentially useful assessments about the nature of relationships and hierarchies within the group, the overall mood, and how to behave accordingly. As the truly skilled discern such cues intuitively even as they're constantly in flux, Koreans don't say someone has "good" *nunchi*, but "quick" *nunchi*, the ability to rapidly process changing social information.

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

- ① Korean children typically understand the term *nunchi* by age three.
- ② *Nunchi* is used primarily in Korea to teach children how to speak politely.
- ③ Practicing *nunchi* involves observing subtle social behaviors such as eye-rolling gestures.
- ④ Skilled *nunchi* involves interpreting social cues even as group dynamics are constantly changing.

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

- ① Why don't you speak up and dominate the conversation
- ② Why don't you follow the law like everyone else
- ③ Why aren't you sensitive to the context of the situation
- ④ Why aren't you physically connected to the people around you

[43-44] Read the "how to spot undisclosed AI" guides online and you'll receive a lot of contradictory advice. Both repetition and variation are supposed to be indicators of AI writing, as are both the use of "dive in" and the absence of "dive in." Even AI detection tool providers acknowledge that, because AI models are evolving and "human writing varies widely," they cannot guarantee accuracy. Not that this has stopped a cottage industry of online "experts" declaring that they can just tell when something apparently written by a person was really generated by AI. The idea that we have an innate ability to sense human depth in words is an illusion. An Ipsos poll of 9,000 people published last month found that 97 percent of people couldn't tell the difference between an AI-generated song and a human-made one. And last year, a University of Pittsburgh survey of more than 1,600 people asked to read poetry written by humans and AI found they were more likely to guess the AI-generated poems had been written by people. These studies run counter to the idea many of us have that we can instinctively tell when something is AI. It's true that the best writing has a tangible warmth or strangeness that would be hard to replicate. But a lot of writing is not like this. The world is full of bland text, much of it used to train large language models. Generative AI text is just reflecting that reality back at us.

43. What is the major topic of the passage?

- ① The impact of the rapid evolution of AI on the online expert industry
- ② The specific linguistic forms that distinguish AI from human writing
- ③ A comparative analysis of the warmth and strangeness in human and AI poetry
- ④ The fallacy that AI-generated content can be reliably identified

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

- ① In the University of Pittsburgh survey, readers were less likely to believe AI-generated poems were human-authored.
- ② AI detection tool providers cannot guarantee high accuracy rates because AI models evolve over time.
- ③ The Ipsos poll revealed that the vast majority of people could not distinguish between human-made and AI-generated music.
- ④ AI text often appears bland because it reflects the dullness of much of the human data used to train it.

[45-47] Recent research in the Talatan Desert suggests solar energy's impact extends beyond clean power generation. At the Gonghe Photovoltaic Park in Qinghai Province, China, solar installations are actively transforming barren wastelands into burgeoning ecosystems. By examining 57 ecological indicators through a framework for assessing environmental change called the DPSIR framework, researchers have discovered that solar panels function as a catalyst for soil restoration and climatic change. The physical structure of the solar arrays creates a unique microclimate. By providing consistent shade, the panels lower ground temperatures and trap moisture, effectively reducing the rapid evaporation that typically prevents desert life from flourishing. This shift in humidity and temperature supports the growth of microscopic organisms and vegetation, leading to a measurable increase in soil health. Quantitatively, areas sheltered by panels achieved an ecological health score of 0.4393, a stark contrast to the 0.2802 rating of the surrounding untouched desert. This transition from desert wasteland to vibrant habitat challenges the perception of deserts as lifeless expanses. Instead, solar farms can serve a dual purpose: generating sustainable electricity while simultaneously facilitating ecological recovery. Although these preliminary findings are promising, scholars emphasize the necessity of long-term observation to gauge the effects on wildlife and regional weather patterns over several decades. Ultimately, the responsible development of solar infrastructure may prove that energy innovation and environmental healing are (A)_____, but rather deeply interconnected paths toward a stable future.

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

- ① The Economic Growth of China's Solar Industry
- ② Solar Panels Turn Deserts into Healthy Ecosystems
- ③ Desert Solar Parks Overcome Ecological Failures
- ④ Measuring Solar Energy Output in Barren Wastelands

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

- ① The DPSIR framework was used to calculate the electrical efficiency of the panels.
- ② The physical structure of solar arrays helps retain ground moisture by providing shade.
- ③ Areas without solar panels showed higher ecological health scores than sheltered areas.
- ④ The preliminary findings preclude the need for a long-term study on the effects of solar panels.

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

- ① not mutually exclusive
- ② aligned with each other
- ③ acting in opposition
- ④ not intertwined

[48-50] Scientists have proven in the past that reading stimulates many different parts of the brain. In a 2006 study, for example, research participants read the words "perfume" and "coffee," and the part of their brains devoted to the sense of smell lit up. Such studies have focused on brain activity while a person is reading, but a new study suggests that reading doesn't just make a fleeting impression. It may make long-term changes to the brain. The study out of Emory University asked 21 undergraduates to come in for fMRIs over 19 days. For the first five days, researchers took baseline fMRIs of the students' brains. Over the following nine days, the participants read 30 pages of Robert Harris' novel *Pompeii* at night. After finishing the novel, the participants continued to come in for fMRIs for five more days. The fMRIs after the reading assignments revealed heightened connectivity in the left temporal cortex, the area of the brain associated with receptivity for language. Heightened connectivity in other parts of the brain suggested that readers may experience embodied semantics, a process in which brain connectivity during a thought-about action mirrors the connectivity that occurs during the actual action. "The neural changes that we found associated with physical sensation and movement systems suggest that reading a novel can transport you into the body of the protagonist," said the author of the study. "We already knew that good stories can put you in someone else's shoes (A)_____. Now we're seeing that something may also be happening (B)_____."

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

- ① Reading and Language Learning
- ② Using fMRIs for Reading Development
- ③ Process of Imagination in Reading
- ④ Effects of Reading on Brain Activity

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

- ① It was conducted on 21 undergraduate students for 19 days.
- ② It suggests reading may bring out the phenomenon of embodied semantics.
- ③ It checked the brain activities of the participants before they started reading.
- ④ Its participants had to read the novel every night for five days.

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

- ① figuratively - biologically
- ② scientifically - literally
- ③ empathetically - psychologically
- ④ theoretically - ideologically