



2026학년도 편입학모집 영어 문제지[한의학과(인문)]

지원학과(부) : _____ 수험번호

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 성명 : _____



【 수험생 유의사항 】

1. 문제지 및 답안지에 지원학과(부), 수험번호(10자리), 성명을 정확히 기재(마킹) 하시기 바랍니다.
2. 답안은 별도로 배부된 답안지(OMR카드)에 컴퓨터용 사인펜을 사용하여 작성 하시기 바랍니다.
※ 한 번 표기한 답안은 칼로 긁거나 수정테이프, 수정액, 종이 스티커 등 어떠한 방법으로도 수정이 불가하며, 수정할 경우 해당 답안은 오답으로 처리함
3. 답안지(OMR카드) 내 수험생 유의사항을 잘 확인하여 바르게 마킹하시기 바랍니다.
4. 감독관 날인이 있는 답안지(OMR카드) 1장만 인정합니다.
5. 휴대전화, 스마트워치, 전자기기(태블릿, 이어폰 등) 등 각종 전자·통신기기의 경우 반드시 전원을 끈 상태에서 소지한 가방에 보관해야 하며, 고사 중 소지하고 있거나 사용하는 경우 부정행위자로 간주하여 퇴실 조치하니 각별히 유의하시기 바랍니다.
6. 소지품 제출 후 금속탐지기로 휴대전화 등 전자기기의 소지 여부를 검사할 수 있습니다.
7. 본령이 울리면 고사가 시작되고, 고사가 종료되기 전에는 퇴실할 수 없습니다.
8. 종료령이 울리면 답안 작성을 멈추고 감독관의 지시에 따라야 하며, 답안지, 문제지, 연습지 등은 고사실 밖으로 가지고 나갈 수 없습니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

[1-7] Choose the answer closest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. As AI increasingly comes to supplement rather than replace workers, it has fueled fears that humans might acclimate to the rote rhythms of the machines they work alongside. [1점]

- ① adapt ② allude ③ admit
④ attest ⑤ appeal

2. In 2018, America began imposing increasingly onerous export restrictions on semiconductor firms hoping to sell their wares in China. This high-tech embargo was intended to frustrate China's ambitions to build an advanced chipmaking industry of its own. [1점]

- ① effective ② unthinkable ③ demanding
④ noteworthy ⑤ customary

3. For decades, the idea of a carbon tax has been stuck in the waiting room of American politics. But politics, like the climate, is volatile these days. Recently, some Republicans have broken ranks with their party to support a tax on carbon emissions, perhaps because the climate is becoming more salient with voters. [1점]

- ① archaic ② opulent ③ dominant
④ explicit ⑤ erratic

4. A certain recalcitrance has always been part of what makes Rosalía, a trained flamenco singer, so compelling. As a teenager, she appeared on "Tú Sí Que Vales," a talent-competition show on Spanish television. When one judge wasn't impressed, she said, in Spanish, "I didn't come here to accept criticism." [1점]

- ① amiability ② compliance ③ retraction
④ tractability ⑤ willfulness

5. My mother died in my infancy, but I had a good-natured governess, who had been with me from my infancy. I could not remember the time when her fat, benignant face was not a familiar picture in my memory. [1점]

- ① malevolent ② munificent ③ malignant
④ poignant ⑤ omnipresent

6. Berners-Lee wrote the hypertext markup language (HTML) that your browser is interpreting. He is the necessary condition behind everything from Amazon to Wikipedia, and if AI brings about what Sam Altman recently called "the gentle singularity"—or else buries us in slop—that, too, will be an outgrowth of his global collective consciousness. [1점]

- ① source ② antecedent ③ consequence
④ causation ⑤ impetus

7. Told in writing that is beautiful in its simplicity and directness, Hosseini's novel, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, is a story redolent of smokeless powder, blood, and the salt of a million tears. [1점]

- ① reminiscent ② barren ③ disposed
④ composed ⑤ vapid

[8-14] Choose the best answer for the blank.

8. The key to enduring happiness requires practicing the skills that leads to more happiness. The skills include noticing and _____ positive events, mindful awareness, nonjudgment, gratitude, and acts of kindness, among others. [1점]

- ① mitigating ② savoring ③ interrogating
④ overcasting ⑤ interrupting

9. The handful of lawmakers who supported the bill argued that greater recognition of same-sex marriages would help reinforce Hong Kong's claim to be an open and cosmopolitan world city. The dissenters pushed back; they argued that the bill could _____ "traditional values" and teach children that homosexuality is "normal." [1.3점]

- ① subvert ② adorn ③ bolster
④ enliven ⑤ preserve

10. Good communication requires diverse interaction skills. Among them, _____ involves paying attention to the positive face needs of participants, and small talk is an obvious example of discourse which is oriented to the addressee's positive face needs. Indeed, small talk might be considered a core example of positively polite talk. [1.3점]

- ① enmity ② disaffection ③ endurance
④ alienation ⑤ collegiality

11. Unexpected change isn't the only way to arouse curiosity. As part of their mission to control the world, brains need to properly understand it. This makes humans insatiably _____: nine-week-old babies are drawn to unfamiliar images over ones they've seen before. [1.3점]

- ① indolent ② intelligent ③ indiscreet
④ inquisitive ⑤ individualistic

12. Anthropologists who study ritualized gift-giving take keen interest in the Maori belief that big gifts contain a "hau," or life force. Recipients who fail to _____ risk illness or death. The idea is that gifts are never really free. [1.3점]

- ① refund ② repent ③ reciprocate
④ relinquish ⑤ regenerate

13. Today's leading AI models are trained on a large portion of the internet, using a technique called next-token prediction. A model learns by making guesses about what it will read next, then comparing those guesses to _____. Wrong guesses inspire changes in the connection strength between the neurons. This is gradient descent. [1.3점]

- ① collective intelligence
② what cannot be anticipated
③ whatever actually appears
④ previously unsolvable problems
⑤ institutional knowledge

14. Social media platforms reward visibility. Algorithms don't distinguish between authenticity and performance—they simply amplify what's most clickable. As journalist Chanté Joseph wrote, women once gained status online by showing off a relationship; now, they hide their partners _____. In a digital ecosystem where follower counts can dictate income, posting your boyfriend is a business risk. [1.3점]

- ① to maintain the status quo
② to safeguard their identities
③ to entrust them with fortunes
④ to preserve engagement rates
⑤ to protect authentic information

[15] Read the passage and answer the question.

Now that wellness destinations are stepping up emphasis on year-round spa treatments, tour guides and travelers are starting to take notice. "We're seeing more and more in the restorative travel space: spa and

sauna escapes that feel (A) yet grounding. Our clients are craving stillness and sensory connection, not just another getaway. They want to come home feeling (B), not exhausted," said Whitney Haldeman, founder of Atlas Adventures, a luxury group travel company for women.

15. Which of the following is the most appropriate for the blanks (A) and (B)? [1.3점]

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① austere | dissipated |
| ② indulgent | replenished |
| ③ enduring | consumed |
| ④ temperate | sapped |
| ⑤ abstinent | depleted |

[16-17] Read the passage and answer the questions.

In the spring of 1872 a man photographed a horse. The resulting photograph does not survive, but from this first encounter of a camera-bearing man with a fast-moving horse sprang a series of increasingly successful experiments that produced thousands of (A) images. The photographs are well known, but they are most significant as the bridge to a new art that would transform the world. By the end of the 1870s, these experiments had led to the photographer's invention of the essentials of motion-picture technology. He had captured aspects of motion whose speed had made them as (B) as the moons of Jupiter before the telescope, and he had found a way to set them back in motion. It was as though he had grasped time itself, made it stand still, and then made it run again, over and over. Time was at his command as it had never been at anyone's before. A new world had opened up for science, for art, for entertainment, for consciousness, and an old world had retreated farther.

The man was Edward James Muybridge of San Francisco, already renowned for his photographs of the West. In the eight years of his motion-study experiments in California, he also became a father, a murderer, and a widower, invented a clock, patented two photographic innovations, achieved international renown as an artist and a scientist, and completed four other major photographic projects.

16. Which of the following best fits into (A) and (B)?
[2점]

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| ① blurry | — | visible |
| ② arbitrary | — | invisible |
| ③ extant | — | invisible |
| ④ surviving | — | visible |
| ⑤ obsolete | — | visible |

17. According to the passage, which is NOT true of Edward James Muybridge? [3점]

- ① He took a photograph of a fast-moving horse in 1872.
- ② He played an important role in the invention of motion-picture technology.
- ③ He appeared to manipulate time through his experiments with photography.
- ④ He was recognized for his photographic innovations only after his passing.
- ⑤ He became famous for his achievements in art and science.

[18-19] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Towns invariably conjure up an image of concrete, tarmac and glass. But a closer look will reveal an extraordinarily rich variety of plants and animals.

Why are urban places so unexpectedly biodiverse? In the perception of most people, towns and wildlife are at opposite ends of the spectrum. Urban areas, after all, are largely made up of artificial structures and building materials, a fact that is hard to escape. However, towns are also endowed with surprisingly rich biodiversity—as is shown, for instance, by the over 500 species of wild plants being found in the cracks of German pavements. One reason for this is that the sheer range of structures and land-uses offers innumerable habitats to plants and animals. Flowerbeds, street trees, green spaces, old walls, undeveloped building plots, parks and more all make vital contributions to urban habitats. Even the buildings themselves accommodate many species, such as birds and bats. In fact, towns are nowadays more species-rich than many areas in the countryside because, compared with intensive and industrial modern farms, they offer a wide variety of niches attractive to wildlife. Towns and cities, it turns out, are fast becoming a refuge for wild species sadly no longer welcome in much of the wider landscape.

18. Which is the best title for the passage above? [2점]

- ① Nature and Nurture for Wildlife
- ② Plants Germane to Cities and Towns
- ③ Wildlife Found in Unexpected Habitats
- ④ Vital Elements in Growing Plants in Cities
- ⑤ Biodiversity in German Plants and Animals

19. Which is true according to the passage above?
[3점]

- ① More plants inhabit cities than towns.
- ② Urban landscapes attract more plants than animals.
- ③ Environmental disasters transform wildlife habitats.
- ④ Plants and wildlife offer rich biodiversity in cities and towns.
- ⑤ The spectrum of biodiversity matters for human habitats.

[20-21] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Wisdom research has paid special attention to (A). Weststrate and Glück note that the way individuals reflect on their experiences is essential to the development of wisdom. Moreover, reflecting on difficult life situations seems to bring about meaning-making and personal growth. Difficulties alone, therefore, may not be sufficient to promote wisdom—self-reflective abilities are also required. Reflection *per se* is a broad concept, and in wisdom studies, it is used in at least two senses: as reflective thinking (e.g., relational, multiperspective and integrative thinking) or as self-reflection, the process of introspection leading to a better understanding of one's life experiences. The exact relationship between wisdom and self-reflection is a challenging task to empirically examine. Self-reflection may be a prerequisite for wisdom, but it may also result from increased wisdom. It is also possible that self-reflection and wisdom (B).

Despite the fact that wisdom has typically been studied in psychology as a characteristic of the individual, social interaction has been considered important in the development of wisdom. In his review of wisdom literature, Grossmann advanced a constructivist model of wise thinking that emphasizes the role of interaction between the individual and their environment. Empirical studies have confirmed that interaction with peers, mentors, prominent colleagues, or other trusted people, as well as learning from wise people, all promote wisdom.

20. Which best fits in the blank (A) ? [2.7점]
- ① the developmental process of human wisdom
 - ② the prerequisite in developing social wisdom
 - ③ the promotion of wisdom through difficult life experiences
 - ④ the problem-solving skills to resolve difficulties in individuals and society
 - ⑤ the role of reflection and social interaction in the development of wisdom

21. Which best fits in the blank (B) ? [2점]
- ① develop in parallel
 - ② decrease in uniform
 - ③ evolve in sequence
 - ④ expand in disparity
 - ⑤ advance in linearity

[22-23] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The introduction of the first highly effective video generation models in February 2024 underlined the deep connections between artificial intelligence and the metaverse. (A) While language models seemed to track human intelligence, whose operations are indeed formalized within verbal and mathematical languages, it is much less natural to think of the generation of virtual worlds as a faculty of human intelligence. (B) In reality, of course, video generation and language models are quite similar. Whereas large language models have text tokens, a video generator such as Sora has visual patches. (C) Sora is able to generate complex scenes with multiple characters, specific types of motion and accurate details of the subject and background. The model understands not only what the user has asked for in the prompt but also how those things exist in (a). (D) Scaling video generation is a promising path towards building general-purpose generators of virtual worlds. (E) Li Zhifei commented soon after Sora appeared that large language models are emulators for the world of virtual thought, while video generation models are emulators for (a).

22. Which of the following is the most suitable for (a) ? [1.3점]
- ① the surreal world
 - ② the physical world
 - ③ the hyper-real world
 - ④ the hypothetical world
 - ⑤ the metaphysical world

23. Choose the best place to insert the following sentence. [3점]

Given a compressed input video, it extracts a sequence of space-time patches that act as tokens to generate realistic videos.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[24-25] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Dopamine was first identified as a neurotransmitter in the human brain in 1957. Dopamine is not the only neurotransmitter involved in reward processing, but most neuroscientists agree it is among the most important. Dopamine may play a bigger role in the motivation to get a reward than the pleasure of the reward itself. Genetically engineered mice unable to make dopamine will not seek out food, and will starve to death even when food is placed just inches from their mouth. Yet if food is put directly into their mouth, they will chew and eat the food, and seem to enjoy it.

Debates about differences between motivation and pleasure notwithstanding, dopamine is used to measure the addictive potential of any behavior or drug. The more dopamine a drug releases in the brain's reward pathway, and the faster it releases dopamine, the more addictive the drug.

In addition to the discovery of dopamine, neuroscientists have determined that pleasure and pain are processed in overlapping brain regions and work via an opponent-process mechanism. Another way to say this is that pleasure and pain work like a balance. Imagine our brains contain a balance—a scale with a fulcrum in the center. When nothing is on the balance, it's level with the ground. When we experience pleasure, dopamine is released in our reward pathway and the balance tips to the side of pleasure. The more our balance tips, and the faster it tips, the more pleasure we feel. But here's the important thing about the balance. It wants to remain level, that is, in (A). It does not want to be tipped for very long to one side or another.

24. According to the passage, which of the following is true? [3점]

- ① Dopamine is not involved in reward processing in the human brain.
- ② Genetically engineered mice that lack dopamine cannot be forced to eat.
- ③ Dopamine can be useful to assess a drug's potential for addiction.
- ④ Pleasure and pain are processed completely independently from each other.
- ⑤ When dopamine is released in our reward pathway, we feel pain.

25. Which of the following best fits in the blank (A) ? [1.3점]

- ① flux ② clarity ③ discord
- ④ resistance ⑤ equilibrium

[26-27] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Until the twentieth century, primates were considered too big, feral, and expensive for most experiments. Researchers favored guinea pigs, frogs, rabbits, and dogs. That changed in 1908, when two Viennese scientists—having failed to infect the usual animals with polio—transferred cells taken from a stricken nine-year-old boy into a baboon and a rhesus macaque. Both experienced symptoms, with the macaque losing control of his legs. At least a million monkeys died in the race to develop vaccines for polio, which had previously paralyzed thousands of children each year.

Buoyed by this success, Congress established a series of primate research centers in the 1960s, hoping that our closest living relatives might help solve other medical mysteries. Monkeys have since been central to efforts to transplant organs, to refine treatments for diabetes, to understand the effects of lead poisoning and secondhand smoke, and to test immunotherapies for cancer.

With their large hands and expressive, doleful faces, the great apes are often depicted as the poster children for experimentation. This is misleading. Macaques are the most frequently used lab monkeys, and with the rise of tranquilizers and commercial air travel after the Second World War, they became far easier to obtain.

26. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase, “poster children”? [2점]

- ① anathemas
- ② dependents
- ③ beloved pets
- ④ sources of pride
- ⑤ typical examples

27. Choose the best title for the passage. [2점]

- ① The Diverse Characteristics of Rhesus Macaques
- ② The Ethical Dilemma of Animal Experiments
- ③ The Difficult Path to Finding a Cure for Polio
- ④ The Endless Quest to Solve Medical Mysteries
- ⑤ The Vital Role of Primates in Medical Research

[28-29] Read the passage and answer the questions.

It's easy to forget that, in fiction, the AI/robot is almost always a metaphor. In *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, Commander Data and the androids like him were analogized to humanity's ugly history of slavery—the grotesque dream of free labor that never questions, never fights back. This was equally evident in *Ex Machina*, a horror film about how an AI woman liberates herself from a male tech baron who wants nothing more than to build a woman who loves to be abused. What we yearn for in machines is so often a reflection of what we yearn for in humanity, for good and ill, asking us what we really want. Stories of such yearnings also illustrate a key requirement for sapience: resistance to oppression.

Such qualities take us back to the earliest forms of fiction that humans wove about the prospect of creating artificial life. Not just Karel Capek's 1921 *Rossum's Universal Robots*, but the Jewish legend of the golem that it clearly drew inspiration from. In that tale, artificial life exists to defend people against violent oppression. Although the original fable sees the golem run amok, the idea of the creature endures as an empowering fantasy in a time of rising anti-Semitism. The myth has left its mark on everything from superhero fantasies to tales of benevolent robots—narratives where artificial or alien life is in communion with human life and arrayed against the ugliest forces that sapience can produce.

*golem 유대 전설 속 흙으로 만든 생명체

28. Choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined word, “analogized.” [1점]

- ① altered ② likened ③ indebted
- ④ opposed ⑤ subjugated

29. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage? [2.7점]

- ① In *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, Commander Data is an android.
- ② In *Ex Machina*, the AI woman tragically accepts her enslavement.
- ③ What we desire in machines is akin to what we desire in humans.
- ④ In *Rossum's Universal Robots*, Karel Capek portrays the creation of artificial beings.
- ⑤ The Jewish tale of the golem reflects the anti-Semitism of its time.

[30-31] Read the passage and answer the questions.

American Inequality's research has found a high correlation between household income and life expectancy. Income is a major driver of higher life expectancies. In the wealthiest places like Aspen, Colorado, and Santa Clara, California, median household incomes reach the hundreds of thousands of dollars and residents live to 87 on average, the highest in the country. But in poorer places like Owsley County, Kentucky, and Union County, Florida, the median household income is \$35,000 and life expectancy floats around 67 on average, the lowest in the country.

Poverty in America is not about income alone. (①). They are more likely to live near toxic sites and to develop lung cancer; they are more likely to live in food deserts and to wrestle with illnesses like heart disease and obesity; and they are more likely to die younger from drug overdoses.

Demographics also have a huge influence.

- (A) The same holds true for pain management, prenatal and maternal health, and overall preventive health as well.
- (B) Black Americans in every state have lower life expectancies than their white peers by five years on average.
- (C) This is largely because of the lower quality care Black communities receive for conditions like cancer, heart problems, and pneumonia.

30. Put the sentences above into a logical order. [3점]

- ① (A)-(C)-(B)
- ② (A)-(B)-(C)
- ③ (B)-(A)-(C)
- ④ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

31. Which is the most suitable for (①)? [2.7점]

- ① Poverty in America has worsened for an extended period.
- ② Lower socioeconomic status is associated with a decreased risk of serious illness.
- ③ The lower a community's income, the higher its life expectancy.
- ④ Low-income communities are more likely to struggle with access to affordable healthcare.
- ⑤ Black Americans usually belong to low-income communities.

[32-33] Read the passage and answer the questions.

In 1958, under the rule of Mao Zedong, China began the Great Leap Forward, a four-year attempt to transform the country from an agrarian society into a modern industrialized one. It was a disaster. The industrialization was stillborn, and the collectivization of farming caused one of the biggest famines ever recorded. Somewhere between 15 million and 50 million people are thought to have died.

In a working paper for the National Bureau of Economic Research, Eyal Frank, an environmental economist at the University of Chicago, and his colleagues examine one of the Great Leap Forward's grimmer quirks. The "Four Pests" campaign aimed to rid China of flies, mosquitoes, rats, and sparrows. There was no great (A) about the campaign's first three targets. But sparrows were singled out for destruction because Mao had heard complaints from farmers about the birds eating their grain and damaging crop production.

Scientists cautioned against the plan. Zhu Xi, a well-known biologist, cited a previous attempt at sparrowcide in Prussia in the 18th century, which resulted in an outbreak of other pests. But Mao did not listen, and the Four Pests campaign was taken up with (B). Within two years, somewhere in the region of 2 billion birds had been killed. Dr. Frank's paper suggests that the consequences of that policy would kill some 2 million people, too.

32. Which of the following best fits into (A) and (B)?

[2.7점]

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|---|----------|
| ① insight | — | apathy |
| ② foresight | — | regret |
| ③ vision | — | alacrity |
| ④ understanding | — | impunity |
| ⑤ controversy | — | zeal |

33. Which of the following is the most appropriate theme for the passage? [2.7점]

- ① How Mao Zedong conceived the Great Leap Forward
- ② How agrarian societies can evolve into industrialized nations
- ③ How the “Four Pests” campaign can be seen as a successful model
- ④ How China’s sparrow eradication campaign had unforeseen consequences
- ⑤ How a sparrowcide in 18th-century Prussia multiplied other pests

[34-35] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The speed with which the norm of marriage—indeed, of relationships of any sort—is being abandoned is startling. Throughout the rich world, singlehood is on the rise. Among Americans aged 25-34, the proportion living without a spouse or partner has doubled in five decades, to 50% for men and 41% for women. Since 2010, the share of people living alone has risen in 26 out of 30 rich countries. (A) is under way.

For some, this is evidence of social and moral decay. Many in the “pro-natalist” movement believe that the failure of the young to settle down and procreate threatens to end Western civilization. For others, it is evidence of admirable self-reliance. *Vogue*, a fashion magazine, recently suggested that for cool, ambitious young women, having a boyfriend is not merely unnecessary but “embarrassing.”

In fact, the rise of singlehood is neither straightforwardly good nor bad. Among heterosexuals it is largely a consequence of something clearly benign: as barriers to women in the workplace have fallen, their choices have expanded. They are far more able than in the past to live alone if they choose, and face less social stigma for doing so.

34. Choose the best phrase for (A). [1.3점]

- ① A great relationship recession
- ② The era of companionship
- ③ The era of pro-natalism
- ④ A phase of inter-dependence
- ⑤ The era of procreation

35. Which is NOT true of the norm of marriage discussed in the passage? [2점]

- ① The norm of marriage is changing rapidly.
- ② The proportion of people living alone is on the rise.
- ③ Some believe that the decline in marriage rates threatens the future of Western civilization.
- ④ Ambitious young women are commonly expected to have a partner.
- ⑤ Women face weaker social stigma for choosing singlehood.

[36-37] Read the passage and answer the questions.

A lingua franca is typically a language with a broad base of native speakers, likely to be used and learned by persons with different native languages (usually in the same language family). Often in history, however, speakers of mutually unintelligible languages have been brought into contact under specific socioeconomic and political conditions and have developed a language to communicate with one another that is not native to anyone. Such a language is called a pidgin.

Many pidgins developed during the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries, in trade colonies along the coasts of China, Africa, and the New World. These pidgins arose through contact between speakers of colonial European languages such as English, French, Portuguese, and Dutch and the indigenous, non-European languages. Some pidgins arose among extended groups of enslaved people and their owners in the U.S. and the Caribbean in the nineteenth century.

In all these cases, the contact is too specialized and the cultures too widely separated for the native language of any one group to function effectively as a lingua franca. (A) Instead, the two or more groups use their native languages as a basis for developing a rudimentary lingua franca with reduced grammatical structures and small lexicons. (B) Also in these situations, it is generally the case that one linguistic group is in a more powerful position, economically or otherwise, such as the relationship of plantation owner to worker or enslaver to enslaved person. (C) For example, English is the superstrate language for Hawaiian Pidgin English, Swahili for the various forms of Pidgin Swahili spoken in East and Central Africa. (D) The other languages, substrate languages, also

contribute to the lexicon and grammar, but in a less obvious way. (E) Japanese, Chinese, Tagalog, and Portuguese were the substrate languages of Hawaiian Pidgin English and all contributed to its grammar.

36. Choose the most appropriate place to insert the following sentences. [3점]

Most of the lexical items of the pidgin come from the language of the dominant group. This language is called the superstrate.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

37. What is the purpose of the passage above? [2.7점]

- ① To present research results and explanation
② To present a viewpoint and its shortcomings
③ To present an assumption and reject it as counterfactual
④ To present theories and how the theories have been modified
⑤ To discuss a definition of a term, its examples, and related concepts

[38-39] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The idea of mRNA vaccines is that once the mRNA is inside the body's cells, they will read the mRNA instructions and temporarily produce the spike protein of a target virus. The person's immune system will then recognize this protein as foreign and produce antibodies and activate T cells (white blood cells) to attack it. This mechanism is unlike that of conventional vaccines that previously have been utilized, which consist of specific components such as inactivated disease-causing organisms or proteins made by the pathogen. With mRNA technologies, it is believed that this step can be replaced by genetic instructions resembling an intended activity and progress—to get the body to produce the spike antigen itself. The hope is that later on, in case of infection with SARS-CoV-2, the immune system will recognize the spike on the real virus; _____, the body will remember the invader and be ready to quickly defend the body against the virus.

*pathogen 병원체 **antigen 항원

38. Which is the best title for the passage above?

[1점]

- ① Genetic Imprinting Technology
② Fighting against the Spike Protein
③ Human Immune System and Cure for Infection
④ Innovative mRNA Technologies for Virus Activation
⑤ Differences Between mRNA Vaccines and Traditional Vaccines

39. Which best fits into the underlined part in the passage above? [2.7점]

- ① in stark contrast
② already being primed
③ being subsidiary to the system
④ in a complete reversal
⑤ at the other end of the spectrum

[40-41] Read the passage and answer the questions.

In order to tell the story of your life, your brain needs to conjure up a world for you to live inside, with all its colors and movements and objects and sounds. Just as characters in fiction exist in a reality that's been actively created, so do we. (A) But that's not how it feels to be a living, conscious human. It *feels* as if we're looking out of our skulls, observing reality directly and without impediment. But this is not the case. The world we experience as "out there" is actually a *reconstruction* of reality that is built *inside* our heads. (B) It's an act of creation by the storytelling brain.

This is how it works. You walk into a room. Your brain predicts what the scene should look and sound and feel like, then it generates a hallucination based on these predictions. It's this hallucination that you experience as the world around you. (C) You'll never experience *actual* reality because you have no direct access to it.

This hallucinated reconstruction of reality is sometimes referred to as the brain's "model" of the world. Of course, this model of what's actually out there needs to be somewhat accurate. (D) For accuracy, we have our senses. Our senses seem incredibly powerful: our eyes are crystalline windows through which we observe the world in all its color and detail; our ears are open tubes into which the noises of life

freely tumble. But this is not the case. (E)
They actually deliver only limited and partial information to the brain.

40. Choose the best place to insert the following sentence. [3점]

Otherwise we'd be walking into walls and ramming forks into our necks.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

41. Choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined word, "impediment." [2점]

- ① disparity ② hierarchy ③ consensus
④ obstruction ⑤ illumination

[42-44] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The city of Nome, on Alaska's Bering Sea coast, has long been the home of adventurers, chancers, and the fiercely independent who would rather live off the land than do their shopping at Walmart. Layered with thick ice most of the year, the Arctic Ocean has historically been all but impassable. However, warming temperatures have seen sea-ice volume reduced by two-thirds since measurements were first taken in 1958. Overall, the Arctic is warming four times as fast as the rest of the planet. In mid-March, there was at least one day where temperatures hit as high as 30°C (86°F) above the March average near the North Pole.

A changing climate of the city could turn Nome, one of the U.S.'s northernmost ports, into an entirely different kind of destination. A 2020 study published in *Nature Climate Change* predicts mostly ice-free Arctic summers as early as 2035 if greenhouse-gas emissions are not radically reduced. Ships will soon be able to sail directly across the top of the world, bringing new commercial, political, and economic opportunities for Arctic towns in their path, while substantially reducing transit times between Asia and Europe by up to a third compared with taking the Suez Canal.

Even as it bodes catastrophic changes elsewhere on the planet, an ice-free Arctic offers immense opportunities for resource extraction—U.S. congressional research estimates that there is \$1 trillion worth of precious metals and minerals under the ice, along with the biggest area of untapped petroleum deposits left on the planet.

42. Which is the best title for the passage above? [3점]

- ① A Global Hub for Resource Extraction
② The City of Nome: A Land for Adventurers
③ How Climate Change Triggers Global Catastrophe
④ A Changing Climate in the City of Nome: New Opportunities Being Created
⑤ Global Warming Dramatically Reduces Transit Times between Asia and Europe

43. Which is NOT true of the city of Nome? [3점]

- ① Over time, the city's ice cover is expected to continue to shrink.
② The city is warming much more quickly than other parts of the planet.
③ By 2035, greenhouse-gas emissions will be radically reduced.
④ Although global warming poses a threat to many regions globally, it presents new opportunities for the city.
⑤ The city is likely to see an influx of business leaders seeking new mining opportunities.

44. Choose the answer closest in meaning to the underlined word, "untapped." [2점]

- ① invaluable ② useful ③ unhinged
④ unexploited ⑤ untrodden

[45-47] Read the passage and answer the questions.

To the modern eater, it can be difficult to grasp just how much, and how quickly, mechanical cooling has transformed both the human diet and the global climate. The technology made its commercial debut only after the Civil War. Its earliest adopters were German-born brewers in the Midwest, looking to keep their lager caves chilled in the steamy summer months. But it wasn't long before other industries realized that refrigeration could be used to manage one of humankind's oldest anxieties: (A) .

For millennia, people and microbes have been engaged in a form of interspecies warfare. Bacteria and fungi attempt to colonize our food, and we, in response, attempt to delay their advance using an arsenal of preservation techniques. In what was likely a long and slow process, pursued through trial and error, different communities developed different methods for stopping the rot. Some proved quite delicious—stinky cheese, smoked salmon, salami, miso, and marmalade.

Most of these preserved foods are incredibly

long-lasting, as well as portable. What they are not, however, is the same as fresh. The chemical and physical transformations required to **vanquish** microbes inevitably also alter the food's original flavor, texture, and appearance. The introduction of widespread, on-demand refrigeration changed all of that, overturning thousands of years of dietary history.

45. Which best fits in the blank (A)? [2점]

- ① climate change
- ② food spoilage
- ③ dietary condition
- ④ chemical imbalance
- ⑤ species preservation

46. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage above? [2.7점]

- ① The acceleration of global warming
- ② The evolution of interspecies warfare
- ③ The technical processes of refrigeration
- ④ The dietary restrictions of the modern eater
- ⑤ The revolutionary impact of refrigeration

47. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word, "**vanquish**," in the underlined sentence above? [2점]

- ① entice ② devour ③ replicate
- ④ embellish ⑤ regulate

[48-50] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Diversity, Equality and Inclusion (DEI) approach has taken the business world by storm. In *Seven Steps to Leading a Gender-Balanced Business*, published by the prestigious Harvard Business Review Press, a leading gender consultant designates the end goal of mere equality as an outdated, twentieth-century framework. In this century, the 'end goal is competitive advantage.' (A) , the recent book, *All the Brains in the Business: The Engendered Brain in the 21st Century Organisation*, seeks to replace 'the argument for equality' with one for 'organizational advantage.' The co-authors, a business academic and a consultant, recommend leaders reap this gain from a fuller appreciation of 'feminine energy' within organizations, which they refer to as the 'emergent quality of women.' They even coin the term 'e-quality' to refer to this

promisingly under-leveraged female human capital, (B) as if to emphasize the end of demand for the unamended version of the word.

The message is getting through. A recent analysis of the organizational diversity cases of the Fortune 500 (the 500 U.S. companies with the largest annual revenue) found that these business-case arguments were first and foremost in 81 per cent of the diversity cases offered by these companies on their websites. Only 1 per cent argued for diversity in terms of fairness.

The problem with the DEI approach is that it pivots away from what most of us believe is the most important reason for caring about the equality and inclusion of marginalized groups—that we want to create a fairer society. The DEI approach may well be successful at making a profit out of women's labor. It has failed to create workplaces that offer genuine gender equality for women (or men), because (C) .

48. Which best fits into the blank (A) above? [2.7점]

- ① On the one hand
- ② On the contrary
- ③ Along similar lines
- ④ On the other hand
- ⑤ To a large extent

49. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part (B) above? [3점]

- ① as if equity and e-quality are fairer terms
- ② as if equality is synonymous with e-quality
- ③ as if women's labor is no longer necessary
- ④ as if the original meaning of equality is obsolete
- ⑤ as if there is no more demand for feminine energy

50. Which best fits into the blank (C) above? [2.7점]

- ① that was never the goal
- ② that helped the marginalized
- ③ that made women overly leveraged
- ④ that was a waste of female energy
- ⑤ that did not ensure a fair game for all