

2026학년도 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. After a chaotic year filled with trade wars, market gyrations and the longest government shutdown in history, the U.S. economy has, once again, proved more resilient than many forecasters feared. [2점]

- Ⓐ vulnerable
- Ⓑ incompetent
- Ⓒ restrictive
- Ⓓ inept
- Ⓔ robust

2. After years of poring over historical documents and reading voraciously, I made an important discovery that was published last year: The baptistery was built not by Florentines but for Florentines. [2점]

- Ⓐ frugally
- Ⓑ eccentrically
- Ⓒ discretely
- Ⓓ avidly
- Ⓔ detrimentally

3. Storytelling is among the proudest of Indian traditions, and from ancient times, it has been associated with imparting wisdom and worldly knowledge. [2점]

- Ⓐ storing
- Ⓑ discriminating
- Ⓒ bestowing
- Ⓓ manipulating
- Ⓔ conceiving

4. Federal prosecutors have charged a Massachusetts judge and a court officer with conspiracy and obstruction of justice, alleging that they helped an undocumented immigrant escape a courthouse to elude immigration officials. [2점]

- Ⓐ ensue Ⓑ eschew Ⓒ expose
- Ⓓ endorse Ⓔ elucidate

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

5. The actress, singer and activist Brigitte Bardot, Ⓐ who has died at 91, Ⓑ personified France in a literal way: In 1969, she became the first celebrity to Ⓒ use as the model for Marianne, the symbol of the Republic that has adorned the country's City Halls Ⓓ as well as official documents, stamps and coins Ⓔ since the French Revolution. [2점]

6. The critical distinction to be made Ⓐ between history and the natural sciences is Ⓑ that the standing of explanations Ⓒ put forward by historians is very Ⓓ much inferior to Ⓔ those of scientific explanation. [2점]

7. Although the singing voice might be thought of Ⓐ as an extension Ⓑ to or development Ⓒ of the speaking voice, the experience of actors and singers Ⓓ suggest that the two modes of vocal delivery remain Ⓔ independent. [2점]

8. The history of ethics is Ⓐ largely a history of the development of two central lines of thought: Ⓑ one that emphasizes our fundamental duties to others, and Ⓒ another that strives to justify decisions Ⓓ based on the effects that our actions have on Ⓔ others. [2점]

■ [9-16] Choose the most appropriate expression to complete each passage.

9. A "food web" diagram typically lays out nature's (): Phytoplankton gets eaten by krill, which in turn gets gobbled up by squid, which then gets devoured by a seal, which finally becomes dinner for a shark. [2점]

- Ⓐ origin of species
- Ⓑ chain of consumption
- Ⓒ ordeal of genes
- Ⓓ survival of the weakest
- Ⓔ unexpected cycle of the fittest

10. All living languages change with time. It is fortunate that (). It would be inconvenient to have to relearn our native language every twenty years. As years pass, we hardly notice any change. Yet, if we were to turn on a radio and miraculously

receive a broadcast in our “native language” from the year 1000, we would probably think we had tuned into a foreign language station. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ human beings can enjoy longer life span due to medical science
- Ⓑ they have expected life spans motivated by linguists
- Ⓒ they can be divided into native language and foreign language
- Ⓓ they do so rather slowly compared to the human life span
- Ⓔ human beings can develop their language skills by listening to radios

11. Mary married ten years ago, yet her relationship with her husband steadily deteriorated into a pattern of chronic conflict and emotional distance. After prolonged reflection and difficult conversations, they mutually agreed to pursue a divorce in the hope of securing a healthier future for both of them. Once the proceedings were finalized, Mary chose to () her maiden name, viewing the decision as a deliberate step toward reclaiming her sense of self and marking a clean break from a painful chapter. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ walk away from
- Ⓑ surrender to
- Ⓒ give up
- Ⓓ merge into
- Ⓔ revert to

12. For decades, higher education has been widely regarded as the most reliable path to social mobility. The prevailing belief is that universities reward talent and effort, allowing individuals to rise regardless of their background. This assumption underlies not only public trust in educational institutions but also the moral legitimacy of inequality itself: if success is earned through (), then unequal outcomes appear justified. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ seniority
- Ⓑ luck
- Ⓒ connections
- Ⓓ merit
- Ⓔ civilization

13. Modern scientists communicate with one another

by e-mail and telephone, and they sometimes attend conferences where they meet colleagues working in the same field. A journey of a few hours by car, train, or air is sufficient to bring people together. This is a very recent development, however. In the days before modern fast transport, and before telephones and e-mails, when people traveled on horseback or by horse-drawn coach and went overseas by sailing ship, journeys were long, uncomfortable, and sometimes dangerous. There was (), and people communicated mainly by letter instead of meeting face-to-face. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ much communal exchange between country dwellers and city residents
- Ⓑ much less travel than there is now
- Ⓒ transportation revolution supported by the invention of telephones
- Ⓓ strong desire to travel overseas with the development of e-mail and telephones
- Ⓔ much stronger preference for direct contact rather than staying home

14. The capacity to learn language is (), just as the capacity to walk, to grasp objects, to recognize faces. We don't find any serious differences in children growing up in congested urban slums, in isolated mountain villages, or in privileged suburban villas. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ different depending on our geographical and natural environments
- Ⓑ measured in various ways just like our physical conditions
- Ⓒ relatively greater for teenagers rather than for adults
- Ⓓ deeply ingrained in us as a species
- Ⓔ closely related with our noble ancestry

15. Humility is an integral virtue toward cultivating proper consumption habits. Even if individuals are aware that the consequences of their actions have negative effects on the environment and other beings, often they simply do not care, which obviously they should. Humility is having an understanding that humans are not the center of the world. Through being humble, individuals will no longer see themselves as the most important beings on the planet. This is an important aspect of changing behaviors because (), there will be no

behavioral change. In the case of the supposed “cage-free eggs,” even if individuals are mindful of their actions, without humility they may not care about the living conditions of the chicken themselves, because in their minds humans are most important, and therefore human pleasure is more important than the suffering of other beings. [3점]

- Ⓐ if individuals focus only on humility regarding themselves as most important figures
- Ⓑ if individuals are in favor of the “cage-free eggs” rather than conventional eggs
- Ⓒ if individuals do not possess the economic capacity to satisfy their consumption habits
- Ⓓ if individuals cannot showcase the advantage of other human virtue in public spheres
- Ⓔ if individuals are mindful of their actions but do not care about the consequences

16. One of the most transformative developments of recent decades has been the completion of the Human Genome Project and the subsequent rise of gene-editing technologies. By successfully mapping the human genome, scientists created a foundational reference that revolutionized fields ranging from medicine to anthropology. Building on this knowledge, researchers adapted a natural bacterial defense system known as CRISPR into a powerful gene-editing tool, enabling precise modifications of DNA. Since its introduction in 2012, CRISPR has led to breakthroughs such as genetic therapies for previously incurable diseases and the development of highly personalized treatments, suggesting that medicine may increasingly shift toward () rather than standardized care. [3점]

- Ⓐ unmodified interventions
- Ⓑ ready-made care
- Ⓒ generic solution
- Ⓓ off-the-rack solution
- Ⓔ tailored interventions

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

Pocket money can be more than a minor perk of childhood: it often becomes a family’s first Ⓐ informal curriculum in how resources circulate and how choices accumulate. Some parents give

a steady weekly allowance, while others offer Ⓑ occasional payments tied to specific tasks, and each approach signals a different view of effort and responsibility. With a predictable sum, children quickly learn that money is Ⓒ infinite, so immediate wants may need to remain in abeyance while they budget toward a larger goal. This constraint can cultivate planning, delayed gratification, and a tolerance for small, instructive mistakes that are far less costly than the errors adults make when the stakes are higher. Yet if compensation is rigidly attached to chores, families may inadvertently Ⓓ abet a transactional mindset in which help is offered only when a reward is guaranteed, and parents may appear to have abdicated the deeper work of shaping shared obligation. The context is shifting as well, since many households now rely on digital transfers, prepaid cards, and monitoring apps that make spending visible and saving more structured, although constant oversight can (Ⓐ) older children who want privacy and trust. There is no perfect formula, but a thoughtful system can encourage Ⓔ prudent spending, intentional saving, and even generosity, shaping habits that endure beyond childhood.

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

- Ⓐ Children’s monetary needs should be addressed immediately.
- Ⓑ Monitoring children’s spending can be uneducational.
- Ⓒ Giving children pocket money can encourage careful budgeting.
- Ⓓ Digital payments are more convenient than cash.
- Ⓔ Monetary rewards should accompany children’s chores.

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

- Ⓐ informal
- Ⓑ occasional
- Ⓒ infinite
- Ⓓ abet
- Ⓔ prudent

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

- Ⓐ abash Ⓑ appease Ⓒ ban Ⓓ redeem Ⓔ relegate

The bourbon giant is closing its flagship distilling operation for all of 2026. Jim Beam, the country's largest maker of bourbon, has announced a one-year pause in production at its flagship facility in Clermont, Ky., a ㉠ stunning move that underlines the immense challenges facing the American whiskey industry after more than two decades of rapid growth. The decision by the brand, owned by the Japanese conglomerate Suntory Holdings, is the latest in a series of production cuts, layoffs and financial crises across the wine, beer and spirits sector, which has seen sales ㉡ drop by about 5 percent over the past year. The situation will likely get ㉢ worse as 2025 draws to a close: At the end of October MGP Ingredients, which distills whiskey on contract for other brands, reported a 19 percent drop in sales for the third quarter. In September, the global drinks company Diageo paused distillation at its Cascade Hollow facility in Tullahoma, Tenn., which produces George Dickel Tennessee whiskey. In January, Brown-Forman, the maker of whiskeys like Jack Daniel's and Old Forester, announced it was laying off about 650 employees, or 12 percent of its work force, in the face of ㉤ declining demand. And over the last year several large whiskey companies have ((A)), including the Garrard County Distilling Co. in Kentucky and Uncle Nearest in Tennessee. In a statement, Jim Beam said that the ㉥ production would begin on Jan. 1, 2026 and last the entire year. The facility produces about a third of the company's annual output of approximately 26.5 million gallons.

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

- ㉠ Jim Beam Halts Production, as Whiskey Market Struggles
- ㉡ The Drastic War Between Whiskey Companies and Bourbon Distillers
- ㉢ How World Economy Crisis Led to the Price Cut of Whiskey
- ㉣ Why Jim Beam and Suntory Have to Work Together for Next Year
- ㉤ Why American Consumers Gradually Reduce the Consumption of Whiskey

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

- ㉠ stunning
- ㉡ drop
- ㉢ worse
- ㉣ declining
- ㉤ production

22. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [3점]

- ㉠ expanded their facilities
- ㉡ gone into receivership
- ㉢ maximized their profits
- ㉣ prospered extensively
- ㉤ thrived vehemently

Every year, flu season in North America starts to ㉠ peak around the holiday season. But this year, doctors and researchers are especially worried. Why? The version of the virus that's circulating around the globe has undergone significant genetic changes that make it easier to infect people, and therefore to spread between them. It means "our antibodies won't see it as well," says Danuta Skowronski, a physician-epidemiologist and flu researcher at the British Columbia Centre for Disease Control. What's worse, these genetic changes happened too ㉡ late to account for in flu shot formulations. Flu rates have already begun ㉢ ticking up in the U.S. As of late November, respiratory illnesses (which includes colds and COVID-19) comprised some five percent of doctor visits, up from three a week earlier. Because these viruses are extremely ((A)), once rates start rising, they can quickly ㉤ disappear. But while this year's vaccine is not a perfect match for the dominant strain, experts emphasize that it's still important to get the shot, as well as to take other steps to ㉥ combat the freight-train of flu likely heading our way.

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

- ㉠ contagious
- ㉡ amicable
- ㉢ manageable
- ㉣ cordial
- ㉤ controllable

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

- Ⓐ peak
- Ⓑ late
- Ⓒ ticking up
- Ⓓ disappear
- Ⓔ combat

In the past, animals were widely regarded as mere resources rather than beings capable of suffering. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, seals were killed in large numbers for industrial purposes, and their pain was largely dismissed as morally insignificant. Over time, however, attitudes toward animal suffering began to change. This shift reflected what is often described as the widening of the moral circle – the gradual extension of (A) and moral concern beyond the boundaries once taken for granted. Reports exposing the mass killing of seals and literary works that portrayed animals as sentient beings contributed to growing public concern. As a result, actions that were once accepted became legally and morally condemned. The expansion of the moral circle has reshaped many aspects of modern life. Efforts to reduce animal suffering now influence food production, consumer practices, and ethical standards across societies. Yet the question of what truly counts as suffering remains contested, making it unclear how far moral concern should extend. In recent decades, this debate has taken a new turn with the emergence of artificial intelligence. Technological developments have introduced entities that are not (B) yet increasingly resemble human agents. This raises a difficult ethical question: can suffering exist without a body?

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

- Ⓐ empathy Ⓑ sympathy Ⓒ enmity
- Ⓓ antipathy Ⓔ animosity

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

- Ⓐ biological Ⓑ physiological Ⓒ logical
- Ⓓ sensible Ⓔ decent

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

- Ⓐ Moral concern was always human-centered.
- Ⓑ Animal suffering lost ethical relevance.
- Ⓒ Technology threatens moral tradition.
- Ⓓ Suffering became an expanding concept.
- Ⓔ Law outweighs ethical reflection.

The future holds immense power. As such, it's always been something capable of being hijacked and wielded for particular ends, to be shaped by those with authority or the desire to possess it. Throughout history there's been a tension between future-tellers and those who look on, waiting for their visions to (A). As Hannah Arendt put it in *On Violence* (1970), there's a skepticism that calcifies: "Predictions of the future are never anything but projections of present automatic processes and procedures, that is, of occurrences that are likely to come to pass if men do not act and if nothing unexpected happens." In other words, you cannot trust a futurist. Futurology, as it is sometimes known, is the practice of making predictions about the future according to one's claim to it. A futurist, then, not only imagines what the future might look or be like, as a philosopher or science-fiction writer may, but imbues their predictions with a paternalistic authority over the future that they envision, an assurance of its (B), and, in some cases, access to the means and the resources to make it happen. As such, there's an expectation, often eagerly taken up by governments and corporations, that their predictions influence policy decisions and economic development. This idea of futurism holds a strong presence in our lives today, just as it has through different periods of history and in various contexts. By taking a closer look at these moments of futurist influence, from the proto-utopian socialism of Henri de Saint-Simon in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to the Italian Fascist Futurists of the early twentieth to our current-day tech overlords, we can see that this conception of the future and how to make use of it has been key to

understanding particular dynamics of power in the world for centuries.

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

- Ⓐ The future resists prediction.
- Ⓑ Futurism is scientific.
- Ⓒ Future claims involve power.
- Ⓓ Prophecy has vanished.
- Ⓔ Futurism strengthens skepticism.

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

- Ⓐ come true
- Ⓑ come out
- Ⓒ come apart
- Ⓓ come around
- Ⓔ come by

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

- Ⓐ inevitability
- Ⓑ liability
- Ⓒ neutrality
- Ⓓ uncertainty
- Ⓔ obscurity

In modern times, the reality of war has become impossible to ignore. The photographs of Hiroshima's ruins, the televised images from the Vietnam War, the viral pictures from the Bucha massacre in Ukraine and the latest livestreamed bombardments of Gaza all make clear what earlier generations could more easily conceal or forget. War is not only the threat of violence. It is the collapse of moral and political order: a moment when the rules of coexistence fall apart, laws twist into something else, and human life loses its value, or takes on a new one. Yet even in such devastation, responsibility does not disappear. To inherit war is to inherit the responsibility to Ⓐ boost it. In democracies, that burden is said to be shared – rooted in consent, exercised through Ⓑ representation. And still, while war may be as old as humanity, democracy is not, and that difference reshapes the questions citizens must ask. What happens

when the gravest of political acts – the decision to kill – is taken without the citizens' Ⓒ assent? That is the paradox of what I call the (A) silent mandate: leaders treat the people's silence, which is structurally imposed, as if it were consent, turning absence into Ⓓ acquiescence. It is the point where democracy keeps its name but loses its meaning. If conflict is the most serious act a political community can undertake, shouldn't it face a higher bar than ordinary political decisions in a democratic state? And even if a conflict seems to meet the conditions of a 'just war' – if such a thing exists – it may still be Ⓔ illegitimate if those in whose name it is fought were never asked.

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

- Ⓐ War undermines democracy.
- Ⓑ Democracy prevents violence.
- Ⓒ War decisions lack consent.
- Ⓓ War is unavoidable.
- Ⓔ Citizens wage war.

32. The underlined expression (A) silent mandate means _____. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ public approval
- Ⓑ institutional debate
- Ⓒ silence as consent
- Ⓓ legal prohibition
- Ⓔ threat of violence

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

- Ⓐ boost
- Ⓑ representation
- Ⓒ assent
- Ⓓ acquiescence
- Ⓔ illegitimate

For many people, GenAI is becoming their primary way to learn about the world. A large-scale study published in September 2025, analysing how people have been using ChatGPT since its launch in November 2022, revealed that around half the queries were for practical guidance, or to seek information. These systems

may appear ㉠ neutral, but they are far from it. The most popular models privilege dominant epistemologies (typically Western and institutional) while ㉡ elevating alternative ways of knowing, especially those encoded in oral traditions, embodied practice and the languages considered 'low-resource' in the computing world, such as Hindi or Swahili, both spoken by hundreds of millions. By ㉢ amplifying these hierarchies, GenAI risks contributing to the erasure of systems of understanding that have evolved over centuries, disconnecting future generations from vast bodies of insights and wisdom that were never encoded yet remain essential to human ways of knowing. What's at stake then isn't just representation - it's the resilience and diversity of knowledge itself. GenAI is trained with ㉣ massive datasets of text from sources like books, articles, websites and transcripts, hence the name 'large language model' (LLM). But this training data is far from the sum total of human knowledge. As well as oral cultures, many languages are underrepresented or ㉤ absent. To understand why this matters, we must first recognize that languages serve as vessels for knowledge - they are not merely communication tools, but repositories of specialized understanding. Each language carries entire worlds of human experience and insight developed over centuries.

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

- ㉠ Generative AI can fully replace traditional knowledge systems.
- ㉡ Indigenous knowledge is compatible with modern technology.
- ㉢ Digital data accurately reflect global human experience.
- ㉣ Generative AI risks reinforcing existing hierarchies of knowledge.
- ㉤ Technological progress inevitably leads to cultural loss.

35. According to the passage, which of the following is true? [2.5점]

- ㉠ Languages function merely as communication tools.
- ㉡ Languages store accumulated human knowledge.
- ㉢ Languages evolve independently of social context.
- ㉣ Languages are equally represented in AI training data.
- ㉤ Languages limit the spread of scientific progress.

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

- ㉠ neutral
- ㉡ elevating
- ㉢ amplifying
- ㉣ massive
- ㉤ absent

"Net zero" has become a buzzword in the realm of climate science and policy. Nations, states, and cities must achieve net zero carbon emissions within decades to meet the stated goals of the Paris Climate Accord. Corporations have set targets aligned with net zero to appeal to a growing appetite for environmentally conscious products. Even individuals, especially those with carbon-intensive lifestyles, have charted out net zero pathways for themselves. Despite its increasing popularity, however, the term net zero remains ill-defined among the public and is often used as a misnomer by bad-faith actors looking to appear good for the planet at face value. As defined by the University of Oxford's Net Zero Group, net zero is both an action and an end state. As an action, to go net zero means to "reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or ensure that any ongoing emissions are balanced by removals." The concept of net zero arose as a means to slow ((A)) climate change caused by the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which resulted from humans clearing land for development and our burning of fossil fuels. By unlocking carbon reservoirs in the geosphere, humans have altered the timescales at which carbon cycles through the Earth system, creating a significant imbalance of carbon which has ((B))—most notably the increased global surface temperature warming that causes more chaotic and frequent storms, droughts, and floods. Even though carbon is naturally removed from the atmosphere through cellular respiration and ocean absorption, humans can enhance the removal capacity of the natural world through ecosystem management and technology to balance out (C) residual emissions from harder-to-mitigate sectors, such as aviation or steel manufacturing.

37. According to the passage, which of the following is true? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ Carbon removal technologies will inevitably fail.
- Ⓑ Net zero strategies are inherently unjust.
- Ⓒ Net zero must be understood and applied more critically.
- Ⓓ Net zero policies have already solved climate change.
- Ⓔ Carbon offsetting is more effective than emission reduction.

38. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [3점]

- Ⓐ anthropogenic Ⓑ somatic Ⓒ ballistic
- Ⓓ acoustic Ⓔ euphonic

39. Choose the expression which is NOT appropriate in the blank (B). [3점]

- Ⓐ cascading effects
- Ⓑ ripple effects
- Ⓒ domino effects
- Ⓓ knock-on effects
- Ⓔ side effects

40. The underlined word (C) residual means_____. [2점]

- Ⓐ accidental
- Ⓑ invisible
- Ⓒ illegal
- Ⓓ remaining
- Ⓔ seasonal

[끝]