

2026학년도 편입학 전형 필기고사

영 어

[인문(예체능)계열]

모집단위			
수험번호		성명	

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[1-3] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

1. [1.5점]

Greek myths were not fixed stories in a book; instead, they were a living tradition passed down by word of mouth for many years. As these stories moved from one person to another, they changed slightly. This happened because people sometimes forgot small details or chose to add their own creative ideas during the storytelling process. Poets and singers often reshaped the myths to fit their own artistic style. Later on, famous writers took even more freedom with these stories, changing the plots or characters to explore deep human emotions and social issues. In essence, the strength of Greek mythology was its _____. Because the stories were never “set in stone,” they could grow and change alongside the culture that told them.

- Ⓐ flexibility
- Ⓑ authority
- Ⓒ accuracy
- Ⓓ originality
- Ⓔ spirituality

2. [1점]

Haitian cuisine is _____. The majority of Haitians are descendants of African slaves brought to the island during the colonial period. Naturally, African culinary traditions heavily influence Haitian cuisine, with staples like rice, beans, plantains, and various spices being central to many dishes. As a former French colony, Haiti’s food culture also retains many European elements. This influence can be seen in dishes like bouillon (a soup/stew), which resembles French bouillabaisse, and various pastries and desserts like pain patate (sweet potato pudding). While less dominant than African or French influences, Spanish traditions have also left their mark on Haitian cuisine. This influence is particularly evident in certain dishes that have Spanish names or origins, such as arroz con pollo (rice with chicken).

- Ⓐ declining in popularity
- Ⓑ a product of cultural fusion
- Ⓒ a simple combination of tropical ingredients
- Ⓓ primarily focused on the sophisticated French techniques
- Ⓔ the result of recent efforts to modernize traditional recipes

3. [1.5점]

Historically, water has been treated as a free resource, almost like the air we breathe. _____ ① _____, as growing consumption depletes renewable supplies in many parts of the world, water is assuming greater economic value. Water resource managers point repeatedly to California’s recent success in promoting conservation by all water consumers and encouraging farmers to sell their surplus water rights to cities. California’s Central Basin district, _____ ② _____, uses wastewater that has gone through three treatment cycles for a number of non-drinking water uses, including irrigation of parks, golf courses, and freeway landscaping. The district also distributes recycled water for use in cooling towers and boilers and certain water-intensive industries such as the manufacturing of carpets and concrete. According to district general manager Mr. Atwater, it is the largest water-recycling project in the United States.

- | ① | ② |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Ⓐ Nonetheless | on the other hand |
| Ⓑ However | for example |
| Ⓒ Therefore | as a rule |
| Ⓓ However | otherwise |
| Ⓔ Therefore | in contrast |

4. Which of the following is the best title for the passage? [1.5점]

Beneath the surface of the earth lies a complex, invisible communications network where plants and fungi engage in a constant exchange of information. Much like the modern internet that relies on a vast system of underground cables, the natural world utilizes a biological infrastructure to connect distant organisms. Central to this system are fungi, such as the fly agaric mushroom, which extend long, microscopic threads known as mycelium. When a plant is under threat from leaf-eaters, it sends out an SOS message through the fungi network to warn its neighbors. They then fire off chemical repellents to fend off hungry bugs.

*mycelium: 균사체

- Ⓐ A Guide to Edible Fungi
- Ⓑ The Benefits of Mycelium
- Ⓒ The Secret Enemy of Mushrooms
- Ⓓ The Economic Value of Fungi Networks
- Ⓔ The Hidden Communication of Nature Underground

Galapagos Islands, among other places. [D] Instead of looking at the world in terms of fixed, rigid categories as did mainstream biology in his time, Darwin saw that individuals within species varied considerably from place to place. [E]

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

9. [2점]

However, when it comes to processing and understanding verbalized communication not associated with an object, a series of non-image disconnections leads to confusion, disorientation, and an inability to make sense of key pieces of information.

Dyslexia is a kind of learning disability noted for spatial reversals and shifts and is sometimes described as a neurological disorder. [A] It manifests as difficulties with reading, writing, spelling and sometimes math. Persons with dyslexia frequently display superior intelligence, gifted creativity and genius. Leonardo da Vinci, Albert Einstein, and Walt Disney are noted examples of persons with dyslexia. [B]

Since the advent of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRIs), scientists have been able to view dyslexia from another vantage point. [C] For example, Ronald D. Davis describes the ability of the person with dyslexia to visualize an object from multiple points of view. [D] When presented with a word that is easily visualized as a known object, like horse, the dyslexic person easily imagines the horse from multiple perspectives and so rapidly—somewhere between 400 to 2,000 times faster than those without dyslexia—visual cues are processed “almost intuitively,” demonstrating great mastery of the objectified visual world. [E] To the person with dyslexia, a simple seven word sentence may look like a three word sentence with four blank spaces here and there.

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

[10-11] Choose the one that does not fit in the passage.

10. [1.5점]

Government policies often favor urban over rural areas in ways that both push and pull people into the cities. [A]Developing countries commonly spend most of their budgets on

improving urban areas (especially around the capital city where leaders live), even though a small percentage of the population lives there or benefits directly from the investment. [B]Large cities in both developed and developing countries face challenges in accommodating the needs and by-products of localization. [C]This gives the major cities a virtual monopoly on new jobs, housing, education, and opportunities, all of which bring in rural people searching for a better life. [D]In Peru, for example, Lima accounts for 20 percent of the country’s population, but has 50 percent of the national wealth, 60 percent of the manufacturing, 65 percent of the retail trade, 73 percent of the industrial wages, and 90 percent of all banking in the country. [E]Similar statistics pertain to Mexico City, Manila, Cairo, Lagos, and a host of other cities.

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

11. [1.5점]

Deepfakes are often produced using generative adversarial networks (GANs), in which two different AI deep-learning models work together in a guessing game. [A]One of the models creates the best possible replica of a real image or video and the other detects whether the replica is fake. If it detects an error from the replica, it reports on the differences between the replica and the original. [B]In other words, the first algorithm produces a similar image and receives feedback on its creation from the second model and then adjusts the image making it appear more real. The process is repeated as many times as it takes until the second model does not detect any false imagery. [C]Deepfakes may also be generated by diffusion models. In this method, a text prompt generates a visual representation of a concept, which is filled with noise, or random data values. [D]Deepfakes are associated with vicious motives, including creating disinformation and generating confusion about politically important matters. [E]The model then learns to create high-quality images by gradually removing the noise and generating an accurate visualization of the text prompt.

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

12. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage? [1.5점]

A windmill is a sophisticated mechanical structure designed to convert kinetic wind energy into functional power through the rotation of adjustable blades. Historically, this energy was primarily for agricultural purposes, specifically the milling of grain into flour. These structures were the products of craftsmanship, often built on-site by skilled artisans using traditional hand tools.

Windmill technology advanced steadily over several centuries, reaching its peak prominence across Europe during the eighteenth century. However, the dominance of the windmill declined sharply in the nineteenth century as the Industrial Revolution introduced steam power, which provided a more consistent and powerful energy source. In the modern era, windmill technology is undergoing a significant renaissance. The contemporary successor to the traditional windmill—the wind turbine—has emerged as a critical component in the global transition toward renewable energy. As the world seeks sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels, these structures represent a vital link between ancient engineering and future environmental solutions.

- Ⓐ the process of converting kinetic wind energy into electricity
- Ⓑ the historical role of European artisans in developing a windmill
- Ⓒ the superiority of steam power over traditional wind-based technology
- Ⓓ the decline of traditional milling techniques during the Industrial Revolution
- Ⓔ the evolution of windmill technology from historical roots to modern sustainability

13. Which of the following is true about the Spekboom plant? [1.5점]

The Spekboom is a remarkable plant found in South Africa that plays a huge role in fighting climate change by acting like a carbon sponge, improving the quality of air we breathe. According to The Spekboom Foundation, this plant is just as good at removing carbon from the air as a thick tropical rainforest. More specifically, one hectare of Spekboom can absorb between four and ten tons of carbon every year. This is especially impressive because Spekboom grows in dry, semi-desert areas where most trees cannot survive. It is a “succulent,” which means it stores water in its

thick leaves and stems. By planting more Spekboom, we can help clean the atmosphere and protect the environment at the same time.

- Ⓐ It filters pollutants from the soil.
- Ⓑ It effectively removes carbon from the air.
- Ⓒ It can only survive in wet, subtropical environments.
- Ⓓ It releases carbon into the soil to improve plant growth.
- Ⓔ It absorbs liquid water from the atmosphere like a sponge.

14. Why can Chimborazo be considered “taller” than Mount Everest? [2점]

Mount Everest is described as the highest mountain in the world. In other words, it has the greatest elevation, at more than 8,850 meters above sea level. Other mountains, though, have made claims on being the tallest when measured from points other than sea level. Chimborazo in Ecuador, for example, has been cited as the tallest peak when measured from the center of Earth. At more than 6,000 meters in elevation, it falls short of Everest. But Chimborazo is located near the Equator, where Earth bulges, which means that it is about 2,070 meters farther above Earth’s center than Everest. All in all, Chimborazo reaches nearly 6,400 kilometers above the center of Earth. Measured from base to peak, Hawaii’s Mauna Kea, which originates at the bottom of the ocean, is far taller than Everest, at about 10,210 meters. Measured from sea level, Mauna Kea reaches only about 4,200 meters.

- Ⓐ It is the highest peak in the Himalayan mountain range.
- Ⓑ It reaches an elevation of over 10,000 meters above sea level.
- Ⓒ It has a higher elevation when measured from the surface of the sea.
- Ⓓ Its location near the Equator places it farther from the center of the Earth.
- Ⓔ It originates from the ocean floor, giving it a greater total height from base to peak.

[15-16] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Since ancient times, a widespread belief has persisted that animals possess the uncanny ability to sense approaching seismic activities. For instance, prior to the catastrophic 1802 eruption of Mount Pelée, various species exhibited profound distress: cattle became unmanageable, dogs howled incessantly, and birds abandoned their habitats. [A]While such accounts were dismissed as mere superstitious folklore, they are currently receiving serious scientific attention.

Substantial evidence suggests that animals exhibit anomalous behavior preceding earthquakes. [B]Throughout history, observations ranging from fish leaping in Chinese waters to rabbits fleeing epicenter zones in Japan have been documented. [C]However, modern seismologists have developed advanced sensors that can predict accurately the exact timing of earthquakes.

To account for this phenomenon, several scientific hypotheses have been proposed. [D]One theory suggests that animals can detect supersonic or subsonic frequencies that remain inaudible to the human ear. Alternatively, some researchers argue that animals perceive variations in electromagnetic fields. [E]A third possibility involves the intensification of positive ions in the atmosphere, which may stimulate the nervous systems of animals.

* seismic: 지진의

15. Which of the following does not fit in the flow of the passage? [1.5점]

- (a) [A] (b) [B]
(c) [C] (d) [D]
(e) [E]

16. Which of the following is the best title for the passage? [1.5점]

- Ⓐ Animals in Folklore
- Ⓑ The History of Natural Disasters
- Ⓒ How Pets Saved Their Owners from Death
- Ⓓ The Dangerous Impact of Positive Ions on Animal Habitats
- Ⓔ Can Animals Really Sense Earthquakes Before They Happen?

[17-18] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

In 1769, William Stark, a doctor, embarked on a series of dietary studies in which he served as his own experimental subject. [A] These projects were initiated to prove that a “pleasant and varied diet” was as helpful to health as more restrictive, simple one. [B] Throughout his research, Stark kept detailed records of the precise weights of all food and water he consumed. [C] Initially, Stark restricted his intake to bread, water, and a small amount of sugar for thirty-one days, a process that left him noticeably weak. As soon as he recovered by consuming a more diverse diet, he soon resumed his experiment. [D]

Tragically, after eight months of self-experimentation, Stark passed away at the age of twenty-nine. [E] While he did not uncover entirely new medical facts regarding scurvy, his record-keeping demonstrated the profound extent to which the disease is linked to nutritional deficiencies. His sacrifice underscored the vital importance of dietary variety, illustrating that _____.

17. Which of the following is the best place for the sentence in the box? [1.5점]

However, within two months, Stark began to exhibit red, swollen, and bleeding gums—classic symptoms of scurvy, a disease resulting from a deficiency of vitamin C.

- (a) [A] (b) [B]
(c) [C] (d) [D]
(e) [E]

18. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [2점]

- Ⓐ keeping dietary records is important
- Ⓑ a simple diet is superior to a complex one
- Ⓒ sugar is the essential part of a balanced diet
- Ⓓ a narrow diet can lead to fatal health consequences
- Ⓔ self-experimentations are necessary for scientific success

[19-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Whoever named white wine was _____. All you have to do is look at it to see that it's not white. It's yellow. But we've all gotten used to the expression by now, and so *white wine* it is. *White wine* is wine without any red color (or pink color, which is in the red family). This means that White Zinfandel, a popular pink wine, isn't white wine. But yellow wine, golden wine, and wine that's pale as water are all white wines. Wine becomes white wine in one of two ways. First, white wine can be made from white grapes—which, by the way, are not white. *White* grapes are greenish, greenish yellow, or golden yellow. Basically, white grapes include all the grape types which are not dark red or bluish. If you make a wine from white grapes, it's a white wine.

The second way a wine can become white is a little more complicated. The process involves using red grapes—but only the juice of red grapes, not the grape skins. The reason this makes a white wine is that the juice has no red pigmentation—only the skins do. So a wine made with only the juice of a red grape can be a white wine. In practice, though, very few white wines are made from red grapes.

19. Which of the following is stated or implied in the passage? [2점]

- Ⓐ Some white wines are pink.
- Ⓑ White Zinfandel is a representative white wine.
- Ⓒ Wines of yellow and golden colors are not white wines.
- Ⓓ White wine does not look white although it is made from white grapes.
- Ⓔ The skins of red grapes are an essential component of white wine.

20. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [1.5점]

- Ⓐ color-blind
- Ⓑ cold-hearted
- Ⓒ profit-driven
- Ⓓ goal-oriented
- Ⓔ narrow-minded

[21-24] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

21. [1.6점]

Here's a way for parents to move their snack-eating, TV-watching children from the family sofa: a bicycle connected electrically to the TV. To see their favorite shows, the kids have to pedal. About 55 percent of American adults and more than 13 percent of young people ages 6 through 17 are overweight. Research shows that young people are watching too much television and eating too many snacks at the same time. Many of them are not getting enough exercise. Formal exercise programs do not help much because it is difficult to get to a gym or playground regularly, particularly for young children with working parents. _____, scientists are looking for home-based ways to get kids moving. David Allison, the inventor of the "TV-cycle," believes that scientists should look for imaginative ways to encourage physical activity. He also suggests charging money to ride an elevator. This way, more people will use the stairs!

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Ⓐ In contrast | Ⓑ Otherwise |
| Ⓒ As a result | Ⓓ Unluckily |
| Ⓔ For instance | |

22. [1.6점]

The Great Depression of the 1930s in the United States resulted in mass unemployment that engulfed nearly one third of the labor force in involuntary idleness. _____ ① _____, the Depression did provide a boost in the use of leisure as a solution—this time for economic problems. Under the leadership of President Franklin Roosevelt, the federal government responded to the depression by instituting a number of emergency work programs to reduce unemployment and stimulate the economy. This was labeled the New Deal, and many of these programs related to leisure. _____ ② _____, workers were hired by the federal government to build concert halls and community theaters, develop outdoor recreation areas and camps, and help establish state park systems. Nationwide such federal work projects built or improved 12,700 playgrounds, 8,500 gymnasiums, 750 swimming pools, 1,000 ice skating rinks, and 64 ski-jumps.

- | ① | ② |
|----------------|---------------|
| Ⓐ Therefore | Ⓑ Instead |
| Ⓑ Nonetheless | Ⓒ In contrast |
| Ⓒ Consequently | Ⓓ However |
| Ⓓ Therefore | Ⓔ Meanwhile |
| Ⓔ Nonetheless | For example |

23. [2.2점]

For almost three hundred years, the predominant child's bank has been a pig with a slot in its back. Pigs are not known for their parsimony. How then did a pig come to symbolize the act of saving money? The answer is: _____. During the Middle Ages mined metal was scarce, expensive, and thus rarely used in the manufacture of household utensils. More abundant and economical throughout Western Europe was a type of dense, orange clay known as *pygg*. It was used in making dishes, cups, pots, and jars, and the earthenware items were referred to as *pygg*. Frugal people then and now saved cash in kitchen pots and jars. A "pygg jar" was not yet shaped like a pig. But the name persisted as the clay was forgotten. By the eighteenth century in England, *pygg* jar had become pig jar, or pig bank. Potters, not usually etymologists, simply cast the bank in the shape of its common, everyday name.

*parsimony: 절약

- Ⓐ by coincidence
- Ⓑ as artistic pursuits
- Ⓒ in ignorance and neglect
- Ⓓ through a desire to relive the past
- Ⓔ thanks to a technological innovation

24. [1.6점]

Today, covering the mouth when yawning is considered an essential of good manners. But the original custom stemmed not from politeness but from fear—a fear that, in one giant exhalation, the soul and life itself might depart the body. A hand to the lips held back the life force.

Ancient men had accurately observed (though incorrectly interpreted) that a newborn, struggling to survive, yawns shortly after birth (a reflexive response to draw additional oxygen into the lungs). With infant mortality extraordinarily high, early physicians, at a loss to account for frequent deaths, blamed the yawn. The helpless baby simply could not cover its mouth with a protective hand. Roman physicians actually recommended that a mother be particularly vigilant during the early months of life and _____.

- Ⓐ teach good manners
- Ⓑ put the baby to sleep
- Ⓒ feed the baby on time
- Ⓓ contact the physician immediately
- Ⓔ cover any of her newborn's yawns

[25-26] Choose the best title for the passage.

25. [1.6점]

Until recent times a raccoon roaming around city streets was a rarely seen phenomenon. Now it is an almost nightly occurrence. The continuing expansion of our cities and the resulting destruction of their natural habitat has made life in the countryside impossible for many raccoons. As a result, thousands of the unfortunate creatures have migrated to the back gardens and scraps of wasteland found in many cities. Rather than hunting small animals, they simply steal from waste-bins and rubbish dumps, scavenging from the carelessly discarded human waste that lies all around them. Most people regard these urban raccoons as a nuisance, but few know what to do about them. For as soon as one is captured or destroyed, several more appear to take its place.

- Ⓐ Laws of the Jungle
- Ⓑ Raccoons as City Invaders
- Ⓒ Animals Cleaning City Streets
- Ⓓ Caring for Endangered Raccoons
- Ⓔ Raccoons Transmitting Infectious Diseases

26. [1.8점]

What is the most efficient and economical way to eliminate pollution? Some people argue that we should simply say to polluters, "Stop it! You can't dump garbage into the air or water any more." Although this approach has a certain moral appeal, it may tend to force all businesses to adopt uniform standards and methods of pollution control regardless of cost or effectiveness. This approach also can lead to an adversarial climate in which resources are used in litigation rather than pollution control. Furthermore, the "command and control" approach tends to freeze technology by eliminating incentives for continued research and development. Industry is discouraged—even prohibited—from trying new technologies or alternative production methods. These problems can be overcome, many economists believe, by using market mechanisms to reduce pollution rather than rigid rules and regulations. Market-based incentives such as pollution charges or tradable permits can be more cost-effective and flexible than simply saying "Thou shalt not."

*Thou shalt not: You shall not

- Ⓐ Tips for Reducing Pollution by Companies
- Ⓑ Technological Advances in Environmental Science
- Ⓒ Pros and Cons of the Command & Control Approach
- Ⓓ What and Who Causes Air and Water Pollution Most?
- Ⓔ Needs for Market-based Incentives for Environmental Protection

27. Which of the following is the best order for a passage starting with the sentences in the box? [2.4점]

A common misconception in the fitness world is that men and women require fundamentally different methods for strength training. While biological differences are present, recent scientific evidence suggests that the physiological response to exercise is much more similar across genders.

- [A] Despite these hormonal variations, a pivotal 2016 study challenged the necessity of separate training. Researchers monitored a group of untrained college-aged men and women who followed an identical ten-week program.
- [B] The primary factor in muscle development is testosterone, a hormone essential for the growth of muscle fibers. Although this hormone exists in both sexes, men typically possess higher levels, which allows for a greater capacity to increase muscle volume.
- [C] While training methods can be identical, individual muscle growth is influenced by personal factors such as overall body size and body composition. More visible physical changes occur in individuals who already possess a higher level of muscle mass, regardless of their gender.
- [D] Surprisingly, the results revealed that both groups achieved remarkably similar relative gains in strength. The study concluded that gender-specific programs are not biologically necessary because the mechanics of building strength remain universal.

- Ⓐ [A]-[B]-[C]-[D]
- Ⓑ [A]-[D]-[B]-[C]
- Ⓒ [B]-[A]-[D]-[C]
- Ⓓ [B]-[C]-[D]-[A]
- Ⓔ [C]-[B]-[D]-[A]

28. Which of the following is the best place for the sentence in the box? [1.8점]

Of course, physical problems are not the only negative effects caused by dieting.

Dieting can cause many harmful effects. [A] It can lead to a potentially deadly eating disorder called bulimia. [B] This disorder is characterized by eating binges followed by self-induced vomiting or laxative abuse. [C] Because the body is not ingesting the proper amounts of nutrients, malnutrition often occurs. [D] Stress and a poor self-image can lead to self-destructive psychological states requiring long-term medical help. [E] The safest and most effective method to lose weight is eating balanced meals combined with a consistent exercise program.

*eating binges: 폭식
**laxative: 설사유도약

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

[29-31] Choose the one that does not fit in the passage.

29. [1.8점]

Workaholism has been described as an addiction to work. It is working long hours in order to gain approval and success. Workaholics are unable to relax when not doing something considered productive. While there is no generally accepted medical definition, it is considered a serious social problem in many societies. [A] For example, in Japan the condition has been dubbed karoshi, and is considered the cause of on-the-job deaths, such as the death of an engineer from working too many hours. [B] On the other hand, according to the optimistic view, work and leisure are not at battle with each other. [C] Not only does this condition affect the workaholic's health, but can also create marital and family discord, as well as stress for work colleagues. [D] Ultimately, it reduces work efficiency and productivity. [E] The prescription for workaholism, of course, is leisure: to return to health, the worker needs to incorporate more leisure into life.

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

30. [2.4점]

Wherever human beings exist they have a language, and in every instance a language that exists basically as spoken and heard, in the world of sound. Despite the richness of gesture, elaborated sign languages are substitutes for speech and dependent on oral speech systems, even when used by those who are born deaf. Indeed, language is overwhelmingly oral. Of all the many thousands of languages—possibly tens of thousands—spoken in the course of human history only around 106 have ever been committed to writing to a degree sufficient to have produced literature. [A]In fact, most have never been written at all. [B]Of the some 3000 languages spoken that exist today only some 78 have a literature. [C]There is as yet no way to calculate how many languages have disappeared or been transmuted into other languages before writing came along. [D]Even now hundreds of languages in active use are never written at all: no one has worked out an effective way to write them. [E]After all, it is writing that makes a language useful. The basic orality of language is permanent.

- (a) [A] (b) [B]
(c) [C] (d) [D]
(e) [E]

31. [1.6점]

[A]Throughout human history, individuals have climbed mountains for a multitude of reasons, ranging from spiritual and strategic purposes to prospecting, hunting, and mere curiosity. [B]Evidence suggests that mountaineering occurred long before recorded history. [C]The activity is distinguished from hiking or backpacking by the difficulty of the ascent. [D]For instance, ancient artifacts such as arrowheads and bronze spearheads have been discovered at high-altitude summits across North America and Switzerland. [E]Furthermore, the discovery of "the Ice Man," who perished approximately 5,300 years ago at an elevation of 3,210 meters in the Austrian Alps, underscores the long-standing human presence in these formidable terrains.

- (a) [A] (b) [B]
(c) [C] (d) [D]
(e) [E]

32. What does the passage mainly discuss? [1.8점]

Exercise has been one of the most neglected aspects of weight management. Not long ago, exercise was often discouraged because of the mistaken belief that it would stimulate the dieter's appetite. A second unfounded idea was that the calories used during physical activity were too few to have a substantial effect on weight loss. The consensus was that the results were not worth the effort. Fortunately, most people realize that these assertions are erroneous. Today, research evidence regarding the effectiveness of exercise in weight management is extremely compelling. Most authorities agree that the prevalence of obesity in the United States is primarily due to physical inactivity—not overeating.

- (a) effects of exercise on appetite
- (b) changes in views about exercise
- (c) tips for taking less calories through effective diet
- (d) ways of avoiding obesity through physical activity
- (e) relations between weight management and overeating

33. Which of the following is not stated or implied about *Beowulf* ? [2.2점]

Beowulf, an epic poem of unknown authorship, was likely composed between the 8th and 11th centuries. It stands as a cornerstone of Anglo-Saxon literature, embodying the heroic spirit of the time. Set in Scandinavia, the narrative follows Beowulf, a Geatish warrior, as he arrives in Denmark to assist King Hrothgar in defeating the monstrous Grendel, who terrorizes the kingdom. Beowulf's subsequent battles against Grendel's mother and a dragon showcase themes of heroism, loyalty, and the inevitable struggle against mortality. The setting of *Beowulf* reflects the cultural and historical context of early medieval Europe, offering glimpses into the values and traditions of the time. The poem serves as a crucial literary artifact, preserving the oral traditions of the Germanic people and providing insights into their worldview. Beowulf's exploits, richly detailed in the poem, capture the essence of heroic deeds and the indomitable spirit of the warrior culture. *Beowulf* has had a profound impact on English literature, influencing works across centuries. Numerous translations and adaptations, including film and literature, continue to breathe life into the epic, ensuring its enduring legacy.

- Ⓐ *Beowulf*'s author remains a mystery.
- Ⓑ *Beowulf* embodies the values of warrior culture.
- Ⓒ *Beowulf* saves the people of Denmark from Grendel's attacks.
- Ⓓ *Beowulf* is rooted in the literary tradition of the ancient Greeks.
- Ⓔ *Beowulf* is an epic that has inspired numerous literary works worldwide.

34. Which of the following is not stated or implied in the passage? [2.4점]

When Gabriela Hearst started her fashion brand in 2015, sustainability was a central goal of her design. In the ten years since she founded her label, Hearst has helped redefine her industry, making the case that knowing where clothing materials come from and who crafts them is the truest form of luxury. Every step of Hearst's design process is an opportunity to honor climate commitment. She breathes new life into the remnants of Turkish rugs and cashmere scraps, which are reincarnated as colorful overcoats and smart blazers. Her handbags have a waiting list—not because of a desire for exclusivity, but because she makes them in limited quantities or to order, which helps reduce waste. In 2019, Hearst presented the first carbon-neutral fashion show and announced that her brand no longer used plastic in its operations.

- Ⓐ Hearst's eco-friendly production changed fashion industry trend.
- Ⓑ Hearst made handbags in limited quantities to maintain her popularity.
- Ⓒ Hearst's fashion show indicated her commitment to environment.
- Ⓓ Some of Hearst's fashion products were made from recycled materials.
- Ⓔ Hearst believed that environmental responsibility was compatible with luxury industry.

[35-36] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Wildlife is at the center of many arguments regarding whether the purpose of national and state parks is to preserve nature or to provide entertainment for visitors. In the early days of the parks, "bad" animals (such as wolves and mountain lions) were killed so that populations of "good" animals (such as deer and elk) would be high. [A] Rangers cut trees to improve views, put out salt blocks to lure animals to good viewing points close to roads, and manipulated nature to provide a more enjoyable experience for the guests. [B] They argue that excessively large elk populations in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, for instance, have degraded the range so badly that other species such as mice and ground squirrels are being crowded out. [C] Park rangers tried hiring professional hunters to reduce the elk herd, but a storm of protest was raised. [D] Sportsmen want to be able to hunt the elk themselves, animal lovers don't want them to be killed at all, and wilderness advocates don't like the precedent of hunting in national parks. [E] The Park Service has retreated to a policy of "natural regulation," intended to let nature take its course. When elk starve to death, as thousands do in a hard winter, however, many people are appalled.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage? [1.8점]

- Ⓐ Endangered Species at Parks in the U.S.
- Ⓑ What Causes Park Rangers to Hire Hunters?
- Ⓒ Should Parks Protect Nature or Entertain People?
- Ⓓ Factors Causing Overpopulation of Animals in Parks
- Ⓔ Bad Animals or Good Animals: Which Is Better for Humans?

36. Which of the following is the best place for the sentence in the box? [2.2점]

Critics of this policy claim that favoring some species over others has unbalanced ecosystems and created a sad illusion of a natural system.

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

[37-38] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Toward the end of the twentieth century, Bogotá had become an extremely difficult place to live. Overwhelmed by refugees, scarred by decades of civil war and sporadic terrorism, and burdened by traffic congestion, pollution, poverty, and governmental dysfunction, the Colombian capital was regarded both at home and abroad as nearly unlivable.

When Enrique Peñalosa ran for mayor in 1997, he rejected the kinds of promises commonly made by politicians. He was not going to make everyone richer. Forget the dream of becoming as wealthy as Americans; it would take generations to catch up to them, even if the urban economy caught fire and burned blue for a century. The dream of riches, Peñalosa complained, served only to make Bogotans feel discouraged. "If we defined our success just in terms of income per capita, we would have to accept ourselves as second- or third-rate societies—as a bunch of losers," he said.

Instead, Peñalosa proposed a different goal. He said that his aim was to make people happier, not richer. "And what are our needs for happiness?" he asked. "We need to walk, just as birds need to fly. We need to be around other people. We need beauty. We need contact with nature. And most of all, we need not to be excluded. We need to feel some sort of equality." He was about to introduce a radically different version of urban planning, one that would give its citizens a sense of dignity and make them *feel* rich.

37. Which of the following is stated or implied in the passage? [2.2점]
- Ⓐ Bogotá's decline was inevitable due to natural disasters.
 - Ⓑ Urban happiness can be pursued independently of economic wealth.
 - Ⓒ The citizens of Bogotá have long enjoyed peace and prosperity.
 - Ⓓ Peñalosa looked up to American cities as the best model for his plan.
 - Ⓔ Wealth accumulation is the most reliable indicator of social success.

38. What is the most appropriate meaning of the underlined sentence? [2.4점]
- Ⓐ Extraordinary economic success is firmly in place.
 - Ⓑ Bogotá's stock market is unstable and overheated.
 - Ⓒ Industrial growth inevitably leads to environmental harm.
 - Ⓓ Economic changes happen gradually rather than suddenly.
 - Ⓔ Economic growth brings long-term danger and destruction.

[39-40] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

For decades, road engineers followed standards that strictly separate pedestrians from cars, remove distractions, and widen traffic lanes. Engineering theory long held as gospel the notion that wide, clear roads enhanced safety. The assumption was that cars wouldn't crash so frequently if the things they tended to hit were farther away. In other words, they focused on an expensive but salient and simple solution. Now the unintended consequences of pursuing seemingly obvious measures have started to pile up. When pedestrians are removed and roads look open and clear, drivers feel safer and drive faster. Studies show that drivers usually follow the feeling of safety created by road design rather than posted speed limits. As a result, drivers kill four times as many pedestrians on spacious suburban residential streets than on the narrow streets of traditional neighborhoods, because those spacious roads make driving faster feel safer.

39. Which assumption best explains why road engineers originally supported wider roads? [2.4점]
- Ⓐ Road signs are hard to follow.
 - Ⓑ Pedestrians cause most traffic accidents.
 - Ⓒ Speed limits are unnecessary on well-designed roads.
 - Ⓓ Drivers drive faster when roads are wide and clear.
 - Ⓔ Fewer visible hazards would reduce the chance of accidents.
40. Which is the best title for the passage? [2.2점]
- Ⓐ A Favored Road Design Backfired
 - Ⓑ The Safety of the Driver Secured
 - Ⓒ Common Sense Proved Right Again
 - Ⓓ What It Means to Live in the Suburbs
 - Ⓔ The Positive Consequences of Restricting Pedestrians

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