

영어 B형(40문항, 70분)

2026학년도 편입학 전형

● 지망학부(과) :

성명 :

가번호 :

● 유의사항

1. 문제지에 지망학부(과), 성명, 가번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
2. OMR 답안지에 지망학부(과), 성명, 가번호를 정확히 쓰고, 가번호를 마킹하시오.
3. OMR 답안지는 컴퓨터용 사인펜으로 마킹하고, 답 이외에는 어떠한 표기도 하지 마시오.
4. OMR 답안지의 “문제유형” 란에 B를 마킹하시오.
5. 시험 종료 후 OMR 답안지와 문제지를 모두 제출하시오.

I. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word. (1-10)

1. The reporter wrote that the minister visited the less salubrious area near the docks to have a secret meeting with the suspect.
① pleasant ② baneful
③ sallow ④ desecrated
2. The entrance into allegiance - which was performed by placing the hands into those of the lords and speaking an oath of fealty since the late Carolingian era - was connected to the investiture of the fief.
① shirty ② omneity
③ prolepsis ④ vassalage
3. On one occasion, a lone Turkish warship virtually ejected the Portuguese upstarts from their fortresses and trading posts in the Swahili-speaking ports of East Africa.
① dudgeons ② parvenus
③ usufructs ④ variegations
4. The edifying homiletics that take up so much of the book reek of the smarmy “discipleship” bromides of suburban megachurches and TV preachers.
① acrostic ② diaphanous
③ tenebrous ④ unctuous
5. We are led to understand the ways in which Bourdieu’s social mobility, his scholarship - and his passion for rugby - were formed through and from the necessary “conciliation of contraries” of a life lived through the interstices of socially oppositional class/cultural fields.
① aplombs ② apertures
③ anacholuthons ④ adempments

6. We have already come into existence and there is no use bemoaning that fact in lugubrious self-pitying.

- ① frothy ② rollicking
③ sepulchral ④ farcical

7. Other opportunities beckoned for the mariners of Bristol, or for foreign mariners hoping to sell their produce to Bristol.

- ① emasculated ② spurned
③ enfeebled ④ beguiled

8. We feel defrauded of the retribution due to evil acts, because the criminal adheres to his vice and contumacy and does not come to a crisis or judgment anywhere in visible nature.

- ① ministration ② succor
③ waywardness ④ easement

9. He lost his normally buoyant mood when he heard the news of his best friend and prominent music critic’s death last night.

- ① sanguine ② dissolved
③ morose ④ sullenly

10. Even though she didn’t have any evidence but she desperately wanted to believe that her destiny to be an architecture is preordained at birth.

- ① transmuted ② amplified
③ perforated ④ determined

II. Choose the word that is grammatically most inappropriate. (11-18)

11. The ①kind of songs ②that reside in our heads, ③refusing to go away, are as indicative of ④who and what we are as the clothes we wear, the books we read, and the causes we support.

12. Stamp collecting ①has become an important pastime ②in the 1900's ③when old stamps began to be expensive for their rarity ④as well as for their historical significance.
13. As the x-axis label ①says, the ②underlying data are from a cross-sectional survey of people ③of different ages rather than a longitudinal study ④measured everyone at different times.
14. Kenneth suggested Dr. Sullivan ①to come back to the National Park ②to protect the animals who ③had been in danger ④due to the illegal hunting since April.
15. The foreign institutions and collectors who are accused ①for stealing many ancient objects often saved them ②from destruction or slow decay, and the true significance of many sites and artifacts ③might never have been known without the careful handling and ④study they received from Western experts.
16. The performance ①in question can ②best be thought of as belonging to a kind of game ③which rules are already in place and to ④engage in which one must be "second-person competent."
17. One might be ①tempting to assume from ②this that the allele ③is more adaptive ④than any alternative one.
18. ①Understanding the complexity of human life in the past requires ②to be employed by a wider lens, one that ③recognizes the similarities as well as the differences ④with past actors.
- III. Choose the one that is most suitable for the blank.
(19-28)
19. Not all lawyers were as _____ as he was but most clients didn't realize how fortunate they are to hire him as their lawyer until they were taken advantage of by newly hired lawyers due to his sudden death.
① blemish ② scrupulous
③ lavish ④ shift
20. King James VI has been known as a _____ of the arts because many young artists who had not drawn any attention when they received his patronage, eventually achieved artistic recognition later.
① demagogue ② dictator
③ connoisseur ④ conformist
21. The sociable institutions of civil society allowed for people to practice public opinion making through the sharing of information, attitudes, and opinions with one another over a cup of coffee at an urban coffeehouse or at a _____ dinner at an aristocratic salon.
① panegyric ② convivial
③ vortical ④ captious
22. By way of _____, Trump first highlights the merits and achievements of US police officers and then accuses the media of exaggerating police brutality through unceasing reports on such incidents.
① prevarication ② procreation
③ primiparity ④ prognostication
23. In the wake of World War II, putting forward a structuralist theory of organic evolution that was _____ by having the fingerprints of Nazi collaborators and sympathizers all over it proved inopportune, to put it mildly.
① immaculated ② besmirched
③ furbelowed ④ rectified
24. On the English side, the mayhem and terror that marked the French Revolution dashed romantic hopes, while in America the abominations of slavery and the collapse of utopian ventures unsettled the dreams and undid the schemes of what were meant to be _____ days.
① halcyon ② auguring
③ dumbstruck ④ executorial
25. He would say that flavor is an even more complex property, because unlike taste, flavor depends on odor; perhaps flavor is a configuration of _____, odorous and textual properties tracked through several sense organs.
① demented ② murine
③ clamant ④ sapid
26. That which had previously transformed the Midwest— a mix of free labor, republican, and evangelical ideals _____ through schools, the press, and churches — would do its work on the South.
① antidoted ② greiged
③ inculcated ④ pulmonated
27. Griffin argues that before the German Nazis seized power and could impose their worldview through terror and propaganda, the NSDAP had already "gained a foothold in German society by a process of cultural _____."
① ascesis ② osmosis
③ crasis ④ catachresis

28. As the new towers were built upon the sentiment to overcome _____ resulted from the fall of the Twin Towers, the non-vivid image of the new towers was the product of a contradictory logic.

- ① dissension ② totality
③ absence ④ invincibility

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (29-31)

Over the course of the summer, *KPop Demon Hunters* has gone from a slow-burn hit to a Netflix chart topper to an outright phenomenon. The song “Golden” reached No. 1 on the Billboard Hot 100 charts, and theatrical screenings like the one I attended, propelled it to the top of the box office — impressive feats for what was originally seen as a modest streaming animated movie. Just this week Netflix announced it was the company’s most-watched movie ever, proving that the streaming service’s fervent commitment to producing new animated works is paying off.

Its success is because of many factors, but there’s one that I think has been overlooked in trying to explain the sensation — the movie’s fundamental understanding of, and respect for, fandom. We’re constantly awash in media meant to draw followers, but more often than not that translates to companies treating the public as consumers. Franchises that tell the increasingly bloated stories of caped heroes are built to prioritize output rather than narrative or cinematic integrity, let alone fan approval. “KPop” puts an emphasis on the experience of fans while also engaging devotees of niche communities, like anime and K-pop. And in doing so it has fostered the growth of its own thriving fandom.

It all starts with the story itself. “Happy fans, happy Honmoon” is the rallying cry of Huntrix, Rumi, Mira and Zoey, the movie’s demon-hunting pop stars. Their mission is to use music to help seal the Honmoon, a magical barrier meant to separate the demons from the human world. But when the Saja Boys, a demon K-pop band, threaten to steal their fans, the hunters set out to defeat them and thus prevent the collapse of the Honmoon.

The audience is at the heart of the action in the film, which often shows Huntrix and the Saja Boys from the views of their audiences and supporters. In the concert scenes, directors Chris Appelhans and Maggie Kang place the glamorous costumes, catchy lyrics and mesmerizing choreography on almost equal footing with the shots of the adoring fans. We see their reaction videos and online comments, a fan’s freshly inked “Huntrix” heart tattoo, their tees, signs and merch — and we’re even introduced to Huntrix’s new single, “Golden,” via the phone screens of the fans who

are breathlessly watching along. The film captures the thrill of being a fan in our modern age, with the complexities of trolls and TikTok trends, to a tee.

So much of *KPop Demon Hunters* intentionally focuses on the different demographics of fans, from preteen girls to grown men, and the various ways these fans engage with the bands they love. Rumi, Mira and Zoey may be the heroes of the story, but their power is inextricably linked to their fandom: during the movie’s opening number, “How It’s Done,” when Rumi hits her high notes, the chests of the fans in the crowd glow, making the Honmoon glow. The power isn’t in Rumi’s voice as much as it is in her ability to use her voice to move and unite and inspire the fans.

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

- ① The song “Golden” has reached No.1 on the Billboard Hot 100 but other songs were not so popular.
② Netflix predicted that *KPop Demon Hunters* would be the most-watched movie ever in their streaming service next year.
③ *KPop Demon Hunters* emphasizes the engagement of fandom by depicting it in details.
④ *KPop Demon Hunters* didn’t intend to appeal to various demographics of fans but it succeeded to draw attentions from them.

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- ① Searching for the dynamic relation between *KPop Demon Hunters* and anime
② Fandom: the overlooked element to the *KPop Demon Hunters* phenomenon
③ Different demographic to enjoy watching *KPop Demon Hunters*
④ How could *KPop Demon Hunters* land on the top of the music charts?

31. Which of the following is NOT the characteristics of the *KPop Demon Hunters*?

- ① The movie depicts the joy of being a fan to show reactions from various fans.
② Huntrix’s power is connected with fandom as the opening number scene eloquently shows it.
③ In the concerts scene, the directors tried to highlight performance such as costumes and choreography without the shots of the fans.
④ The film sheds light on not only positive aspect of fandom but also negative aspect of fandom such as trolling.

V. Read the following passage and answer the questions.
(32-34)

California is ahead of many other states in pushing schools to teach digital literacy, but even there, education officials are not expected to set specific standards until later in 2026. So Ms. Ziegler and a growing group of her peers are forging ahead, cobbling together lesson plans from nonprofit groups and updating older coursework to address new technologies, such as the artificial intelligence that powers videoapps like Sora. Their methods are hands-on, including classroom exercises that fact-check posts about history on TikTok and explore how badges that appear to signal verification on social media can often be bought rather than earned.

Teachers and librarians around the country have long tried to prepare students for the pitfalls of being online, but the past few years have underscored for educators just how much of their work increasingly involves playing catch-up with a moving target. Ms. Ziegler's efforts showcase the difficulties of keeping pace with new social media platforms, apps and advances in A.I. "We're sending these kids out into the world, and we're supposed to have provided them skills," Ms. Ziegler, a former California teacher of the year, said. "The tricky part is that we adults are learning this skill at the same time the kids are."

Social media literacy is a tough subject for schools to try to teach, especially now. Federal funding for education is precarious, and the Trump administration has politicized and penalized the study of disinformation and misinformation. A.I. is becoming pervasive in the educational system, available to younger and younger children, even as its dangers to students and educators become increasingly clear.

The News Literacy Project, a media education nonprofit, surveyed 1,110 teenagers in May last year and found that four in 10 said they had any media literacy instruction in class that year. Eight in 10 said they had come across a conspiracy theory on social media — including false claims that the 2020 election was rigged — and many said they were inclined to believe at least one of the narratives.

Ms. Ziegler teaches the self-described "screenagers" in her classes that their social media feeds are populated using highly responsive algorithms, and that large followings do not make accounts trustworthy. In one case, the students learned to distinguish between a reputable historians group on Instagram and a historical satire account with a similar name. Now, they default to double-checking information that interests them online.

32. Which of the following is most likely to be inferred from the passage?

- ① Digital literacy class is a mandatory course in high schools in California along with a few states.
- ② Many IT corporations help teachers develop lesson plans by sponsoring it and organizing campaigns by themselves.
- ③ Using A.I. is rejected at high school classroom even though it is very helpful to improve quality of education.
- ④ It is very challenging for teachers to develop updated digital literacy course due to the fast change in media services.

33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- ① The danger of fake news and vulnerability of high school students
- ② Teaching to navigate social media and A.I. in U.S. classroom
- ③ Co-working of teachers and librarians to solve the social media problems
- ④ Why does California decide to include social media course in high school?

34. Which of the following is most likely to follow the passage?

- ① Describing students' reactions in the digital literacy class
- ② A.I. platforms and social media which were ignored by high school students' parents
- ③ The preparation for digital literacy course by professors in universities
- ④ The reason of popularity of digital literacy class

VI. Read the following passage and answer the questions.
(35-37)

There are three different notions of the term 'context.' Let me begin with the first, the informal target notion, the intuitive idea of a context: the thing one gets quoted out of, or that one provides some of when one sets the stage for a report, a discussion or a deliberation ("let me give you some context"). It is worth taking a quick look at the intuitive notion or notions of context before looking at the formal objects that theory uses to explain some of the phenomena that we describe in terms of

these intuitive notions.

It is natural to think of a speech context as the concrete situation in which a conversation takes place, a situation with a more or less definite group of participants with certain beliefs, including beliefs about what the others know and believe, and certain interests and purposes, both common interests and purposes, and interests and purposes that are recognized to diverge. Contexts, in the ordinary sense, evolve in the course of a conversational exchange, but retain their identity. We are, in a sense, in the same context when I ask you a question as when you give the answer, even though a different person is speaking, and even though beliefs about each other and about the subject matter of the conversation are changing as we speak. [A]

It seems reasonable to take a context, in the ordinary sense, as a situation that is intelligible independently of any institutional linguistic practice. A context is not defined by the constitutive rules of some language game; it is enough that a group of people is in some common setting, with some recognition of each other's presence. The constitutive rules of an institutional linguistic practice may appeal to facts about the setting in which speech takes place, and the beliefs of the members of the group in terms of which the context is defined may include beliefs about the rules of a linguistic practice. [B] But the notion of a context does not seem to involve essentially any rules or conventions. It is not just linguistic actions, but actions of any kind that take place in a context.

Features of a context, as informally understood, might be relevant in at least two different ways to the understanding of what is going on in a conversation. First, the context is a resource that the participants might use to achieve their communicative purposes. [C] Second, the context, since it includes the beliefs, plans and purposes of the participants, is what speech acts act upon. In this sense, it is their point to change certain features of the context. To account for the first of these two roles, a theoretical notion of context should identify the features of the setting in which speech takes place that semantic rules exploit. [D] To account for the second of the roles, a theoretical notion should help to sharpen our understanding of the intended effects of speech acts. A notion of context playing these two roles will be involved both in an account of what language is used to do, and in an account of the mechanisms it uses to do it.

35. Which of the following is most likely to follow the passage?

- ① How speech acts are not related to the notion of context in three different ways
- ② How different speakers can entertain different notions of context without conversations
- ③ An analysis of a specific conversation based on the presented informal notion of context
- ④ Other two different notions of context which are formally and theoretically defined

36. Which of the following is most appropriate for the sentence below to be inserted in?

They can make what they say or mean depend on features of the context, so long as the relevant information is available to the addressee.

- ① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

37. Which of the following is unlikely to be inferred from the passage?

- ① A context can be the resource of a conversation as well as the one that speech acts act upon.
- ② While the conversations progress and speakers exchange questions and answers, different speakers may belong to different contexts.
- ③ A context may evolve during a conversation as speakers may change their beliefs as well as the topics of the conversation.
- ④ Ordinarily speaking, a context is a situation where any kind of actions, including linguistic ones, can occur.

VII. Read the following passage and answer the questions.
(38-40)

Before we examine Hegel's defense of metaphysics, we need some account of what he means by "metaphysics." Actually, Hegel [A] refuses to adopt it. When he uses the term, it is almost always in a negative sense to refer to the antiquated doctrines and methods of the rationalist tradition, the metaphysics of Descartes, Leibniz, and Wolff, which had been discredited by Kant's critique of knowledge. The term "metaphysics" had fallen into disrepute by the early 1800s, as Hegel himself noted, so reviving it would have been impossible without invoking negative connotations. Nevertheless, even if Hegel avoided the term, he had a conception of philosophy that can only be described as "metaphysical." In his early Jena years, and indeed throughout his career, Hegel saw

the purpose of philosophy as the rational knowledge of the absolute. This [B] conforms to one of the classical senses of the term “metaphysics,” a sense given to it by Kant in the *Critique of Pure Reason*: the attempt to know the unconditioned through pure reason.

If we define metaphysics as the knowledge of the absolute, we are still far from a clear understanding of its purpose and nature. What does Hegel mean by “the absolute?” Although Hegel himself [C] provides a simple definition of the term, one is given by his former philosophical ally, F.W.J. Schelling. According to Schelling, the absolute is that which does not depend upon anything else in order to exist or be conceived. Both in its existence and essence, the absolute is independent of, or unconditioned by, all other things. In other words, the absolute is *causi sui*, that whose essence necessarily involves existence. The historical antecedent of this concept is Spinoza’s definition of substance in the *Ethics*: “By substance, I [D] mean that which is in itself, and is conceived through itself: in other words, that of which a conception can be formed independently of any other conception.” Making no secret of his debt to Spinoza, Schelling readily followed his definition by calling the absolute “the infinite substance” or, less eloquently, “the in-itself” (*das An-sich*). Schelling and Hegel did not hesitate to draw Spinozistic conclusions from this definition of substance. Like Spinoza, they argued that only one thing can satisfy this definition: the universe as a whole. Since the universe as a whole contains everything, there will be nothing outside it for it to depend upon; for anything less than the universe as a whole, however, there will be something outside it in relation to which it must be conceived. With these Spinozistic arguments in mind, Schelling wrote in his 1800 *Presentation of My System of Philosophy*: “The absolute is not the cause of the universe but the universe itself.” Hegel too embraced Spinoza’s conclusions. As late as the 1820s, he paid handsome tribute to the Spinozistic conception of the absolute: “When one begins to philosophize one must be first a Spinozist...”

38. According to the passage, which of the following is unlikely to be the meaning of the word ‘metaphysics’ as ‘the study of the absolute?’

- ① In cosmology, it means a study of the first principles and forces of nature.
- ② In ontology, it means a study of the most general predicates of being.
- ③ In theology, it means a study of the highest being.
- ④ In biology, it means a study of the most variable species of animals and plants.

39. Which of the following is most appropriate for the word ‘never’ to be inserted in?

- ① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

40. Which of the following is most likely to be inferred from the passage?

- ① Schelling understood the notion ‘the absolute’ as the one that exists by itself and is conditioned by all other things.
- ② Hegel first used the term ‘metaphysics’ only negatively, but changed his mind later and used the term frequently.
- ③ Kant tried to escape from the notion of the metaphysics by rationally analyzing the conditioned in his *Critique of Pure Reason*.
- ④ Following Spinoza, Hegel and Schelling argued that only the universe as a whole can be understood as Spinoza’s substance.

- 수고하셨습니다 -