



2026학년도 한국외국어대학교 편입학전형 필답고사 문제지 (T2)

A형

출제문항: 영어 50문항(60분)

지망학부(과)	수험번호	성명

[배점 1-13: 각 1점; 14-17: 각 1.5점; 18-30: 각 2점; 31-40: 각 2.5점; 41-50: 각 3점. 총 100점]

[1~13: 1 point each]

[1-4] Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- His prose is not _____ as it is not bogged down by foreign turns of phrase or chunks of untranslated Latin or Greek.
① translucent ② emaciated ③ penetrating ④ turgid
- Her long record of _____ earned her the trust to manage the organization's funds.
① impudence ② venality
③ intemperance ④ probity
- The critic dismissed the film as _____, arguing that its emotional appeal was shallow and manipulative rather than sincere.
① trenchant ② maudlin
③ mesmerizing ④ veridical
- The professor's _____ lecture, packed with dense jargon, left most of the class staring at their notes in confusion.
① eloquent ② abstruse
③ blithe ④ enthralling

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

- The expedition survived the vicissitudes of steady progress interrupted by equipment breakdowns and route changes.
① miscellanies ② oscillations
③ drudgeries ④ scourges
- The suggestion that academic success should depend entirely on social popularity strikes most educators as preposterous and implausible.
① farcical ② shrewd ③ colorable ④ tenable
- They dismissed his complaints as nugatory; no one changed their mind and the decision remained the same.
① complaisant ② pivotal
③ redolent ④ immaterial

- During the meeting, he tergiversated, adjusting phrasing mid-sentence and drifting to the next agenda item without settling the point.

① forswore ② fudged ③ recounted ④ testified

- The superstar sometimes wondered in interviews if that humiliating early experience might have been a backhanded augury of her future.

① repercussion ② heirloom ③ fascicle ④ harbinger

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

- The CEO made an audacious proposal to invest millions in untested technology, shocking even her most confident colleagues.

① gallant ② disrespectful
③ reckless ④ imaginative

- Advertisements attempt to project a latent meaning behind an overt message.

① inactive ② unseen ③ idle ④ undeveloped

- Her apology was delivered with such economy that it revealed more restraint than remorse.

① efficiency ② frugality ③ brevity ④ miserliness

- The novelist's refusal to explain his symbols only deepened their hold on the reader's imagination.

① strengthened ② clarified
③ darkened ④ complicated

[14~17: 1.5 points each]

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

- Of the fact that it takes all sorts to make a world I have been aware ever since I could read.

① I recently realized that reading can help explain why the world is so diverse.

② I have understood, since I learned to read, that the world is made up of many different types.

③ I have believed for a long time, despite my reading, that the world should be made up of similar things.

④ I failed to understand the diversity of the world despite doing a great deal of reading in adulthood.

15. The cold dark skies of our universe were not so long ago in their entirety in a state of unimaginably high temperature.
- ① The universe has only recently begun to cool from a state of extreme heat.
 - ② Central parts of the universe were once extremely hot.
 - ③ In the past, the universe resembled its current cold and dark state.
 - ④ The universe, now hot, used to be extremely cold and dark.

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

16. Eugene O'Neill completed the two plays _____ and the only ones for which he composed multiple drafts.
- ① on which he spent the most time
 - ② which he spent on the most time
 - ③ he spent which time the most on
 - ④ on time which he spent the most
17. The foolish have no range in their opinions of others and suppose _____.
- ① as every other man is every
 - ② every man as is every other
 - ③ as other every man is every
 - ④ every man is as every other

[18~30: 2 points each]

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

18. The report detailed ①how the policy was revised and ②implemented across departments, ③resulted in significant improvements ④in productivity.
19. ①Even though the MBTI is the ②most popular, there are several more assessments driving self-reflection and ③gift an identity to ④their users.

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

- 20.
- ① There are twice as many residents as forty years ago, but the environment is less polluted.
 - ② Nearly five times as many errors were recorded as initial estimates had implied.
 - ③ The country exported as twice much of its national output of goods as last year.
 - ④ Ice now melts under global warming three times as fast as it once did.
- 21.
- ① They returned to the village where the bridge collapsed last year.
 - ② They abandoned a framework whose internal logic even its proponents struggled to defend.
 - ③ The expedition recorded dozens of incidents which only a few were documented.
 - ④ The road that leads to the harbor where boats dock remains closed.

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

[22~23] Have you ever wondered why some people do not want to depend on or truly connect with anyone, even when in a relationship? The truth is, this is most often not a conscious choice. Attachment theory suggests that our early relationships with our caregivers in childhood set the stage for how we build relationships in the future. The avoidant attachment style is one of the three insecure adult attachment styles identified in psychological literature. Caregivers (usually parents) who are strict and emotionally distant, do not tolerate expressions of feelings, and expect their child to be independent might raise children with an avoidant attachment style. Avoidant attachment in adults may from the outside look like self-confidence and self-sufficiency. Furthermore, in the workplace, adults with avoidant attachment are often seen as the independent, "lone-wolf" type. Due to their self-sufficiency, they may also be high achievers. To the avoidant adult, emotional closeness and intimacy are often off the table, not because they will not reap benefits, but because they do not know how. Either way, not being able to build a deep, meaningful, and long-lasting relationship can be painful for people with this attachment style. It can also be heartbreaking for the ones who love them. If you recognize the avoidant attachment style in yourself or someone around you, what can you do? The key is to admit and realize that the "switch" on emotional intimacy has to be turned on.

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

- ① Guidelines for Becoming Completely Independent
- ② Attachment Theory and Secure Parenting Techniques
- ③ Workplace Productivity Strategies for Avoidant Adults
- ④ Avoidant Attachment's Impact on Adult Relationships

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

- ① Emotionally distant caregivers may contribute to the development of avoidant attachment.
- ② Typically, people with avoidant attachment consciously choose not to form close relationships.
- ③ Adults with avoidant attachment are usually unsuccessful in their careers.
- ④ Emotional closeness is avoided because avoidant adults see no value in it.

[24~25] Describing where heat travels throughout textiles remains challenging because, unlike light or electricity, heat diffuses through nearly everything. But new types of unique materials and surfaces with ultra-fine patterns are allowing scientists to better control how heat moves through fabric. There's still no universal winter jacket for all conditions; most garments are passive. That is, we dress for the day we think we'll face. But some engineering researchers are working on environmentally (A)_____ textiles. Imagine fabrics that open microscopic vents as the humidity

risers and then close them again in dry, bitter air. Picture linings that reflect more heat under blazing sun and less in the dark. Or loft that puffs up when you're outside in the cold and relaxes when you step indoors. It's like a science fiction costume made practical: clothing that senses, decides, and subtly reconfigures itself without you ever touching a zipper. Today's jackets don't need a new law of thermodynamics to work; they couple basic physics with the use of precisely engineered materials and thermal fabrics specifically made to keep heat locked in. That marriage is why today's winter wear feels like a leap forward.

24. Which of the following is the passage mainly about?

- ① The integration of heat-related technology into clothing
- ② The new science behind insulation in everyday garments
- ③ The role of fashion design in modern winter wear
- ④ The scientific evolution of clothing for extreme weather

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

- ① nonviable ② fashionable
- ③ adaptive ④ purposeful

[26-27] Japanese literature clings to the concrete immediacy of the phenomenal world evoking the phantom quality of phenomena that hangs over all things. This has been the poetic legacy of Buddhism. In this sense, this literature has always been one that is both secular and enchanted. From its first great poet, the seventh- to eighth-century courtier-poet Kakinomoto no Hitomaro, to its bestselling modern-day author, Murakami Haruki, it has been attached to this world but has had hovering about it glimmers of other worlds. It has excelled at expressing the invisible in concrete terms. For millennia, this enchantment was written through words referring not to things out there but to other words, not to life but to other literatures. Literary play itself was a form of enchantment. Japanese literature has been said to be about nature. But it only used words referring to nature to get at what cannot be seen. This is not to say that Japanese literature has been concerned only with formal matters. (A)It has been an incarnational art whose concrete details make felt the mystery of being alive.

26. What is the major topic of the passage?

- ① The historical development of Buddhism in Japan
- ② The relationship between nature and literary play
- ③ The distinctive aesthetic nature of Japanese literature
- ④ The influence of classical poetry on Japanese writers

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

- ① It prioritizes depiction of the outer world over subjective experience.
- ② It delves into human existence by keeping questioning it.

③ It emphasizes the detailed description of living things in art.

④ It embodies what is unseen through what is seen.

[28-30] Political consumerism, the act of buying or boycotting products for political or ethical reasons, is on the rise among younger generations. A 2023 study found that 81 percent of Gen Z consumers report changing purchasing decisions based on a brand's reputation or actions, with 53 percent having participated in economic boycotts. A 2022 meta-analysis of 66 studies found that political consumerism is strongly associated with liberal ideology, political interest, and media use. In other words, young people who are politically engaged are increasingly using their wallets to express their values. For many young people, consumption is increasingly an expression of identity and belief. The rise of (A)_____ involves a shift from traditional forms of participation like voting or protesting to how they live their lives. For many Gen Z consumers, what you buy is who you are. Yet enthusiasm for ethical consumption often meets frustration. Consumers frequently encounter greenwashing, performative allyship, and corporate backpedalling. And if everyone's "voting with their dollar," why does so little seem to change? The answer lies in understanding the limits and leverage of consumer power. Individual action alone isn't enough. Buying ethically can feel good, but it rarely moves the needle on its own. Research suggests political polarization has made brand preferences more ideologically charged, but also more (B)_____. A progressive boycott might spark headlines, but unless it's sustained and widespread, it often fizzles out.

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

- ① Purchasing Behavior Determines Political Identity
- ② Does Gen Z's Political Consumerism Really Work?
- ③ The Growing Power of Gen Z Dominates the Market
- ④ Will the Ballot Replace the Checkout?

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

- ① Approximately half of Gen Z has boycotted brands for political or ethical reasons.
- ② The 2022 study concludes that liberal ideology is the outcome of political consumption.
- ③ Consumers seeking ethical choices often face misleading actions by companies.
- ④ Individual action in ethical consumption rarely changes corporate behavior.

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

- ① economic resistance - intense
- ② cultural consumption - volatile
- ③ lifestyle politics - fragmented
- ④ everyday activism - consolidated

[31~40: 2.5 points each]

[31~32] In some ways, aphorisms are perfectly suited to our era of short-form communication. They're concise, catchy, and easily consumable. But so much of our discourse, online and in real life, is anti-aphoristic. And now comes that upstart other, artificial intelligence, promising to reduce our cognitive loads to zero by proffering frictionless friendships and sycophantic agreeability, and doing all of our creative thinking for us. Aphorisms are different. They are the antithesis of the half-baked hot take and nothing like the machine-made flattery that's now permeating so many informational environments. A platitude is a placebo for the mind; an aphorism is a wake-up call. Aphorisms provoke debate; they don't promote dogma. Though they're short, aphorisms spur considered reflection, not Pavlovian partisanship. At a time when polarization is so amped up, aphorisms can serve as psychological circuit breakers, interrupting our comfortable assumptions and prodding us to open our minds, unclench our fists, and think for ourselves. For example, consider this idea, from the French poet Jean Cocteau: Mirrors would do well to reflect a little more before sending back images. Cocteau's aphorism is a quippy but bracing reminder to (A)_____.

31. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- ① To expose the dangers of online platitudes
- ② To compare aphorisms with artificial intelligence
- ③ To criticize social media communication styles
- ④ To promote aphorisms as cognitive catalysts

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

- ① look at ourselves differently in order to see others differently
- ② ignore what we see and focus on what others think
- ③ question the accuracy of outward appearances in society
- ④ recognize how perception subtly shapes understanding

[33~34] From a physicist's perspective, no complex system is weirder or more challenging than life. For one thing, the organization of living matter defies physicists' usual expectations about the universe. Your body is made of matter, just like everything else. But the atoms you're built from today won't be the atoms you're built from in a year. That means you and every other living thing aren't an inert object, like a rock, but a dynamic pattern playing out over time. The real challenge for physics, however, is that the patterns that make up life are self-organized. Living systems both create and maintain themselves in a strange kind of loop that no existing machine can replicate. Think about the cell membrane, which enables a cell to stay alive by letting some chemicals in while keeping others out. The cell creates and continually maintains the membrane, but the membrane is also itself a process that makes the cell. This (A)_____ challenges the dream of the old physics: that once the universe's fundamental particles were cataloged, everything else could be explicitly described and predicted. But the components of a living organism yield something new and unexpected, a phenomenon called emergence.

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

- ① The chemical composition of cell membranes
- ② Challenges life poses to classical physics
- ③ The evolutionary history of the early universe
- ④ Physics' explanatory power in science

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

- ① chicken-and-egg problem
- ② tip-of-the-iceberg issue
- ③ cherry-on-top issue
- ④ can-of-worms problem

[35-37] Whether it's tidying up grammar, organizing revision notes, or generating flashcards, generative AI is fast becoming a go-to companion in university life. But as campuses scramble to keep pace with the technology, a line is being quietly drawn. Using it to understand? Fine. Using it to write your assignments? Not allowed. According to a recent report, 92 percent of students are now using AI in some form, a jump from 66 percent the previous year. "Honestly, everyone is using it," says a master's student in technology policy at Cambridge. "It's evolved. At first, people saw using AI as cheating and thought that it was damaging our critical thinking skills. But now, it's more like a study partner and a conversational tool to help us improve." This kind of positive use is often welcomed by universities. Still, there is a risk of overreliance. Academic communities are grappling with the issue of AI misuse and many professors have expressed grave concerns about the impact on the university experience. Northumbria, like many universities, has AI detectors in place and can flag submissions where there is potential overreliance. At the University of the Arts London, students are required to keep a log of their AI use to situate it in their individual creative process. As with most emerging technologies, things are moving quickly. The AI tools students are using today are already common in the workplaces they will be entering tomorrow. But university is not just about the result, it is about the process and the message from educators is clear: (A)_____.

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

- ① Students situating their creative use of AI will be punished at the University of the Arts London.
- ② Students' ideas about the use of AI on assignments is less negative these days.
- ③ Some universities have introduced AI detectors or usage logs to monitor student use.
- ④ The percentage of students using AI has jumped to 92 percent.

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

- ① Use of AI at universities should be prohibited
- ② Students no longer value independent thinking
- ③ The future of education will be fully automated
- ④ Let AI assist your learning, not replace it

37. Which of the following would most likely appear immediately after the passage?

- ① A discussion of clearer guidelines to regulate acceptable student use of AI tools
- ② A tutorial teaching students how to use generative AI to write full academic essays
- ③ A technical explanation of how generative AI systems are trained
- ④ A comparison between AI tools and traditional classroom teaching methods

[38-40] To protect themselves, the leaves and other aerial parts of plants, such as flowers, stems, and fruits, are covered by a waxy, more or less waterproof layer made of fat (lipids), called the cuticle. If the cuticle is a(n) (A)_____ layer, how can water get through it to escape a leaf's interior? To unravel this mystery, we a multidisciplinary team of scientists observed the leaves at a level of detail a thousand times smaller than a human hair. Thanks to atomic force microscopy (AFM) and other advanced techniques, we discovered that the surface of the leaf is mainly composed of two types of cells. "Pavement" cells cover most of the surface, while "guard" cells are made up of two kidney-shaped cells that join together to form openings called stomata. While pavement cells have a fairly homogeneous surface rich in water-repellent lipids, the guard cells that form the stomata are different. The surface of the stomata is chemically heterogeneous. There are hydrophilic (water-friendly) areas among the hydrophobic (water-repellent) areas. The purpose of stomata is to open up and allow carbon dioxide to enter the leaves for photosynthesis, limiting water loss. However, we assume that the chemical heterogeneity concentrated on the surface probably serves an additional function that we have yet to explore further. We can anticipate possible implications, such as a link between the plant's hydrophilic areas and its (B)_____ to contamination by bacteria or viruses. These areas also promote water loss from inside the leaves. By losing more water, they spoil after harvesting, including while on sale.

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

- ① Advanced imaging techniques used in plant biology
- ② The way plants utilize water and carbon dioxide
- ③ The importance of pavement cells in stomata
- ④ Microscopic analysis of plant cuticles

39. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred?

- ① There will be little scientific value in further investigating the chemical heterogeneity of the leaves.
- ② Hydrophilic and hydrophobic areas evolved to prevent carbon dioxide loss.
- ③ After harvesting, leaves lose the ability to regulate water loss through stomatal activity.
- ④ Atomic force microscopy rarely provides sufficient details of plant cells.

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

- ① porous - tolerance
- ② encapsulating - plasticity
- ③ impermeable - susceptibility
- ④ absorbent - amenability

[41~50: 3 points each]

[41-42] For around 2,000 years, Western catechesis, influenced by Plato and later theorized by Augustine of Hippo, (A)_____ the disuse of laughter in the social sphere. This official suppression of laughter to focus on ideas seemed to align with the prevailing mood of melancholy during a significant portion of the twentieth century, fueled by the unfulfilled promises of modernity. However, times have changed. A regime of melancholy gave way to a regime of euphoria. In the warmth of what many would call postmodern social climate, the Platonic notion of a laughter-less society has become outdated. A new model, inspired by Charles Darwin and heralded by Friedrich Nietzsche, has taken its place as being in vogue. According to this new prism, laughter, in general, is no longer regarded as a sin, but rather as a symbol of life's great offering. Fueled by a favorable emotional and social climate and driven by a fundamental model that associates laughter with power, success, and self-gratification, society as a whole has gradually embraced laughter without the burden of guilt. Although the first model, which (B)_____ ideas, took centuries to spread, the second model, centered around emotions, and with a special place for laughter, has spread much more quickly thanks to mass media. While it is clear that life's reality often diverges from different ideals, it cannot be denied that they could have the potential to hold significant influence over people's lives.

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

- ① Psychological Benefits of Laughter in Society
- ② Historical Shift in Perceptions of Laughter
- ③ Modern Society's Obsession with Pleasure
- ④ Philosophical Views on Laughter and Human Reason

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

- ① deprecated - suppressed
- ② emphasized - pursued
- ③ enunciated - curbed
- ④ discouraged - valorized

[43-44] Studies have found that we actually value the coffee table we've had to painstakingly construct more highly than the identical preassembled version. Something like this dynamic applies across all kinds of human behavior. The mountaineer George Mallory famously declared that he wanted to climb Mount Everest "because it's there." You can speculate about his other motivations: reaching the highest point in the world, eternal fame, and so on. But the fact remains that many of us head to the mountains with no expectation of celebrity, run marathons in the middle of the pack, and do sudoku puzzles, all activities that involve considerable unnecessary effort. Inzlicht and his colleagues posed the Effort Paradox to make sense of this odd tendency: Sometimes we value experiences and outcomes precisely (A)_____ they require effort, not (B)_____ that fact. Inzlicht offered some explanations for why we find both physical and cognitive effort so satisfying. The possibilities he suggests fall into two different buckets: whether the satisfaction comes more from the rewards of hard effort or more from the hard effort itself. In the former camp, one explanation is that rewards obtained from difficult tasks seem extra sweet because of the sharp contrast between the unpleasantness of working hard and the joy of achievement. Another is, basically, self-delusion: If you do something hard without a commensurate payoff, you experience an unpleasant disconnect that you resolve by persuading yourself that the outcome was valuable after all.

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

- ① Studies show people prefer furniture made by others.
- ② The mere existence of Everest prompted Mallory to climb it.
- ③ The Effort Paradox is exemplified by mid-pack marathoners.
- ④ Self-delusion can resolve the disconnection between effort and reward.

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

- ① as long as - as well as
- ② if - due to
- ③ since - because of
- ④ because - in spite of

[45-47] Whenever I asked experts why professional adventurers haven't been considered for astronaut candidacy, they talked about a key drawback: risk taking. "You don't want people who do it for thrill seeking," Kelley Slack, an organizational psychologist who's worked with NASA, said. "The psychiatrists always interpreted that as (A)an irrational love of danger, an impulse associated with the late-Freudian concept of the death wish." NASA brings everyone home; that's its thing. This attitude does run counter to common adventurous behaviors, such as pushing through less-than-ideal conditions or climbing and diving to increasingly dangerous points. But these behaviors are extreme expressions of a key personality trait: high-octane, long-term motivation. And on the flip side of that kind of motivation is one quality that experts told me could be weighed more heavily in astronaut selection for long-distance missions. It's called (B)"salutogenesis": a sense of coherence that comes from finding intrinsic value and frequent moments of inspiration in the journey itself. This trait is not necessarily prioritized today. In 2010, the space anthropologist Jack Stuster studied International Space Station crew members' journals to better understand their internal life, including what helped them feel adjusted to life in space. Mentioned fewer than 30 times in 545 entries were "beauty" or "wonderment." On a longer journey, "you want someone who is going to be able to see the beauty and gain something out of being in space," Slack said. (C)Appreciation of beauty might sound whimsical, but it might also be key in helping astronauts thrive in long-distance exploration and maintaining a spirit of space travel that's more about (D)curiosity than conquering distant lands.

45. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- ① To describe various astronaut training procedures
- ② To introduce research on astronaut experiences in space
- ③ To redefine psychological dangers inherent in space exploration
- ④ To explore considerations of personality for astronaut selection

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

- ① Kelley Slack is a psychologist who assisted NASA.
- ② The concept of the death wish originated from Freudian psychology.
- ③ A sense of coherence is currently valued most during the process of astronaut selection.
- ④ Neither beauty nor wonderment is mentioned often in space crews' journals.

47. According to the passage, which of the following qualities is **NOT** appropriate for an astronaut?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[48-50] Until the 1800s, in geometry "space" meant Euclidean or physical space, the analog of a line in one dimension or a flat plane in two dimensions. Here, things behave as expected: The shortest distance between any two points is always a straight line and a triangle's angles always add up to 180 degrees. But by the early 19th century, mathematicians had started exploring curved geometric spaces like spheres or saddles. In these spaces, the shortest distance might not be a straight line and a triangle's angles might not add up to 180 degrees. The mathematical community struggled to accept (A)this shift in geometric thinking. But Bernhard Riemann's 1854 lecture on the foundations of geometry clarified some issues and generalized previous ideas about the geometry of surfaces to an infinite number of dimensions. From this lecture a new concept, called the manifold, emerged. It encompassed all possible geometries. A manifold is a space that looks Euclidean when you zoom in on any one of its points and is not Euclidean when you zoom out. For instance, a circle is a one-dimensional manifold. Zoom in anywhere on it, and it will look like a straight line. An ant circumnavigating a looped string will never know the string is actually round. But if the string is looped into a figure eight, and the ant stands right at the point where the string crosses itself, it will realize the string is not a straight line. A figure eight is therefore not a manifold. While new at the time, by the middle of the 20th century, manifolds were a mathematical staple; even Albert Einstein used Riemann's ideas when he made the theory of relativity.

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

- ① Einstein's Dependence on 19th-Century Geometric Thinking
- ② Emergence of the Manifold in Geometry
- ③ Figure Eights as Mathematical Staples
- ④ The Geometry of One-Dimensional Circles

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

- ① In Euclidean space, the angles of a triangle will always add up to the same number of degrees.
- ② Bernhard Riemann generalized the geometry of surfaces to include infinite dimensions.
- ③ A figure eight is a manifold because it resembles a line when observed locally.
- ④ Einstein's theory of relativity was built upon the geometric foundations laid by Riemann.

50. What does the author mean by (A)?

- ① the move from Euclidean to curved geometric space
- ② the transition from spheres to figure eights
- ③ the advancement from one to two dimensional spaces
- ④ the change from Einstein's to Riemann's ideas