

<p>15. jurisprudence : law :: ① epistemology : knowledge ② ontology : persuasion ③ arithmetic : articulation ④ cartography : design</p> <p>Part III. 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 표현을 고르시오. [16-30]</p> <p>16. _____ of objects we care for are on show. ① An only fraction of millions ② Only fractions of million ③ Only a fraction of the millions ④ Only fractions of the million</p> <p>17. His regime became _____ to 20%, and nationwide protests calling for his resignation sparked. ① unstable approval rating that dropped ② unstable so that dropped approval rating ③ so unstable that his approval rating dropped ④ approval that dropped his unstable rating</p> <p>18. Scholarships are awarded not only to students with excellent academic performance but also to _____ dedication in various areas such as extracurricular activities and volunteer service. ① students demonstrate ② those who demonstrate ③ who demonstrate ④ they demonstrate</p> <p>19. The Spanish had originally brought chocolate to Europe more than 100 years before, but _____ it in Britain. ① it was Sloane who popularized ② Sloane was who popularized ③ it is Sloane that was popularized ④ Sloane is that was popularized</p> <p>20. As she keeps apologizing for no reason, I can't help _____ kinder to herself. ① but wish she were ② wish she was ③ to wish she were ④ but wishing she was</p> <p>21. Dickens organised a series of amateur performances in London, Birmingham, and Manchester, in which _____ featured, in an attempt to fund the purchase of the birthplace. ① another figure contemporary noting literal ② another literary contemporary noting figure ③ other figures contemporary noted literal ④ other noted contemporary literary figures</p> <p>22. Adult fleas average 2mm in size and are wingless insects, found _____.</p>	<p>① except for everywhere the Arctic ② everywhere the Arctic except for ③ everywhere except the Arctic ④ except the Arctic everywhere</p> <p>23. _____ common assumptions, the test does not require much higher-level math, although some can be helpful. ① In contrary ② In contrast ③ Contrast to ④ Contrary to</p> <p>24. It's _____ to place your holiday gift orders and ensure free city-wide delivery by June 24. ① almost last your chance ② almost your last chance ③ most last your chance ④ most your last chance</p> <p>25. When that system varies across cultures, _____. ① does the experience of emotion ② so the experience of emotion does ③ does the experience of emotion do ④ so does the experience of emotion</p> <p>26. The Queen asks, "Mirror, mirror, who is _____?" ① prettier them of all ② the prettier them of all ③ the prettiest all of them ④ the prettiest of them all</p> <p>27. Gen Z is _____ not as people <i>in</i> love, but as people <i>analyzing</i> love. ① more comfortable positioning themselves ② themselves more positioning comfortable ③ positioning more comfortable themselves ④ themselves positioning more comfortable</p> <p>28. By bringing people and nature together through schools' programs, online resources, and more, we're working to give people across the U.K., _____, the support and tools to safeguard nature in towns and cities. ① they are no matter who ② they are who no matter ③ no matter who they are ④ no matter they are who</p> <p>29. They were _____ older than anyone expected. ① hundreds of thousands of years ② hundred of thousands of years ③ hundred of thousand year ④ hundreds of thousands year</p> <p>30. Most are harmless, and _____, but some are destructive and chew through furniture and roof timbers. ① helpful a few ② a few helpful ③ few helpful are ④ a few helpful are</p>
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2026학년도 편입학모집
필답고사 문제지(인문계 A형)

지원모집단위 :

수험번호 :

성명 :

Part IV. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 틀린 것을 고르시오. [31-45]

31. After a grueling day's work and her two-mile walk home, Elizabeth, usually too tired to eat, wished only to lie her tiny body on her cot and sleep.

32. Pitcairn, a volcanic speck of rock less than two square miles in area and inhabited by only nine families, has a fascination for the outside world out of all proportion to their size.

33. Extroverts are people who turn their attention to what is going on outside themselves; introverts are people who turn their attention inward, dwelled on their own feelings.

34. It was a long and difficult road she had traveled, but it led to the presidential platform that she read her poem "On the Pulse of Morning" to an audience of millions on that cold January day in 1993.

35. Removing full spools of linen thread from the frames where they were spun and replacing them with empty one, she worked swiftly under the baleful eye of the factory overseer.

36. Scientists still haven't found the "fountain of youth," but they have been getting closer to understand aging.

37. Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person will live. Two thousand years ago, the Romans have been living only an average of 22 years.

38. What distinguishes language processing applications from other data processing systems are their use of knowledge of language.

39. Not only people say more when telling the truth but each sentence they put together is more complex and longer.

40. Our history has been a constant struggle to survive the rigors of our environment. Though this struggle, we often look at the world as an opponent to be conquered, dominated, and exploited.

41. He called the moment in the Mall when he became the last person to complete this year's race "the most emotion of my life."

42. Over the last 15 years or so, a new approach has been emerged to analyze the key components of the internal structure of the sun.

43. After achieving its independence from Spain following a prolonging resistance and much bloodshed, the Dutch Republic became a proud place eager to move on.

44. Any display of affection, such as holding hands in public, is regarded as unseemly by the island's ruling council, that has passed laws banning such behavior.

45. Fandom culture refers to the phenomenon in which people voluntary choose a certain celebrity or genre and come together to create a specific 'acceptance' culture.

Part V. 주어진 글을 읽고 물음에 가장 알맞은 답을 고르시오.
[46-60]

[46-48]

If the last one hundred years is associated with anything, it is technological change. In transportation, for example, we have gone from the horse and buggy to the space shuttle. In medicine, diseases that could not even have been recognized a few years ago are now being diagnosed with sophisticated equipment and treated with genetic therapy, laser surgery, or newly synthesized drugs. How has so much been done in such a short time? The answer is that it hasn't. In such a short time, that is.

Of course, it is true that countless great advances have been made in our lifetimes. Yet, it is just as true that today's technological "miracles" are based on concepts of engineering, biology, physics, and chemistry that were discovered hundreds if not thousands of years ago. Thus, today's (A) _____ achievements should not be viewed in isolation. They are the fruit of our technological inheritance that has been accumulated over centuries. As Albert Einstein wrote when reflecting on his lifetime of work, "My inner and outer life is built upon the labors of my fellow men, both living and dead."

46. Which of the following is most suitable for the blank (A)?

- ① unprecedented ② unnecessary
- ③ unreliable ④ unscrambled

47. What is implied by Einstein's quote in this passage?

- ① Individual achievement is more important than collective effort.
- ② Personal work is independent of prior knowledge.
- ③ Scientific and technological progress is cumulative.
- ④ His work is mostly self-contained.

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

- ① Most technological advances have been made independently during the last one hundred years.
- ② Modern technological achievements are strictly the result of discoveries made in the twentieth century.
- ③ Today's technological "miracles" are based on scientific concepts developed over many centuries.
- ④ Albert Einstein believed that individual genius is more important than collective human effort in scientific progress.

[49-52]

The U.S. federal government moved to fill the educational gap created by the withdrawal of many mission schools for Indians. In 1870, Congress initiated an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for Indian education. By 1893, the annual appropriation had risen to \$2.3 million. The bulk of the money went to establishing day schools on or near Indian villages and later on reservations. By 1870, 48 day schools were in operation, and the number had risen to 147 by 1900; the majority were on reservations in the Great Plains. [1]

But reformers were not entirely satisfied with day schools. The reservation environment, to which the child returned daily, undermined the process of assimilation.

[2] By the end of the 1870s, policy makers were promoting reservation boarding schools as a solution to the shortcomings of the day schools; they viewed these schools – and the resultant separation of Indian children from their families – as a superior context for changing children's attitudes, values, and habits. [3] Like the day schools, which still received support, the majority of reservation boarding schools were built in the Great Plains.

As the idea of reservation boarding schools took hold, so too did the idea of federally operated schools off reservations. These schools followed the model of Richard Henry Pratt's Carlisle Indian Industrial School, founded in Pennsylvania in 1879, with an initial enrollment recruited from the Plains. The children received instruction in academic subjects (English, math, and geography) and also worked on manual labor projects. [4] The objectives were to instill a work ethic, individualism, and other tenets of American civilization and to suppress all that was Indian.

49. What was the federal budget for Indian education in the late 19th century mainly used for?

- ① It was mainly allocated for buying school supplies and operating the boarding houses.
- ② It was primarily dedicated to establishing and operating Indian provincial offices of education.
- ③ It was mainly spent on setting up day schools on Indian villages and reservations.
- ④ It was primarily used for improving the living conditions of Indian villages near schools on reservations.

50. What was the objective of federally operated schools off reservations?

- ① To prepare the Indian students for higher education
- ② To instill American values into the Indian students and eradicate all that was Indian in them
- ③ To undermine the process of assimilating the Indian students into American culture
- ④ To provide the Indian students with the best educational environment by reuniting them with their families

[57-60]

Recent court cases are raising a new legal question: who should be held responsible when artificial intelligence (A.I.) generates false and damaging information? With the widespread adoption of text and image generation technologies, individuals and firms have increasingly taken legal action against technology companies for damage to their public standing caused by erroneous A.I. content.

One company experienced a sudden rise in canceled contracts after potential customers found online claims stating that it had settled a lawsuit over deceptive practices. This information appeared prominently in search results produced by artificial intelligence and was entirely false. Despite repeated efforts to correct the error, the misinformation continued to circulate, resulting in financial losses. With its public image at risk, the company filed a defamation lawsuit against the firm operating the artificial intelligence system.

Such cases are becoming more common. In the past two years, multiple lawsuits have alleged that A.I. tools produced defamatory content and continued to distribute it even after the problem was reported. Unlike traditional defamation claims, these cases focus on statements not written by humans, a development that has drawn attention from legal experts. "There's no question that these models can publish damaging assertions," one scholar observed. "The question is who is responsible for that."

Defamation law in the United States usually requires proof of intent or recklessness, but this standard is difficult to apply to automated systems whose internal processes are opaque. As a result, plaintiffs often target the companies that design and profit from the technology rather than the software itself. Courts, however, have been cautious. In one early case, a judge dismissed the lawsuit after finding that a journalist who encountered the false claim did not believe it and quickly verified it was untrue. According to the ruling, a statement cannot be defamatory if readers do not consider it factual.

Some cases have been settled quietly before reaching trial, suggesting that companies may wish to avoid legal precedents. Media law experts predict that few defamation cases involving artificial intelligence will reach a jury, because a ruling that broadly holds companies responsible for such output could lead to a surge of lawsuits.

Still, certain claims appear stronger than others. When plaintiffs can demonstrate measurable financial harm and show that false information influenced third parties, courts may be more receptive. As one business owner stated, "We have our reputation, and that's it." For

now, the legal system continues to grapple with how responsibility should be assigned when machines produce statements, but no one is quite sure who should answer for them.

57. Why is it difficult to prove the intent behind A.I.-generated statements in defamation cases?

- ① Courts lack sufficient experience handling lawsuits that involve journalists and emerging media technologies.
- ② Defamation cases involving A.I. are typically resolved through international arbitration rather than courts.
- ③ The decision-making processes of A.I. systems are not transparent.
- ④ Journalists often verify claims produced by A.I. tools before treating them as factual information.

58. What strategy do technology companies appear to prefer when facing A.I. defamation claims?

- ① Quietly settling cases to avoid legal precedent
- ② Publicly denying responsibility for A.I. output
- ③ Taking cases to trial to establish clear legal rules
- ④ Emphasizing that disputed statements are unlikely to be believed by readers

59. Why are courts cautious about holding companies fully liable for A.I. output?

- ① Most A.I. errors are minor and temporary, and therefore unlikely to cause lasting harm.
- ② Such rulings could encourage a large number of lawsuits against companies using A.I. systems.
- ③ Defamation law no longer applies to digital content created by automated technologies.
- ④ A.I. systems cannot technically be regulated under any legal framework.

60. What is the main concern expressed in the conclusion of the passage?

- ① A.I. systems will soon replace human journalists.
- ② Courts are unwilling to adapt existing laws.
- ③ Responsibility for A.I.-generated content remains unclear.
- ④ Companies will stop developing generative A.I. tools.