

모의고사 영어

2021-3 23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before the modern scientific era, creativity was attributed to a superhuman force; all novel ideas originated with the gods.

After all, how could a person create something that did not exist before the divine act of creation?

In fact, the Latin meaning of the verb “inspire” is “to breathe into,” reflecting the belief that creative inspiration was similar to the moment in creation when God first breathed life into man.

Plato argued that the poet was possessed by divine inspiration, and Plotin wrote that art could only be beautiful if it descended from God.

The artist’s job was not to imitate nature but rather to reveal the sacred and transcendent qualities of nature.

Art could only be a pale imitation of the perfection of the world of ideas.

Greek artists did not blindly imitate what they saw in reality; instead they tried to represent the pure, true forms underlying reality, resulting in a sort of compromise between abstraction and accuracy.

* transcendent: 초월적인

- ① conflicting views on the role of artists
- ② positive effects of imitation on creativity
- ③ contribution of art to sharing religious beliefs
- ④ gods as a source of creativity in the premodern era
- ⑤ collaboration between philosophy and art in ancient times

2021-3 32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Our brains have evolved to remember unexpected events because basic survival depends on the ability to perceive causes and predict effects.

If the brain predicts one event and experiences another, the unusualness will be especially interesting and will be encoded accordingly.

Neurologist and classroom teacher Judith Willis has claimed that surprise in the classroom is one of the most effective ways of teaching with brain stimulation in mind.

If students are exposed to new experiences via demonstrations or through the unexpected enthusiasm of their teachers or peers, they will be much more likely to connect with the information that follows.

Willis has written that encouraging active discovery in the classroom allows students to interact with new information, moving it beyond working memory to be processed in the frontal lobe, which is devoted to advanced cognitive functioning.

_____ sets us up for learning by directing attention, providing stimulation to developing perceptual systems, and feeding curious and exploratory behavior.

* frontal lobe: (대뇌의) 전두엽

- ① Awareness of social responsibility
- ② Memorization of historical facts
- ③ Competition with rivals
- ④ Preference for novelty
- ⑤ Fear of failure

2021-3 33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Psychological research has shown that people naturally _____, often without thinking about it.

Imagine you're cooking up a special dinner with a friend.

You're a great cook, but your friend is the wine expert, an amateur sommelier.

A neighbor drops by and starts telling you both about the terrific new wines being sold at the liquor store just down the street.

There are many new wines, so there's a lot to remember.

How hard are you going to try to remember what the neighbor has to say about which wines to buy?

Why bother when the information would be better retained by the wine expert sitting next to you?

If your friend wasn't around, you might try harder.

After all, it would be good to know what a good wine would be for the evening's festivities.

But your friend, the wine expert, is likely to remember the information without even trying.

- ① divide up cognitive labor
- ② try to avoid disagreements
- ③ seek people with similar tastes
- ④ like to share old wisdom
- ⑤ balance work and leisure

2021-3 39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But the necessary and useful instinct to generalize can distort our world view.

Everyone automatically categorizes and generalizes all the time.

Unconsciously. It is not a question of being prejudiced or enlightened.

Categories are absolutely necessary for us to function.

(①)

They give structure to our thoughts.

(②)

Imagine if we saw every item and every scenario as truly unique — we would not even have a language to describe the world around us.

(③)

It can make us mistakenly group together things, or people, or countries that are actually very different.

(④)

It can make us assume everything or everyone in one category is similar.

(⑤)

And, maybe, most unfortunate of all, it can make us jump to conclusions about a whole category based on a few, or even just one, unusual example.

2021-3 40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the University of Iowa, students were briefly shown numbers that they had to memorize.

Then they were offered the choice of either a fruit salad or a chocolate cake.

When the number the students memorized was seven digits long, 63% of them chose the cake.

When the number they were asked to remember had just two digits, however, 59% opted for the fruit salad.

Our reflective brains know that the fruit salad is better for our health, but our reflexive brains desire that soft, fattening chocolate cake.

If the reflective brain is busy figuring something else out — like trying to remember a seven-digit number — then impulse can easily win.

On the other hand, if we're not thinking too hard about something else (with only a minor distraction like memorizing two digits), then the reflective system can deny the emotional impulse of the reflexive side.

* reflective: 숙고하는 ** reflexive: 반사적인

According to the above experiment, the _____ (A) _____ intellectual load on the brain leads the reflexive side of the brain to become _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-----|----------|
| ① limited | ... | powerful |
| ② limited | ... | divided |
| ③ varied | ... | passive |
| ④ increased | ... | dominant |
| ⑤ increased | ... | weakened |

2021-3 29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

While reflecting on the needs of organizations, leaders, and families today, we realize that one of the unique characteristics ①is inclusivity.

Why? Because inclusivity supports ②what everyone ultimately wants from their relationships: collaboration.

Yet the majority of leaders, organizations, and families are still using the language of the old paradigm in which one person —typically the oldest, most educated, and/or wealthiest —makes all the decisions, and their decisions rule with little discussion or inclusion of others, ③resulting in exclusivity.

Today, this person could be a director, CEO, or other senior leader of an organization.

There is no need for others to present their ideas because they are considered ④inadequate.

Yet research shows that exclusivity in problem solving, even with a genius, is not as effective as inclusivity, ⑤which everyone's ideas are heard and a solution is developed through collaboration.

2020-11 21. 밑줄 친 turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test.

Textbooks with grand titles like The Principles of Physics magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages.

An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth."

As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had.

We learn about Newton's "laws" —as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them.

The laws that Newton failed to establish —most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms.

Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

- ① discovers the valuable relationships between scientists
- ② emphasizes difficulties in establishing new scientific theories
- ③ mixes the various stories of great scientists across the world
- ④ focuses more on the scientists' work than their personal lives
- ⑤ reveals only the scientists' success ignoring their processes and errors

2020-11 31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen.

The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide.

This made it possible for higher organisms to develop.

When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen.

With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration.

It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land.

Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it—it is also _____.

* primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

- ① a barrier to evolution
- ② a consequence of life
- ③ a record of primitive culture
- ④ a sign of the constancy of nature
- ⑤ a reason for cooperation among species

2020-11 34 .다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places.

We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity.

“We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.”

We look for the easy-to-follow formula. Over time, we _____.

Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night.

He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that’s where the light is.

Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions —by looking for our keys under street lamps.

Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however inferior it may be.

- ① weigh the pros and cons of our actions
- ② develop the patience to bear ambiguity
- ③ enjoy adventure rather than settle down
- ④ gain insight from solving complex problems
- ⑤ lose our ability to interact with the unknown

2020-11 39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation).

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved.

(①)

More recent research has shown that ideas —even emotional states and conditions—can be transmitted through a social network.

(②)

The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: ‘Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.’

(③)

This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists.

(④)

Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat.

(⑤)

Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious.

* flattery: 아첨

2020-11 40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation.

In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video.

Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details.

Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film.

This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants.

Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves.

Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late.

The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction.

They had already modified their memories to fit the group.

According to the experiment, when participants were given false information itself, their memories remained _____ (A) _____, but their memories were _____ (B) _____ when they were exposed to other participants' fake responses.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① stable | ..... | falsified |
| ② fragile | ..... | modified |
| ③ stable | ..... | intensified |
| ④ fragile | ..... | solidified |
| ⑤ concrete | ..... | maintained |

2020-11 29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air ①lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from dehydrating.

To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air ②passively and can be opened and closed as needed.

Instead of blood ③containing in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body.

The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has ④its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization.

These are just a few of the many ways ⑤in which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own.

* hemolymph: 혈림프

** modular: 모듈식의(여러 개의 개별 단위로 되어 있는)

2020-9 21. 밑줄 친 got “colder”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If creators knew when they were on their way to fashioning a masterpiece, their work would progress only forward: they would halt their idea-generation efforts as they struck gold.

But in fact, they backtrack, returning to versions that they had earlier discarded as inadequate.

In Beethoven’s most celebrated work, the Fifth Symphony, he scrapped the conclusion of the first movement because it felt too short, only to come back to it later.

Had Beethoven been able to distinguish an extraordinary from an ordinary work, he would have accepted his composition immediately as a hit.

When Picasso was painting his famous Guernica in protest of fascism, he produced 79 different drawings.

Many of the images in the painting were based on his early sketches, not the later variations.

If Picasso could judge his creations as he produced them, he would get consistently “warmer” and use the later drawings.

But in reality, it was just as common that he got “colder.”

- ① moved away from the desired outcome
- ② lost his reputation due to public criticism
- ③ became unwilling to follow new art trends
- ④ appreciated others’ artwork with less enthusiasm
- ⑤ imitated masters’ styles rather than creating his own

2020-9 31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Firms in almost every industry tend to be clustered.

Suppose you threw darts at random on a map of the United States.

You'd find the holes left by the darts to be more or less evenly distributed across the map.

But the real map of any given industry looks nothing like that; it looks more as if someone had thrown all the darts in the same place.

This is probably in part because of reputation; buyers may be suspicious of a software firm in the middle of the cornfields.

It would also be hard to recruit workers if every time you needed a new employee you had to persuade someone to move across the country, rather than just poach one from your neighbor.

There are also regulatory reasons: zoning laws often try to concentrate dirty industries in one place and restaurants and bars in another.

Finally, people in the same industry often have similar preferences (computer engineers like coffee, financiers show off with expensive bottles of wine).

_____ makes it easier to provide the amenities they like.

* poach: (인력을) 빼내다

- ① Automation ② Concentration ③ Transportation
④ Globalization ⑤ Liberalization

2020-9 32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When we are emotionally charged, we often use anger to hide our more primary and deeper emotions, such as sadness and fear, which doesn't allow for true resolution to occur.

Separating yourself from an emotionally upsetting situation gives you the space you need to better understand what you are truly feeling so you can more clearly articulate your emotions in a logical and less emotional way.

A timeout also helps _____.

When confronted with situations that don't allow us to deal with our emotions or that cause us to suppress them, we may transfer those feelings to other people or situations at a later point.

For instance, if you had a bad day at work, you may suppress your feelings at the office, only to find that you release them by getting into a fight with your kids or spouse when you get home later that evening.

Clearly, your anger didn't originate at home, but you released it there.

When you take the appropriate time to digest and analyze your feelings, you can mitigate hurting or upsetting other people who have nothing to do with the situation.

* mitigate: 완화하다

- ① restrain your curiosity
- ② mask your true emotions
- ③ spare innocent bystanders
- ④ provoke emotional behavior
- ⑤ establish unhealthy relationships

2020-9 39 .글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

When an overall silence appears on beats 4 and 13, it is not because each musician is thinking, “On beats 4 and 13, I will rest.”

In the West, an individual composer writes the music long before it is performed.

The patterns and melodies we hear are preplanned and intended.

(①)

Some African tribal music, however, results from collaboration by the players on the spur of the moment.

(②)

The patterns heard, whether they are the silences when all players rest on a beat or the accented beats when all play together, are not planned but serendipitous.

(③)

Rather, it occurs randomly as the patterns of all the players converge upon a simultaneous rest.

(④)

The musicians are probably as surprised as their listeners to hear the silences at beats 4 and 13.

(⑤)

Surely that surprise is one of the joys tribal musicians experience in making their music.

* serendipitous: 우연히 얻은 ** converge: 한데 모이지다

2020-9 40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some researchers at Sheffield University recruited 129 hobbyists to look at how the time spent on their hobbies shaped their work life.

To begin with, the team measured the seriousness of each participant’s hobby, asking them to rate their agreement with statements like “I regularly train for this activity,” and also assessed how similar the demands of their job and hobby were.

Then, each month for seven months, participants recorded how many hours they had dedicated to their activity, and completed a scale measuring their belief in their ability to effectively do their job, or their “self-efficacy.”

The researchers found that when participants spent longer than normal doing their leisure activity, their belief in their ability to perform their job increased.

But this was only the case when they had a serious hobby that was dissimilar to their job.

When their hobby was both serious and similar to their job, then spending more time on it actually decreased their self-efficacy.

Research suggests that spending more time on serious hobbies can boost _____ (A) _____ at work if the hobbies and the job are sufficiently _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① confidence | ..... | different |
| ② productivity | ..... | connected |
| ③ relationships | ..... | balanced |
| ④ creativity | ..... | separate |
| ⑤ dedication | ..... | similar |

2020-9 30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Spine-tingling ghost stories are fun to tell if they are really scary, and even more so if you claim that they are true.

People get a ①thrill from passing on those stories.

The same applies to miracle stories. If a rumor of a miracle gets written down in a book, the rumor becomes hard to ②believe, especially if the book is ancient.

If a rumor is ③old enough, it starts to be called a “tradition” instead, and then people believe it all the more.

This is rather odd because you might think they would realize that older rumors have had more time to get ④distorted than younger rumors that are close in time to the alleged events themselves.

Elvis Presley and Michael Jackson lived too ⑤recently for traditions to have grown up, so not many people believe stories like “Elvis seen on Mars.”

2020-3 23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In addition to the varied forms that recreation may take, it also meets a wide range of individual needs and interests.

Many participants take part in recreation as a form of relaxation and release from work pressures or other tensions.

Often they may be passive spectators of entertainment provided by television, movies, or other forms of electronic amusement.

However, other significant play motivations are based on the need to express creativity, discover hidden talents, or pursue excellence in varied forms of personal expression.

For some participants, active, competitive recreation may offer a channel for releasing hostility and aggression or for struggling against others or the environment in adventurous, high-risk activities.

Others enjoy recreation that is highly social and provides the opportunity for making new friends or cooperating with others in group settings.

- ① effects of recreational participation on memory
- ② various motivations for recreational participation
- ③ importance of balance between work and leisure
- ④ social factors promoting the recreation movement
- ⑤ economic trends affecting recreational participation

2020-3 31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When he was dying, the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*.

Life, he wrote, “is a dangerous situation.” It is the weakness of life that makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life passing away.

“The china bowl is beautiful because sooner or later it will break.... The life of the bowl is always existing in a dangerous situation.”

Such is our struggle: this unstable beauty.

This inevitable wound.

We forget — how easily we forget — that love and loss are intimate companions, that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside lasting only a moment.

It is this very _____ that opens our hearts.

- ① fragility
- ② stability
- ③ harmony
- ④ satisfaction
- ⑤ diversity