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MINI 모의고사 I

수능특강 영어



“

멈추지 말고 한 가지 목표에 매진하라.
그것이 성공의 비결이다.

”

기억하세요.

우리의 목표는 수능 영어 만점입니다.

MINI 모의고사는 FINAL 모의고사를 풀기 전 선별 지문의 확실한 이해를 목표로 합니다.
문제를 다 풀고 나면 교재 내 필수 학습 선별 지문 - 수능특강 영어 파트를 참고하시기 바랍니다.

*MINI 모의고사 내 문항 번호는 에이든 파이널 교재의 지문 번호와 동일합니다.

001

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 적으시오.

Advertising is a form of p_____. This means that from square one, your goals and interests are often very d_____ from those of the advertiser. Let's say your goal is to buy the best dishwashing machine you can afford. I don't have to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main c_____ of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He's unlikely to suffer a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a w_____ purchase.

*pang 고통

■ 광고자의 목표와 관심사

: 소비자의 것과 매우 _____!

↓

광고주의 주된 _____는 소비자가 가장 좋은 식기세척기를 사는 것이 아니기 때문에 광고로 인해 _____ 구매를 놓친다 해도 고통 받지 않음!

002

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 적고 문맥상 적절한 단어를 선택하시오.

Revegetation techniques are put in place with an understanding of the r_____ effects on wildlife. For instance, the planting of tree lines and woodland areas within roadside landscape may naturally force birds to fly higher above roads when crossing between forest edges, as was shown in the Netherlands. Verges should be widened and landscape planting on bends or curves on a road should be set back, to improve visibility and to [encourage / discourage] crossings by wildlife. In contrast, along straight sections of road carriageway, vegetative cover should extend as close to the road as permitted by road construction and safety standards. Landscaping of centre medians, junctions, roundabouts or interchanges should be s_____ to wildlife. Berry-producing plants should not be selected as they may prove attractive yet fatal to wildlife due to the close p_____ of traffic.

*verge 길가(도로변) **centre median 중앙분리대

■ 도로변의 재녹화 기법

: 야생동물에게 미치는 _____을 고려해야 함!

003

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ritualistic behaviour _____ is not, it seems, limited to humans. B. F. Skinner's classic research into 'superstition in the pigeon', conducted at Indiana University in 1948, supports this hypothesis. Skinner described an experiment in which pigeons were placed inside a box and were presented with a small piece of food once every fifteen seconds, regardless of their behaviour. After a few minutes the birds developed various little unusual rituals, such as walking round in circles, moving their heads up and down and so on. The pigeons appeared to have concluded that their little routines were causing the release of the food even though in reality there was no relationship whatsoever. Skinner's explanation for this phenomenon was that the accidental pairing of the release of food early on in the process with whatever the bird happened to be doing was enough to reinforce that particular type of activity.

- ① causing expected outcomes
- ② accompanied by severe stress
- ③ designed to influence future events
- ④ requiring further experiments on pigeons
- ⑤ as a result of a belief in the supernatural

■ '비둘기의 미신' 행동 실험

: _____으로 짝지어진 행동과 먹이 방출이 비둘기의 행동 _____에 영향을 줌!

= _____
 의식 행위는 인간에게만 한정된 것은 아닌 것처럼 보인다!

004

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But the definition of "earlier community" is different in each case.

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages from which they descended. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. (①) For linguistics as for genetics, we assume that present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. (②) For language, it is assumed that each language has one parent. (③) In genetics a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. (④) The "tree model" of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor. (⑤) Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic "tree model", language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than does genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.

*remnant 자취, 나머지

005

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A suitable way to describe how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes ① **is** the metaphor of a palimpsest — the term used by medieval scholars to describe a parchment ② **that** was used more than once, with old ink scraped off ③ **to allow** a new document to be inscribed. Invariably, the erasure was imperfect, and traces of the earlier text survived. These remnants can ④ **be read** using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most important writings of Archimedes). In the same way, everywhere on Earth, traces of earlier eras persist in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written. The discipline of geology is similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions. To think geologically is to hold in the mind's eye ⑤ **that** is not only visible at the surface but also present in the subsurface, what has been and will be.

*parchment 양피지 **remnant (주로 복수로) 남은 부분, 잔존물
***contour 윤곽, 등고선

006

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 적으시오.

You prefer easy-to-understand stories, and thus turn everything in life into a **n**_____ so that complicated problems become easy. Scientists work to remove the narrative, to boil it away, leaving behind only the **r**_____ **f**_____. Those data sit there, naked and exposed, so they can be reflected upon and rearranged by each new visitor. Scientists and laypeople will conjure up new stories using the data, and they will argue, but the data will not **b**_____.

004

■ 역사언어학

: 단일 조상 특성 때문에 언어가 인류 이주 경로에 유전학보다 더 많은 _____ 제공!

005

■ 지질학의 연구 방식

: 이전 시대의 _____을 찾아내는 것!

= To think geologically is to hold in the mind's eye that is not only visible at the surface but also **p**_____ in the subsurface, what has been and will be.

006

■ 오류가 많은 이야기와 맞서는 과학

: 쉬운 이해를 위해 만들어진 이야기를 제거하여 _____을 남김!

007

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 2개 찾으시오.

Today zoo managers recognize the need to provide a place for privacy for their charges. Most species need the opportunity to be free from the peering faces.

㉓ The animal's 'flight distance' — [the distance (㉑ **at which** ㉓ it ㉒ will flee ㉔ an approaching human)] — ㉒ must be respected.

Since ㉓ animals ㉒ spend ㉔ much of their time [foraging], wherever possible ㉓ food ㉒ must be hidden **so that** ㉓ it ㉒ ㉑ **is sought**

가 ㉓ It ㉒ is ㉔ unnatural **진** ㉓ [to provide a wild animal with unearned food — thereby { depriving ㉑ **them** of one of its predominant activities in the wild } —] **so** ㉓ every effort ㉒ must be made [to replicate that activity].

Unfortunately, that can never be done for the large carnivores.

Even **if**, say, ㉓ one ㉒ were ㉑ **to introduce** ㉔ a live zebra [into a lion's area] there ㉒ would be ㉓ no hunt — merely a short chase.

And ㉓ this ㉒ would be ㉔ as ㉑ **distastefully** as ㉓ it ㉒ would be ㉔ unnatural.

There is no means of replicating the hunt for the large carnivores in captivity.

*carnivore 육식 동물 **forage (동물이) 먹이를 찾다

■ 동물원의 노력

: 동물 _____을 만들기 위해 노력함!

008

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

As with most inventions, unforeseen side effects create unintentional changes.

Although they were internally organized by machines — cameras — early photographs resembled drawings and paintings because they depicted the world according to linear perspective. (㉑) The camera obscura was popular with artists because it automatically modified a scene by compressing form and emphasizing tonal mass according to Western pictorial standards. (㉒) The camera was not designed as a radical device to unleash a new way of seeing, but evolved to produce a predefined look that took into consideration formulas and procedures such as composition, angle and point of view, quality of light, and selection of subject matter. (㉓) What was being represented remained unchanged. (㉔) This does not diminish the camera's importance in defining an image. (㉕) As imagemakers became more sophisticated they routinely used specific cameras and lenses to shape an image, and knowledgeable viewers can often trace the connections between the camera/lens and the resulting picture.

■ 사진술의 진화

: 이미지를 분명하게 _____ 것로부터 이미지를 _____으로 진화함!

*unintentional = _____ 변화

009

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Music tourism sites and attractions generally attract two kinds of visitors: those particularly ① **drawn** for whatever reason to the memory or music of a particular performer, composer or genre (most obvious for festivals), and those who are there because the place fits into an itinerary ② **devised** for other reasons or because the visit is likely to be enjoyable. Thus, at Abbey Road, a place ③ **identifying** in many general guidebooks, most visitors were there because they had some appreciation of the Beatles' music, but others were there simply because it was part of an agenda ④ **that** included a range of obvious London landmarks. Particular links to music sites are, however, much more idiosyncratic and dependent on personal musical taste. Wider cultural and national links may also be evident. New Orleans and the Cajun region are popular with French tourists. For French tourists, travel to New Orleans in part ⑤ **allows** an experience of Francophone identities in the New World, just as it is more likely to be Americans who visit Jim Morrison's grave in Paris.

*idiosyncratic (개인에게) 특유한

**Francophone 프랑스어를 주 언어로 사용하는

010

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many of those who oppose globalization reserve their highest loyalties to the sovereign state, which they believe ① **exists** to protect their interests. They argue that in democratic states, such as ② **those** in Europe and North America, citizens have a voice in determining their own fates but have ③ **little** or no voice in the boardrooms of giant transnational corporations, remote international bureaucracies like the EU or WTO, or economic markets, and such institutions are not accountable to citizens. Thus, anti-globalizers argue, globalization has created a democratic deficit by empowering institutions in which people have no voice and ④ **unleash** economic and cultural forces over which they have no control. Globalization, they believe, is eroding the rights and capacity of people ⑤ **to determine** their own future. The result is alienation and anxiety, as people's lives are buffeted by remote forces beyond their control or understanding.

*sovereign state 주권 국가 **bureaucracy 관료 (체제)

011

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 적고 문맥상 적절한 단어를 선택하십시오.

Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the **m**_____ of the expert reader. This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that [**information / knowledge**] is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

*freak 매우 이상한

009

- 여행자들이 음악 관련 도시를 가는 이유 : 개인적 _____이나 문화적 또는 국가적 _____의 이유를 가짐!

010

- 세계화와 시민의 발언권 약화 : 반세계주의자들은 세계화로 인해 국제적 기관에서 시민의 발언권이 없다고 주장!
↓
세계화가 자신들의 미래를 결정할 권리와 능력을 약화시키고 있다고 믿으며 그 결과는 _____이다!

011

- 전문가의 지식 : 학자들의 _____이 지식이 발견될 수 있는 유일한 장소이다!