

제 3 교시

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1. 밑줄 친 “not if, but when?”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ideas about uncertainty are governed by the way society perceives the relationship between the present and the future. When, as today, the future is regarded as a dangerous territory, uncertainty is framed in a negative light. In such a setting, change itself is perceived as threatening. A potent undercurrent of apprehension towards change — whether technological, social or political — permeates the day-to-day affairs of the contemporary Western world. Uncertainty was at times regarded as an opportunity — that it now tends to be cast in a negative light is symptomatic of a mood of fatalism towards the challenges faced by society. This fatalistic attitude is summed up by the often-repeated catch-phrase — ‘The question is “not if, but when?”’ Warnings of catastrophic climate events, deadly flu epidemics or mass casualty terrorism usually conclude with this defeatist refrain, which implicitly and sometimes explicitly calls into question humanity’s capacity to avoid the destructive consequences of the threats it faces. In this way, the dangers of the future acquire an immediate and intimate quality. They demand that we ring the alarm bells while implying that there is very little that can be done to avoid the dangers that lie ahead.

*undercurrent (부정적인 감정의) 암류(暗流) **apprehension 불안
***permeate 스며들다

- ① Unspecified uncertainty can act as a threat to human beings.
- ② Future threats can be revealed by studying changes over time.
- ③ People’s image of the future varies depending upon their culture.
- ④ The relationship between the present and the future is not fixed.
- ⑤ Humanity has no power to change or control the threats of the future.

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

People are sometimes resistant to the idea of introducing rituals because they believe that ritualistic behavior may detract from spontaneity or creativity — especially when it comes to interpersonal rituals such as a regular date with one’s spouse, or artistic rituals such as painting. However, if we do not ritualize activities — whether working out in the gym, spending time with our family, or reading for pleasure — we often don’t get to them, and rather than being spontaneous, we become reactive (to others’ demands on our time and energy). In an overall structured, ritualized life, we certainly don’t need to have each hour of the day accounted for and can thus leave time for spontaneous behavior; more importantly, we can integrate spontaneity into a ritual, as, for example, deciding spontaneously where we go on the ritualized date. The most creative individuals have rituals that they follow. Paradoxically, the routine frees them up to be creative and spontaneous.

*spontaneity 즉흥적임

- ① the necessity and positive roles of daily rituals
- ② the importance of creative activities in our lives
- ③ the need of spontaneity in interpersonal relationships
- ④ the role of artistic activities in promoting creativity
- ⑤ the value of freedom in modern society

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3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Once robots have emotions, then they need to be able to display them in a way that people can interpret — that is, as body language and facial expressions similar to human ① ones. Thus, the robot's face and body should have internal actuators ② that act and react like human muscles according to the internal states of the robot. People's faces are ③ richly endowed with muscle groups in chin, lips, nostrils, eyebrows, forehead, cheeks, and so on. This complex of muscles makes for a sophisticated signaling system, and if robots were created in a similar way, the features of the face will naturally smile when things are going well and ④ frowning when difficulties arise. For this purpose, robot designers need to study and understand the complex workings of human expressions, with its very rich set of muscles and ligaments tightly ⑤ intertwined with the affective system.

*actuator 작동 장치 **ligament 인대

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Sometimes a filmmaker may purposely strive to evoke a variety of subjective interpretations by developing a film around a riddle or puzzling quality. The filmmaker attempts to suggest or mystify instead of communicating ① clearly and attempts to pose moral or philosophical questions rather than provide answers. The typical reaction to such films is “What's it all about?” This type of film communicates primarily through symbols or images, so a ② thorough analysis of these elements will be required for interpretation. After even the most perceptive analysis, a degree of ③ uncertainty will remain. Such films are wide open to ④ subjective interpretation. But the fact that subjective interpretation is required does not mean that the analysis of all film elements can be ignored. Individual interpretation should be ⑤ disregarded by an examination of all elements.

[5-8] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Regardless of expertise, it is important that a communicator be perceived as unbiased and trustworthy. One way that communicators can encourage this perception is to argue for positions that seem to _____ . Consider a situation in which a district attorney and a criminal are each making statements about whether law enforcement agencies should be strengthened. Normally, a district attorney is seen as better informed and more prestigious than a criminal, and therefore as more persuasive. In a study by Walster, Aronson, Abrahams, and Rottman, this was exactly the outcome — as long as the speaker was advocating less power for law enforcement agencies. But what if the criminal argues in favor of strengthened law enforcement? In this case, the criminal becomes quite persuasive. Communicators are seen as especially trustworthy when they have little to gain from the particular stance they adopt.

- ① boldly challenge criticism
- ② speak for the minority groups
- ③ be contrary to their self-interest
- ④ be unaffected by popular opinions
- ⑤ correspond with their political conviction

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Baumeister and his colleagues have confirmed the effects of ego depletion could be undone in several experiments. Volunteers in one of their studies watched a short silent film of a woman being interviewed and were asked to interpret her body language. While they were performing the task, a series of words crossed the screen in slow succession. The participants were specifically instructed to ignore the words, and if they found their attention drawn away they had to refocus their concentration on the woman's behavior. This act of self-control was known to cause ego depletion. All the volunteers drank some lemonade before participating in a second task. The lemonade was sweetened with glucose(sugar) for half of them and with Splenda(an artificial sweetener) for the others. Then all participants were given a task in which they needed to overcome an intuitive response to get the correct answer. Intuitive errors are normally much more frequent among ego-depleted people, and the drinkers of Splenda showed the expected depletion effect. On the other hand, the glucose drinkers were not depleted. _____ had prevented the deterioration of performance.

- ① Being supplied with enough sweet liquids
- ② Believing that they had consumed glucose
- ③ Giving the brain enough time to contemplate
- ④ Attempting harder to pay attention to targets
- ⑤ Restoring the level of available sugar in the brain

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even very subtle manipulation of object-orientation in an ad design can _____. Advertisers can increase purchase intentions by facilitating mental simulation through their visual depictions of the product. They can do this simply by orienting a product (e.g., a cake with a fork) toward the right side. While this may not suit the smaller percentage of left-handers, the larger percentage of right-handers will have better mental product-interaction. These results also hold for shelf display design in retail environments. For example, a very slight change in display design of mugs in the window of a coffee shop could affect purchases with consumers imagining picking up that coffee mug and drinking from it. Including an instrument (e.g., a spoon for eating an advertised soup) that facilitates mental simulation should also increase purchase intentions. These consequences of visual depiction impact not just advertising design, but product packaging design and display design as well.

*object-orientation 객체 지향 방법론

- ① impact purchase behavior
- ② destroy persuading patterns
- ③ exclude advertising campaigns
- ④ be intended for various purposes
- ⑤ weaken consumer-producer relations

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The green movement is sometimes criticized for downplaying the cost of going green. Just as food movements have sometimes acted unaware of the difficulty of a working-class family negotiating not only its food budget but also the effect on that budget of the time constraints of working parents, so too did the early environmentalism movement sometimes pay too little attention to the financial effect of environmentally responsible behavior. Recycling was an easy win because wartime rationing had conditioned people for it, and the gains were obvious and short-term. Switching to energy-saving lightbulbs is fairly easy to convince people to do, because of their longevity and the obvious long-term savings. Reducing water usage is more difficult, particularly given how low water bills tend to be relative to other utilities — a change in behavior may amount to only a few dollars a month, and those few dollars may seem like a more-than-reasonable price for longer showers and a well-watered lawn. Even water conservation is only asking for a behavioral change, however, and perhaps the expense of a low-pressure showerhead. _____ has historically been difficult.

- ① Asking people to spend money on going green
- ② Stopping energy from being effectively conserved
- ③ Thinking up innovations for current energy usage
- ④ Persuading people to spend time on environments
- ⑤ Spreading the idea of the inexpensive green movement

9. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The way we perceive others and how we attribute their actions hinges on a variety of variables, but it can be heavily influenced by whether we are the actor or the observer in a situation. ① When it comes to our own actions, we are often far too likely to attribute things to external influences. ② You might complain that you botched an important meeting because you had jet lag or that you failed an exam because the teacher posed too many trick questions. ③ When it comes to explaining other people's actions, however, we are far more likely to attribute their behaviors to internal causes. ④ They likewise infer that their own failures were incurred due to their disposition. ⑤ A colleague screwed up an important presentation because he's lazy and incompetent (not because he also had jet lag) and a fellow student bombed a test because she lacks diligence and intelligence (and not because she took the same test as you with all those trick questions).

*botch 망치다

10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

If the Sumerian gods remind us of present-day company brands, so the living-god pharaoh can be compared to modern personal brands such as Elvis Presley, Madonna or Justin Bieber. Just like pharaoh, Elvis too had a biological body, complete with biological needs, desires and emotions. Elvis ate and drank and slept.

(A) During Elvis's lifetime, the brand earned millions of dollars selling records, tickets, posters and rights, but only a small fraction of the necessary work was done by Elvis in person. Instead, most of it was done by a small army of agents, lawyers, producers and secretaries. Consequently when the biological Elvis died, for the brand it was business as usual.

(B) Even today fans still buy the King's posters and albums, radio stations go on paying royalties, and more than half a million pilgrims flock each year to Graceland, the King's necropolis in Memphis, Tennessee.

(C) Yet Elvis was much more than a biological body. Like pharaoh, Elvis was a story, a myth, a brand – and the brand was far more important than the biological body.

*necropolis (고대의) 공동묘지

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
- ② (B) – (A) – (C)
- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)
- ④ (C) – (A) – (B)
- ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

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11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some individuals may perceive applied science as “useful” and basic science as “useless.”

- (A) Both approaches are valid. It is true that there are problems that demand immediate attention; however, few solutions would be found without the help of the wide knowledge foundation generated through basic science.
- (B) A question these people might pose to a scientist supporting knowledge acquisition would be, “What for?” A careful look at the history of science, however, reveals that basic knowledge has resulted in many remarkable applications of great value.
- (C) Many scientists think that a basic understanding of science is necessary before an application is developed; therefore, applied science relies on the results generated through basic science. Other scientists think that it is time to move on from basic science and instead to find solutions to actual problems.

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
② (B) – (A) – (C)
③ (B) – (C) – (A)
④ (C) – (A) – (B)
⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

12. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Stanley may seem like a neurotic to you and me — but it was the Stanleys of the world who survived.

Why would evolution make us so neurotic? Evolutionary psychologists answer this question by recasting it slightly: “How could anxiety have helped our ancestors survive in a primitive environment?” They look at the function of a particular fear, trying to determine how it might have served to guide or protect in certain situations. (①) The fact is that every one of Stone Age Stanley’s neuroses was adaptive. (②) Heights were dangerous, spoiled food could be contaminated, it was risky to offend murderous strangers, you didn’t want to cross an open field where lions could see you, and you might avoid starving to death by saving some food for the winter. (③) They survived because of their anxieties. (④) Those who weren’t anxious enough simply didn’t survive. (⑤) In circumstances where death from starvation was always a threat, where animal attacks could happen at any moment, anxiety was one of the principal survival tools. It was simply nature’s way of instilling prudence.

13. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Each individual inherited some verses of the ancestor's song, which also determined the limits of a particular area.

Bruce Chatwin, in his fascinating book *The Songlines*, demonstrates how songs served to divide up the land, and constituted title deeds to territory. (①) Each totemic ancestor was believed to have sung as he walked, and to have defined the features of the landscape in so doing. (②) Song was the means by which the different aspects of the world were brought into consciousness, and therefore remembered. (③) As Chatwin observed, aboriginals used songs in the same way as birds to affirm territorial boundaries. (④) The contour of the melody of the song described the contour of the land with which it was associated. (⑤) As Chatwin's informant told him: 'Music is a memory bank for finding one's way about the world.'

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

A firm or supplier can charge different prices to different customers for what is essentially the same product or service. These practices are known as price discrimination. In 1995, for example, Johns Hopkins University began offering aid according to the student's price elasticity of demand for attending the university. Johns Hopkins wanted to attract academically gifted students who would major in humanities but might attend other universities. These students had relatively elastic demand curves for education at Johns Hopkins, given the availability of substitute universities. By granting them an extra \$3,000 in aid, the university was able to increase enrollment in that group by 20 percent. However, Johns Hopkins did not worry about losing prospective pre-med students, whose demand curves for education at Johns Hopkins were relatively inelastic. Because most of these students were already hooked on its pre-med program, a price increase would not knock many out. Johns Hopkins cut this group's aid by \$1,000 per student and still increased net revenue.

*price elasticity of demand 수요의 가격 탄력성(한 재화의 가격 변화에 따른 수요의 변화 정도) **pre-med 의과 대학 예과[의예과] 과정



Johns Hopkins University reduced the financial aid for the prospective students who were _____ (A) _____ to enroll and reversed their strategy to _____ (B) _____ the students who were likely to choose among a variety of universities.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|------------|
| ① eager | disappoint |
| ② eager | attract |
| ③ hesitant | encourage |
| ④ reluctant | protect |
| ⑤ reluctant | reward |

[15~16] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

During most of early human history, cultural knowledge was probably mostly stored in human brains, and there were severe limits on the amount of information people could (a) accumulate as well as on its reliability. It is therefore not surprising that in maps, mental or otherwise, major characteristics are emphasized at the expense of the (b) details. The better brains became at doing so, the more effective they would be.

As soon as people began to produce tools and, much later, art, some information was stored in (c) external objects on how to make them and what they might mean. But such information was always ambiguous, because its interpretation very much depended on the presence of people able to (d) explain how such tools were made and what they were used for. As a result, we are still guessing at what early tools were used for as well as what early art forms might have meant for the people who produced them, even when such drawings, often animals, are very recognizable. It was only when people began to write, and even more so when printing was invented, that ideas no longer needed to be stored in brains, but could instead be recorded elsewhere relatively faithfully. This freed up storage space within brains, while it made exchanges of information a great deal easier. These developments led, therefore, to an explosion of (e) individual learning, especially when people became more numerous and better interconnected.

15. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Living in the Information Age
- ② Human Brain: Facts and Information
- ③ The Evolution Of Information Storage
- ④ Varied Interpretations of Primitive Art
- ⑤ How We Progressed from Writing to Print

16. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)