

제 3 교시

16분 모의고사 1회

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Children, of course, have less control over their attention than adults, but when they do pay attention, they open their minds more fully to the messages ① presented. By the early 1950s advertisers ② had come to understand the commercial potential of reaching children by television. *The Howdy Doody Show*, featuring a clown and a dancing puppet, for instance, was sponsored by a famous food company, and ③ during every show Howdy Doody would dance around a cereal box. But those were the early days. By the late 1950s, programmers had learned to create shows that in a sense served as advertisements themselves, like *The Mickey Mouse Club*, ④ they helped nurture enduring attachments to characters like Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and other friends. That, in turn, helped drive sales of toys, tickets to Disney's feature films, trips to Disneyland, and so on. And by the late 1950s, toy makers began creating toys ⑤ specifically designed to be advertised on television – like Mattel's first girl-directed toy, the Barbie doll, whose commercials, which ran during breaks in *The Mickey Mouse Club*, chronicled glamorous episodes in Barbie's life.

*chronicle 연대순으로 기록하다 **glamorous 화려한

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

With so many people ① sharing the most intimate details of their lives with the world, something was bound to disrupt the trajectory of online sharing. The year 2013 saw NSA (National Security Agency) leaks, hackers targeting consumer credit cards, and blanket inquiries into individuals' personal lives through their online connections, to name ② a little. These invasions of privacy and more have inspired whole new platforms ③ based on giving the user a digital experience that can be anonymous, deleted, and secure. For example, app developers have created a photo messaging app that enables users to send a photo or video with text to a specific group of people and ④ control the time limit for how long they can view the sent message from one to ten seconds. When the time limit ⑤ ends, the message is no longer available and is deleted from the app's servers. In this way users can control their digital footprints.

*trajectory 진행 과정 **anonymous 익명의

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

One approach to social facilitation that proposes an influence in social presence is based on the idea that people generally try to present the best possible appearance to others and to make a ① favorable impression. This being the case, observers or coactors may not only motivate individuals to work hard at whatever task is being carried out, but also increase the person's sense of ② embarrassment when performance leads to failure. Failure is not likely to happen when the task is a simple or familiar one, so that the increased motivation is ③ sufficient to produce improvement. Difficult tasks are often ④ failed, however, at least at the beginning. Embarrassment caused by such failure may cause stress and cognitive interference of sufficient intensity to ⑤ enhance performance.

*social presence 사회적 실재감

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

Name a person who's accomplished something great, and you'll find a trail of ① risk along their personal path to greatness. Do you think Martin Luther King, Jr., wasn't ② afraid? Do you suppose that JFK, Mother Teresa, Gandhi, and Nelson Mandela weren't scared about how their message would be received? These were people who heard the call, felt the fear, and ③ moved forward regardless. They weren't afraid to turn the volume up on their lives so they could ultimately turn the volume up on their love. When you're going after anything worthwhile in life, know that you're going to eventually fall, look stupid, and make mistakes; it's part of the process of ④ achieving. If you're not failing, you're probably not stretching yourself. The comfort zone is a place where dreams go to ⑤ come true, and where vitality goes to die with it.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We so often reach the conclusion, soon after we wake up, that “it’s just one of those days,” and by doing so create one of those days; or we enter a situation and predict that it’s going to be bad – boring, irritating, frustrating, or annoying – and our prediction _____. In fact, however, we can make most days and most encounters cheerful, lively, positive, and pleasant – if we choose to bring these kinds of emotions to the situation. Emotions are contagious. Just as I am affected by other people’s moods, other people are affected by mine. If I choose to enter a room with a sense of joy and excitement, my positive mood will spread and will affect those present. And while I should certainly allow myself to experience painful emotions at times, in some situations it may be appropriate to “fake it till I make it” and imbue myself and others with positive energy.

*imbue 스며들게 하다

- ① doesn’t please us but others
- ② becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy
- ③ never meets the needs of the day
- ④ turns our expectation upside down
- ⑤ is never prioritized enough to focus

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You can steer a conversation in any direction that you choose. Take this example. Let’s say that while you are at a friend’s house, she shows you her brand-new dining room table. If you want to know if it was really expensive, would asking directly be your best bet? Usually not, because she may get a little defensive. But if you said to your friend that it’s the most gorgeous table you have ever seen, what might she respond with? You guessed it – how expensive it was! If you said, “This looks like it cost a fortune. How could you spend so much on a table?” what response might you get? She would tell you about its quality and the craftsmanship that went into it. When you say it’s expensive, she’ll talk about the quality. If you say that it looks beautiful, she’ll tell you about the cost. By _____, you can steer the conversation in any direction you want and elicit the information that you need.

*elicit (정보·반응 등을) 끌어내다

- ① beating around the bush
- ② asking the right questions
- ③ revealing your true intention
- ④ empathizing and telling truths
- ⑤ asking and answering questions

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the United States, the coming of the railroads opened up local and regional markets to competition.

- (A) These butchers had counted on their customers' appreciation of the quality and flavor of their meats, but shoppers readily gave up locally butchered beef and pork for cheaper cuts shipped from the Midwest.
- (B) Local producers had difficulty competing with large manufacturers, and many local companies went out of business or merged with other firms producing similar foods.
- (C) The shipment of dressed beef from the Midwest to eastern cities, for instance, all but eliminated local slaughterhouses and reduced the number of butchers. In 1860, New York City had more than 2,000 butchers; only a few hundred survived in 1900.

*dressed 요리용으로 준비된

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

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳은?

She struck up a casual conversation and eventually asked what happened to his eye.

A middle-aged woman sat in a clinic's sitting room waiting to be fitted for a prosthesis to replace the leg she lost in an accident. Although considerable time had passed since the accident and she had adjusted well, she continued to feel emotionally devastated by her loss. The woman watched as a young boy with a patch over his eye played with some toys. The thought of losing an eye at such a tender age made her own difficult situation seem minor by comparison. (①) He replied, "Oh nothing. I'm a pirate." (②) The word "pirate" transformed her immediately and changed her entire outlook. (③) She vividly imagined the romantic thrill of sailing the high seas in search of adventure. (④) Some time later, the little boy asked what happened to her leg. (⑤) She replied proudly, "I'm a pirate too."

*prosthesis 인공 보철물(의족·의안·의치 등)