

제 3 교시

16분 모의고사 4회

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The day of the salsa contest arrived and practically all the local dance schools ① took part. The hostess introduced Annette and Reiner, from Diego Santiago's dance school, on stage. They walked up onto the dance floor. While they bowed to the jury and the audience, Reiner noticed ② that Annette was trembling with anxiety. "Don't worry," he encouraged her in a low voice. "You were born to dance. We'll be OK!" He squeezed her hand and Annette felt the warmth that radiated from his hand ③ was flowing like calming energy through her body. Her goosebumps disappeared and were replaced by excitement and joyful anticipation. Annette stood in the spotlight in front of a large crowd and felt not afraid but absolutely ④ supported by her partner. It was as though, when he held her hand, he ⑤ absorbed all her fears, leaving her with only positive feelings.

\*radiate 뿜어져 나오다 \*\*goosebumps 소름, 닭살

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Once you have firmly established the habit of placing a pair of commas around a nonessential element that interrupts or changes the normal order of the English sentence, you can consider a few situations ① in which this mark of punctuation may safely be omitted. You are doubtless aware that the tendency of modern writers is to make considerably less use of punctuation than their predecessors ② were. One reason for this, of course, is that we have ceased to use the "musical notation" that was once fashionable, probably because most modern prose ③ is designed to be read silently, to be taken in by the eye and not by the ear. These marks were never marks of actual punctuation, in the sense that they clarified meaning, and today they have ④ almost disappeared from printing. A more important reason for the diminishing amount of punctuation in modern writing is ⑤ that our writers are learning to construct their sentences in such a way that the word symbols themselves communicate the meaning clearly.

\*punctuation 구두점 \*\*prose 산문

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

When people want to react correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a ① shortcut they can take. They can ② observe the responses of others to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well ③ conclude that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction. In addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to ④ ignore their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them. It's for this reason that interrogators are ⑤ taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

\*consensus 의견 일치, 합의 \*\*interrogator 심문자

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

① Agricultural effects on water quality can occur at local, regional, and national scales. For example, ② increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can ③ increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can ④ protect valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts ⑤ causing negative economic impacts.

\*algal bloom 조류(藻類)의 대증식  
\*\*nitrate 질산염 \*\*\*sediment 퇴적물

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as role-taking. We also assume that *others* we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model. By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the *other* is acting upon us. As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other \_\_\_\_\_ . For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you – to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

\*cordiality 친근함

- ① finds similar disparities
- ② has different intentions
- ③ is upset by our behavior
- ④ is impacting our behavior
- ⑤ is manipulating themselves

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first. This allows you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site \_\_\_\_\_ .

\*haphazardly 아무렇게나 \*\*tract house 규격형 주택

- ① are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes
- ② take us away from a true understanding of houses
- ③ are related to our attempts to find the perfect place
- ④ lead us to combine the unnecessary with the necessary
- ⑤ are not comparable to those of people to their enemies

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well.

- (A) In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory – sometimes dramatically so. It’s worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.
- (B) Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. There’s no question that halving someone’s lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer’s disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do.
- (C) But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage.

\*debilitate 심신을 약화시키다

- 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?

How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress?

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind 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. ( ① ) Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. ( ② ) It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. ( ③ ) To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? ( ④ ) They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. ( ⑤ ) Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found – inside the heads of the scholars.

\*freak 매우 이상한