

제 3 교시

16분 모의고사 5회

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Henry Cavendish was born in 1731 in Nice, ① where his parents had gone because of his mother's health, which continued to fail. She died two years later, after giving birth to a second son. Henry's father never remarried. When Henry was 11, he was enrolled in Hackney Academy, a progressive school outside London. From there, he proceeded to St. Peter's College (Peterhouse), Cambridge University in 1749, ② leaving after three years without a degree. For the next thirty-odd years, he lived at his father's house on Great Marlborough St., London. Freed from the need to support himself, he followed his inclinations, which were to study and ③ carry out researches in the physical sciences. Around the time his father died, in 1783, he acquired two houses of his own, one in and one outside London, both of ④ them he adapted to his scientific habit. He was a prominent member and ⑤ administrator of the Royal Society of London. His manner of living was modest, and over time he accumulated an immense fortune. He died in 1810, at age 78.

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When asked, "what was one of your best days at work?" very few of us recount the time everything went smoothly and the big project we were working on ① came in on time and under budget. Considering how we work so hard to make things go well, that example should count as a pretty good day at work. But strangely, the days everything goes smoothly and as planned ② is not the ones we remember with fondness. For most of us, we have warmer feelings for the projects we worked on ③ where everything seemed to go wrong. We remember how the group stayed at work until 3 a.m., ate cold pizza and barely ④ made the deadline. Those are the experiences we remember as some of our best days at work. It was not because of the hardship, per se, but because the hardship was shared. It is not the work we remember with fondness, but the fellowship, ⑤ how the group came together to get things done.

\*per se 그 자체(로)

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

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. Forests in their natural condition once ① masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically ② degrading environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more ③ natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common. In particular eucalyptus has been ④ preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally ⑤ harmful.

\*litter 부엽토(층)  
\*\*coppice (어린 나무가 빨리 자라도록) 윗부분을 자르다  
\*\*\*sapling 묘목

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

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of ① masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using “he” or “his” is less cumbersome than writing “he or she” or “his or her.” As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral ② plural pronoun. The sentence “A doctor should be polite to *his* patients” ③ includes the possibility of female doctors, but “Doctors should be polite to *their* patients” makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender ④ inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying “*Man* cannot live without water,” you could say “*One* cannot live without water” or “*People* cannot live without water.” ⑤ Avoiding sexist language isn’t all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

\*cumbersome (어구가) 길고 복잡한 \*\*sexist 성차별적인

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without examining the role of empire. Individuals had always gone to the colonies for profit or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as “the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital.” She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism “to settle surplus population” and thus “avoid civil war” — but these marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. Scots, for example, were excluded from membership of the *English* community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, \_\_\_\_\_, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter. Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

\*functionary 공무원, 직원 \*\*surplus 잉여의  
\*\*\*Scot 스코틀랜드 사람

- ① they damaged their reputation
- ② they demanded bigger salaries
- ③ they marginalized other Britons
- ④ the wars grew bigger in the extent
- ⑤ they became part of the British nation

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer’s Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. These goals are best satisfied “through identification with distinctive groups \_\_\_\_\_.” Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

- ① that are unique in every aspect
- ② that reject and accept both needs
- ③ that concentrate on only inclusion
- ④ that satisfy both needs simultaneously
- ⑤ where people identify with the different

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs.

- (A) It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.
- (B) Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place.
- (C) But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering the musical *process*, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point.

\*reel off ~을 술술 말하다 \*\*retread 되밟아가다  
\*\*\*bar (악보의) 마디

- 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?

For tourists, the city can be reduced to a simulacrum, a set piece representing the city in its entirety.

Like the downtown office complex, tourism has frequently developed as islands of renewal in seas of decay. ( ① ) The strategy of carving out sharply demarcated and defended zones for middle-class consumers of entertainment and leisure came naturally to older cities confronted with problems of crime, poverty, and physical neglect. ( ② ) Creating a "tourist bubble" was tempting — some might say necessary — as a way not only of securing a space for development, but for achieving an efficient application of scarce resources. ( ③ ) In a hostile environment, zones of demarcation can solve seemingly insolvable problems of image and social control. ( ④ ) Tourists who visit converted cities are unlikely to see the city of decline at all, except on their way from an airport. ( ⑤ ) Thus, reduced to Harborplace or the Renaissance Center and Greektown, both Baltimore and Detroit can be presented as gleaming new places to play.

\*simulacrum 복제품 \*\*demarcate 경계를 설정하다  
\*\*\*bubble (외따로 있는) 특별한 장소