

제 3 교시

16분 모의고사 10회

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Born on February 9, 1874, Amy Lowell was the last of the five children of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow Lawrence Lowell, who resided in a mansion on a ten-acre estate in Brookline, Massachusetts. ① Privately schooled in Boston until the age of seventeen, Lowell learned ② few of literature during her formal education. She fostered her literary interests by reading in the extensive library at home and at the Boston Athenaeum. Although Lowell dabbled in verse from an early age, it was a chance encounter with Leigh Hunt's *Imagination and Fancy* in her father's collection ③ that inspired her serious interest in poetry. During this same interval she discovered the poetry of John Keats, ④ whose work would profoundly influence her aesthetics. Lowell's lifelong appreciation of Keats's writings, especially their correlation of beauty and human longing, was summed up in her two-volume study of the poet, ⑤ published in the last year of her life.

*Boston Athenaeum 보스턴 도서관 **dabble 조금 해보다

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Culture ① consists of the linked stock of ideas that define a set of commonsense beliefs about what is right, what is natural, what works. These commonsense beliefs are not universal, but are instead ② typically bounded by time as well as by space. Today's orthodoxy may be the heterodoxy of yesterday and tomorrow. Although cultural change is not usually perceptible from day to day, when we look over a longer time span it becomes apparent that even the most fundamental assumptions about morality and the standards ③ which quality of life should be evaluated are subject to change. In his 1972 paper, Anthony Downs offers a vivid illustration of the extent of cultural change with his observation ④ that "One hundred years ago, white Americans were eliminating whole Indian tribes without a blink. Today, many serious-minded citizens seek ⑤ to make important issues out of the potential disappearance of the whooping crane, the timber wolf, and other exotic creatures."

*orthodoxy 정설, 통설 **heterodoxy 이설, 비정통적 학설

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

Although from very early on infants show ① discrimination of their mother's voice and scent, they do not exhibit a clear preference for any particular caregiver. Infants are not attached to their caregivers at birth. Any caregiver responding to their needs would be as ② effective; infants tend to respond similarly to any individual who tends to their signals or interacts with them. Yet, from the beginning, babies ③ contribute to their interactions and exchanges with others. Built-in bias to orient toward, look at, and listen to certain stimuli will contribute to paying attention to and eventually developing ④ preference for those who interact with him and provide care on a regular basis. The infant uses characteristic reflexive responses in his behavioral repertoire (e.g., crying, head-turning, reaching, grasping) when interacting with others. These behaviors typically have as a consequence to ⑤ decrease the time the baby is in proximity with those around him.

*in proximity 가까이, 근접하여

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

Irrational acts don't just sabotage us. They can also make us heroes, lovers, and generous helpers. The qualities we admire most in others are their ① emotional ones, not their intellectual ones. Rarely does intellect alone ② inspire romantic acts or heroic deeds. The television mini-series *Lonesome Dove* was a big hit in the 1980s. Two rugged Texas Rangers shared a life together that eventually led them from Texas to Montana, where they made their fortune from a cattle drive. One partner died and the other promised to personally return the body to Texas; an incredible ③ sacrifice. From a rational point of view, the dead partner wouldn't know where he was buried; he was already dead. The surviving partner's friends thought his promise was ④ heroic. They pressured him to ship the body to Texas by train. No rational argument would ever win this battle, and if it had, the movie would have lost its ⑤ charm.

*sabotage (고의로) 방해하다 **Texas Ranger 텍사스(주) 기마 경관

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political independence of such countries. In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is _____ with the needs of the company. If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American backed military government in 1954.

*concession (특히 정부나 고용주가 집단·단체 등에 부여하는) 이권이나 혜택

- ① filled
- ② familiar
- ③ charged
- ④ compared
- ⑤ compatible

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You are much more than just a list of your accomplishments. It's _____ that counts in the real scorebook of your life. Making the spectacular diving catch says more about you than the "out" that is recorded in the scorebook. It says you have game. It says you give 110%. Every performance in your life becomes a choice you have to make. Will you do just enough to get by, letting the ball drop in front of you for a base hit? Or will you push yourself to perform like an all-star, the legendary player you know you can be, and dive for the ball? Your special effort will be recorded in the minds and memories of others. More importantly, you will have the peace of mind and self-respect that come from knowing that you gave your very best – even if you don't end up making the catch. That's the stuff of legends.

- ① not *tomorrow* but *today*
- ② *every* moment and *every* day
- ③ not *your gift* but *your discipline*
- ④ not only *what* you do, but *how* you do it
- ⑤ not just *your capability*, but also *your willingness*

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The survival of wilderness – of places that we do not change, where we allow the existence even of creatures we perceive as dangerous – is necessary.

- (A) These places function, I think, whether we intend them to or not, as sacred groves – places we respect and leave alone, not because we understand well what goes on there, but because we do not.
- (B) Every farm should have one; wildernesses can occupy corners of factory grounds and city lots – places where nature is given a free hand, where no human work is done, where people go only as guests.
- (C) Our sanity probably requires it. Whether we go to those places or not, we need to know that they exist. And I would argue that we do not need just the great public wildernesses, but millions of small private or semiprivate ones.

*sanity 온전한 정신 **free hand 자유재량 ***grove (작은) 숲

- 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?

In addition, Kant established that genius ‘cannot indicate scientifically how it brings about its product, but rather gives the rule as nature.’

The term *genius* can be traced back to the Latin word *ingenium*: a natural-born talent. (①) The essence of this talent is seen as original productivity, which employs confident intuition to access new areas of creativity. (②) The person who has genius – a brilliant creative power – is also known as a genius. (③) It was not until the Renaissance that people began to describe an artistic creative potential or the source of inspiration as genius. (④) The key significance for invention is that the so-called genius develops ideas that no one has had previously and, in the words of Immanuel Kant, that ‘genius must be considered the very opposite of a spirit of imitation’. (⑤) Hence, where an author owes a product to his genius, he does not himself know how he conceived the ideas, nor is it in his power to invent the like at pleasure, or methodically, and communicate the same to others in such precepts as would put them in a position to produce similar products.’

*precept 지침, 교훈