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제1회

1 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we furnish our rooms or fill our closets, we say “I want that,” but we also tell manufacturers “make more of that”—setting in motion a whole process of extraction, production, distribution, marketing, and sales. In the process, we tell each other that this level of consumption is normal, natural, and good. Each of our decisions, therefore, is a case study in ethics, a determination about the nature of “the good life.” As we peruse the stuff available to us, we’re making judgements about which goods are good for us and why. We don’t think we’re engaged in ethical reflection, but we are deciding what we value, and how we will embody our values in the material world. Our rooms and our belongings send messages about identity and community, but they also express our ethical sensibilities, whether we like it or not.

- ① Where we live decides what we consume.
- ② What we buy reflects what we value in life.
- ③ Old things carry the memories of their owners.
- ④ Ethics rarely has an impact on consumer behavior.
- ⑤ Excessive spending goes against our ethical values.

2 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

After witnessing an event, we are sometimes exposed to new information that can actually change our memory. What is known as the “post-event information effect” often results from our dialogues with other people. For example, an eyewitness to some event frequently discusses with others what they saw. In the aftermath of some event, the eyewitness and others may speculate as to exactly what happened, the sequence in which it occurred, and the degree to which various participants were involved. Rather than facilitating reproductive memory—the accurate reproduction of some past event, an eyewitness’ dialogues with other people create reconstructive memory—a reconstruction of the past which may be quite inaccurate because it responds more to considerations of plausibility than fact. Therefore, people can reconstruct inaccurate memories after witnessing some event as a result of discussing that event with other people.

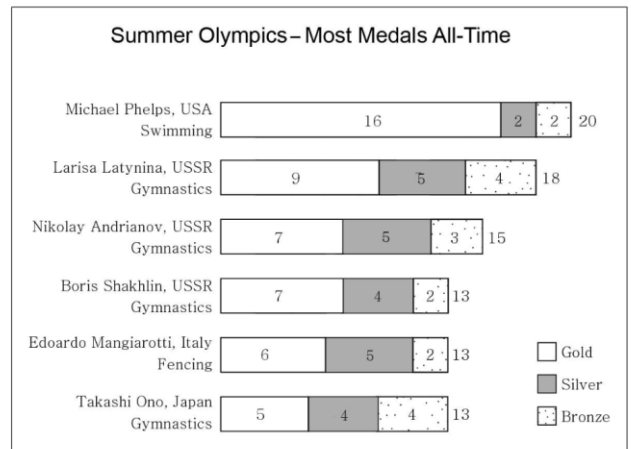
* plausibility: 그럴듯함, 있음직한

- ① How Distortion of Memory Can Occur
- ② Why We Need to Reconstruct Our Memory
- ③ Relationship Between Intelligence and Memory
- ④ Reproductive Memory: A Source of Inspiration
- ⑤ Dialogue: An Integral Part of Accurate Memory

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

Sometimes athletes need to be allowed to practice their skills on their own before they receive feedback. That way they can determine what is working and what isn’t and can become more ① mindful of their strengths and weaknesses. If you attempt to provide assistance when athletes would prefer to practice on their own, you may be ② wasting a lot of time and breath. When athletes realize that their best efforts are producing ③ satisfactory outcomes, they are usually more motivated to hear what you have to say. In other words, athletes are responsive to assistance when they fail to achieve the outcome they were hoping for. A coach’s challenge, then, is to remain patient until these and other types of ④ teachable moments arise. The reward for such ⑤ patience is athletes who are motivated to hear what you have to say and eager to incorporate your suggestions.

4 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows six Olympians who won the most medals in the Summer Olympic Games. ① Michael Phelps of the USA is now the most decorated Olympian of all time with a total of 20 medals including 16 gold medals. ② Larisa Latynina of the USSR takes up the second place winning just two medals fewer than Phelps, but in terms of gold medals she is seven medals behind him. ③ After Latynina comes Nikolay Andrianov of the USSR with a total of 15 medals, two golds and one bronze fewer than Latynina. ④ Boris Shakhlin of the USSR, Edoardo Mangiarotti of Italy and Takashi Ono of Japan won the same number of medals, 13 medals each. ⑤ In terms of gold medals, however, Shakhlin won more than Mangiarotti or Ono, and he even won more than Andrianov, who won seven gold medals.

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5 MacDowell Colony에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The MacDowell Colony is an artists' colony, located in Peterborough, New Hampshire, USA. The colony is designed to facilitate a balance between social interaction and focus on work. Private studios are available to artists 24 hours a day, along with the dining and recreation rooms at Colony Hall. To ensure all colonists' autonomy and privacy, no one may visit a studio without invitation. Breakfast and dinner are served in the dining room; lunch is delivered to each studio. After dinner, occasional presentations are a traditional, elective part of the stimulating and supportive environment. Friendships established among artists in residence often lead to collaborations and connections beyond the colony. The maximum length of residence is two months; the average stay is five to six weeks.

- ① 개인 스튜디오가 하루 24시간 이용 가능하다.
- ② 초대가 없으면 스튜디오를 방문할 수 없다.
- ③ 점심 식사가 각 스튜디오로 배달된다.
- ④ 저녁 식사 후에 이따금씩 발표회가 열린다.
- ⑤ 평균 거주 기간이 2개월이다.

6 Table manners help us to see that politeness is not, after all, a disadvantage. Although the ill-mannered person can grab more of the food, he will receive less of the affection; and fellowship is the real meaning of the meal. Next time, he will not be invited. Politeness makes you a part of things and so gives you an enduring edge over those who never acquired it. And this gives us a clue to the real nature of rudeness: to be rude is not just to be selfish, in the way that children (until taught otherwise) and animals are instinctively selfish; it is to be _____. Even in the friendliest gathering, the rude person will reveal, by some word or gesture, that he is not really part of it. Of course he is there, a living organism, with wants and needs. But he does not belong in the conversation. [3점]

- ① clever ② alone ③ talkative
- ④ impatient ⑤ curious

7 Aristotle learned a lesson in wisdom in fourth-century B.C. Athens, watching the carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and boat pilots. Their work was not governed by systematically applying rules or following rigid procedures. The materials they worked with were too irregular, and each task posed new problems. Aristotle thought the choices craftsmen made in acting on the material world provided clues to the kind of know-how citizens needed to make moral choices in the social world. Aristotle was particularly fascinated with how the masons on the Isle of Lesbos used rulers. A normal, straight-edged ruler was of little use to the masons who were carving round columns from slabs of stone and needed to measure the circumference of the columns. Unless you bent the ruler. Which is exactly what the masons did. They fashioned a flexible ruler out of lead, a forerunner of today's tape measure. For Aristotle, knowing _____ was exactly what practical wisdom was all about. [3점]

* circumference: 원의 둘레

- ① how to bend the rule to fit the circumstance
- ② what to do to relieve stress from work
- ③ when to stop and when to begin
- ④ where to apply rigid procedures
- ⑤ whom to help with one's skills

8 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Wise leaders don't just encourage followers to reveal bad news. They dig for evidence that clashes with their presumptions.

- (A) They also believed he was strongly pro-union and resisted providing information that could help supervisors run the plant during a strike. These assumptions were dashed when a foreman asked the mechanic why he wasn't writing things down.
- (B) His answer was simple: He felt he had lousy penmanship and was ashamed to have his writing on display. Snare concludes, "Walk around, look, ask questions. Asking questions is the best source of information, yet it is the least used."
- (C) Veteran project manager Paul Snare tells how, in a big diaper plant in Michigan, supervisors believed their best mechanic wasn't documenting his work because he wanted to maintain an information edge over coworkers.

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

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9 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Instead, it indicates that a very specific question served as a negative stimulus and really bothered the person.

I look for lip compression or disappearing lips during interviews or when someone is making a declarative statement. (①) This is such a reliable cue that it will show up precisely at the moment a difficult question is asked. (②) If you see it, that doesn't necessarily mean the person is lying. (③) For example, if I ask someone, "Are you hiding something from me?" and he compresses his lips as I ask the question, he is hiding something. (④) This is especially accurate if it is the only time he has concealed or compressed his lips during our discussion. (⑤) It is a signal that I need to push further in questioning this person.

10 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In one experiment, 49 college students were asked to sit at a cluttered cubicle, a tidy cubicle, or one that was in-between. After sitting at the desk, the volunteers were asked to rate on a scale of one to nine how well a series of statements fit them: "It upsets me to go into complicated situations," "I would like to simplify my life as much as I can," "I would like to keep things simple," and "I am bothered by complicated things." Next the volunteers were given a test in which they needed to sort 33 products into groups—the volunteers had to come up with an organizing principle themselves. When the results were in, it was clear that people sitting at messy desks came up with much simpler organizing principles. They were also the ones who scored high on questions like, "I would like to simplify my life as much as I can."



The experiment above showed that the ____ (A) ____ of the place where people were increased their need for ____ (B) ____.

(A)

(B)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① messiness | | simplicity |
| ② messiness | | security |
| ③ decoration | | attention |
| ④ decoration | | perfection |
| ⑤ temperature | | relaxation |