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영어영역

제5회

1 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Mr. Aryeh noticed a young boy coming to school in old worn-out shoes. Clearly ① he needed a new pair, but Mr. Aryeh also knew that the boy's father, a proud man, would be humiliated and offended if ② his son were treated as a charity case and given a pair. How does a person with moral imagination provide a boy with shoes, while not paining his father's soul? During a morning recess break, Mr. Aryeh called the boy to his office because, he said, he needed to test ③ him on his English proficiency. He asked the boy several questions, well within the youth's grasp. "Wonderful!" Mr. Aryeh said when the boy answered correctly. He gave ④ the youngster two notes: one to be brought to a local shoemaker, with instructions to give the boy a good pair of shoes, for which Mr. Aryeh would pay; the second, a note to the boy's father telling ⑤ him about the "prize" his son had won.

2 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A painter I know can't do anything in her studio without rock'n'roll pounding out of the speakers. Turning it on turns on a switch inside her. The beat gets her going. It's the metronome for her creative life. A writer friend can only write outside. He can't stand the thought of being tied indoors to his word processor while a "great day" is unfolding outside. So he carries his coffee mug out to work in the warmth of an open porch in his backyard. Mystically, he now believes he is missing nothing. In the end, there is no one ideal condition for creativity. What works for one person is useless for another. The only criterion is this: Make it easy on yourself. Find a working environment where the prospect of wrestling with your muse doesn't scare you, doesn't shut you down. It should make you want to be there, and once you find it, stick with it.

* muse: (예술적) 영감을 주는 신

- ① 집중적인 노력은 창의력 향상의 바탕이 된다.
- ② 음악 감상을 통해 창조적 영감을 얻을 수 있다.
- ③ 창작 활동을 위해 일과 휴식의 균형이 필요하다.
- ④ 창조적 활동을 위한 각자에게 맞는 작업 환경이 있다.
- ⑤ 창조적 영감은 예상치 않은 순간에 떠오르기도 한다.

3 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Our essentially subtropical body isn't well suited to life in the Arctic because we don't have the fur of polar bears or the thick, insulating fat of sea mammals. But we can make fur clothing, shelters to contain warmth, and weapons with which to hunt and defend ourselves. These items are good examples of cultural adaptation, which show how culture is used to survive the natural world. Keep in mind, though, that people must also survive the cultural world they inhabit, and that is just as important. For example, if you don't greet your neighbors the right way, you may cause bad feelings; in the same way, your grandfather may not appreciate your elaborate, back-slapping handshake the way your buddy does. So although culture does help you survive the natural world, it also tells you how to survive the cultural world of social interactions.

- ① ways to improve biological adaptation
- ② the use of culture for human survival
- ③ genetic factors to reduce human adaptability
- ④ the influence of instruction on human survival
- ⑤ the role of communication in social interactions

4 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

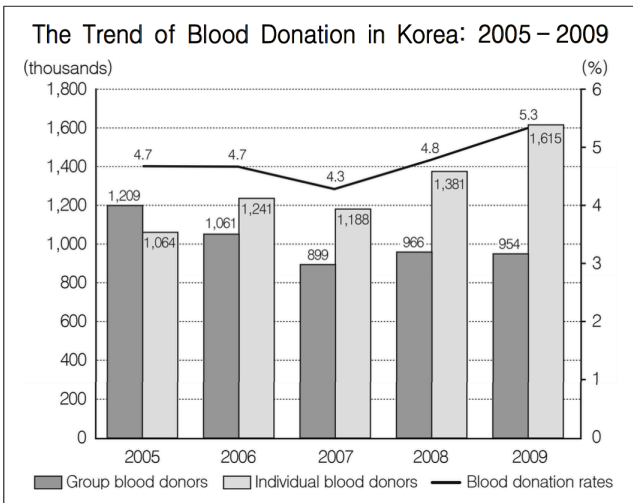
In the 1970s, when schools began allowing students to use portable calculators, many parents ① objected. They worried that a reliance on the machines would weaken their children's grasp of mathematical concepts. The fears, subsequent studies showed, were largely ② unneded. No longer forced to spend a lot of time on routine calculations, many students gained a deeper understanding of the principles underlying their exercises. Today, the story of the calculator is often used to support the argument that our growing dependence on online databases is ③ disadvantageous. In freeing us from the work of remembering, it's said, the Web allows us to devote more time to creative thought. The pocket calculator ④ relieved the pressure on our working memory, letting us use that critical short-term store for more abstract reasoning. The calculator, a powerful but highly specialized tool, turned out to be an ⑤ aid to our working memory.

5 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Fascinated by how easily fish slip through water, scientists and sportswear designers alike have examined fish skins at the molecular level to determine why they have less friction than humans. ① Researchers were surprised to discover that shark skin, which is rough enough to be used as sandpaper when dried, is one of the animal skins with the least friction. ② Shark skin is covered by small, V-shaped bumps, made from the same material as the sharks' teeth. ③ Shark fin is also incorrectly perceived by some as having high nutritional value, as well as cancer-fighting abilities. ④ The rough surface actually reduces drag as the shark glides through the ocean, because the bumps efficiently channel the water away from the surface. ⑤ Copied in fabric form, a shark skin-like system woven into a textile's structure gives the fabric a hydrodynamic advantage.

* hydrodynamic: 유체 역학의

6 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the trend of blood donation in Korea from 2005 to 2009, in terms of the number of blood donors and blood donation rates. ① The blood donation rate was 5.3% in 2009, which was the highest during the given period. ② The blood donation rate was the same both in 2005 and in 2006, and it showed constant increase afterward. ③ The number of group blood donors was the highest in 2005, and the number of individual blood donors was the highest in 2009. ④ The year 2005 was the only year when the number of group blood donors was larger than that of individual blood donors. ⑤ The difference between the number of group donors and that of individual donors was the largest in 2009.

7 Languages evolve differences because different groups of people independently develop different words and different pronunciations over the course of time. But the question remains why those diverged languages don't merge again when formerly separated people spread out and re-contact each other at speech boundaries. For instance, at the modern boundary between Germany and Poland, there are Polish villages near German villages, but the villagers still speak a local variety of either German or of Polish, rather than a mix of German and Polish. Why is that so? Probably the main disadvantage of speaking a mixed language involves a basic function of human language: as soon as you start to speak to someone else, your language serves as an instantly recognizable badge of your _____. It's much easier for wartime spies to wear the enemy's uniform than to imitate convincingly the enemy's language and pronunciation. People who speak your language are your people, whereas someone speaking a different language is apt to be regarded as a potentially dangerous stranger.

- ① artistic taste
- ② group identity
- ③ intellectual power
- ④ personal character
- ⑤ educational background

8 The tight bonds we form with our tools go both ways. Even as our technologies become extensions of ourselves, we become extensions of our technologies. When the carpenter takes his hammer into his hand, he can use that hand to do only what a hammer can do. The hand becomes an implement for pounding and pulling nails. When the soldier puts the binoculars to his eyes, he can see only what the lenses allow him to see. His field of view lengthens, but he becomes blind to what's nearby. Nietzsche's experience with his typewriter provides a particularly good illustration of the way _____. Not only did the philosopher come to imagine that his typewriter was "a thing like me"; he also sensed that he was becoming a thing like it, that his typewriter was shaping his thoughts. [3점]

- ① technologies exert their influence on us
- ② tools are refined and developed
- ③ we overcome our weaknesses
- ④ one invention builds on another
- ⑤ we put our passion into meaningful purposes

(A)

Allen Sherman, the comic songwriter best known for "Hello Muddah, Hello Faddah" was once in the middle of an intense conversation with his wife when his young son entered to show off a drawing he had just finished. The childish drawing was quickly dismissed by Sherman, who was annoyed at having (a) his conversation interrupted. The boy, hurt by his father's rejection of the picture, threw it down on the floor, rushed up to his room, and slammed the door.

(B)

The embarrassed boy ran up to (b) his room, slammed the door, and refused to come down to the party. But a little later his mother came up to fetch him. When she brought him downstairs, he saw his grandmother proudly walking around the room with a large bowl filled with a variety of beautiful fruits and, in the middle, the polished football he had brought home. When a guest asked his grandmother to explain what a football was doing in the middle of her fruit bowl, she told (c) him about the gift from her grandson and added, "From a child is beautiful, anything."

(C)

Sherman took the football home, polished it till it shone, and left it for his grandmother. His mother saw the football first, and became upset with him for leaving his toys around. When (d) he explained that it was for his grandmother's party, his mother burst into laughter: "A football for the party? Don't you understand your own grandma? Not a football, *fruit bowl*. Grandma needs a fruit bowl for the party."

(D)

The slamming door reminded the now embarrassed Sherman of a door that he had slammed twenty-five years earlier. One morning he had heard his Yiddish-speaking grandmother announce that she needed a "football" for a large party she would be hosting that evening. Although the young Sherman wondered why his grandmother needed a football, he was determined to obtain one for her. He went around his neighborhood and finally found one boy, a bully who punched (e) him in the nose before agreeing to give over his football in exchange for Sherman's best toys.

* Yiddish: 독일어 · 히브리어 등의 혼성 언어

9 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

10 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

11 위 글의 Allen Sherman에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 어머니가 부르러 온 후에야 파티에 참석했다.
- ② 과일 그릇 한가운데 놓여 있는 축구공을 보았다.
- ③ 할머니에게 드릴 축구공을 깨끗이 닦았다.
- ④ 축구공을 발견한 어머니로부터 칭찬을 들었다.
- ⑤ 가장 좋은 장난감들을 주고 축구공을 얻었다.

In the mid-1970s some scientists observed employees of two manufacturing plants in the United States. One plant was located in a large metropolitan area, the other in a rural community with a population of three thousand. On average, the employees had worked at their respective plants for twenty years. Sadly, both plants were scheduled to shut down, and all workers were about to lose their jobs.

For months, the men came to work knowing that in only a few weeks they would be unemployed. Anticipating the loss of their workplace was stressful. The anxiety was triggered to a large extent by the uncertainty of what lay ahead. How would they cope with unemployment? Would they find another job?

Scientists who followed these workers found that the employees experienced more days of illness before the plants were shut than during the weeks of unemployment that followed. The anxiety induced by anticipating the loss of their jobs damaged their health and well-being. Ironically, once unemployed, the workers became healthier. It's because the uncertainty of how life would be without a job was _____. Anxiety was reduced, and attention turned to finding a new job, rather than worrying aimlessly about what might be.

12 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Focus Your Energy on Seizing an Opportunity
- ② Turn Your Attention to the Unemployed
- ③ Work Stress: How You Can Beat It
- ④ Enduring Uncertainty Is a Sign of Maturity
- ⑤ Anticipating Disaster Is Worse Than Disaster

13 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① removed
- ② renewed
- ③ visualized
- ④ introduced
- ⑤ underestimated