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영어영역

제3회

1 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The biggest game-changer in our future is life prolongation. It works for mice and worms, and surely it will work for the rest of us some day. Biologists are now tinkering with so-called anti-aging substances, trying to get you the benefit of life prolongation. But, life gets its edge from the possibility of its ending. What will life be like when we live forever? No one dies. No one gets older. No more evolution. No need to hurry. If you want something done, give it to a busy man, but nobody needs to be busy when you have forever. Who is going to do the real work, then? Chosen people who will volunteer or be volunteered to be mortal. Life without death changes absolutely everything. If we want things to stay as they are, then things will have to change.

- ① Life driven by purpose is meaningful.
- ② Life extension is not a shift for the better.
- ③ Pursuing eternity is the nature of humanity.
- ④ The working population will decrease in the future.
- ⑤ Living slowly and selflessly makes you stay young.

2 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In Western culture, playing the masculine role has traditionally required traits such as independence, assertiveness, and dominance. Females are expected to be more nurturing and sensitive to other people. Are these masculine and feminine roles universal? Could biological differences between the sexes lead inevitably to gender differences in behavior? In 1935, anthropologist Margaret Mead compared the gender roles adopted by people in three tribal societies on the island of New Guinea, and her observations are certainly thought-provoking. In the Arapesh tribe, both men and women were taught to play what we would regard as a feminine role: They were cooperative, non-aggressive, and sensitive to the needs of others. Both men and women of the Mundugumor tribe were brought up to be aggressive and emotionally unresponsive to other people—a masculine pattern of behavior by Western standards. Finally, the Tchambuli tribe displayed a pattern of gender-role development that was the direct opposite of the Western pattern: Males were passive, emotionally dependent, and socially sensitive, whereas females were dominant, independent, and assertive.

- ① Every Tribe Has Its Own Gender Roles
- ② Changes in Gender Roles Throughout Time
- ③ Why Do We Have Gender Roles in Human Society?
- ④ Gender Differences in Temperament: Nature or Culture?
- ⑤ A Controversial Topic in Anthropology: Gender Discrimination

3 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

In college, McCormack was a pretty amazing golfer. One day, ① he had the good fortune to play against future golfing legend Arnold Palmer. After ② his collegiate golf days, McCormack got a law degree, and his friend Palmer turned to him for legal advice. At the time, athletes were not the constant presence in pop culture and advertising as they are today. But McCormack noticed that professional athletes were like actors. And ③ he recognized that they had adoring fans who wanted to meet them in person and, possibly, use the products they used. As a lawyer, ④ he understood how agencies helped get endorsements for their actors. Using that model, he arranged for Palmer to play golf with heads of companies to connect ⑤ his image with products just like actors did. Before long, Palmer's income jumped. Other golfers signed on, and McCormack created IMG, the first major sports management agency.

* endorsement: (유명인의) 상품 보증 선전

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

The decline in manufacturing will inevitably bring about a new protectionism. The first reaction to a period of turbulence is to try to build a wall that ① shields one's own garden from the cold winds outside. But such walls no longer protect businesses that do not meet world standards. It will only make them more ② prosperous. The best example is Mexico, which had a deliberate policy of building its domestic economy ③ independent of the outside world. It did this not only by building high walls of protectionism to keep foreign competition out, but by practically forbidding its own companies to export. This attempt to create a purely Mexican economy ④ failed. Mexico actually became increasingly dependent on imports from other countries. It was finally ⑤ obliged to open itself to the outside world.

5 saffron에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Without question saffron is the most expensive spice in the world. Out of 100,000 to 250,000 handpicked plants, one pound of saffron is yielded. First found in the Near East in Asia Minor, it was used by the Persians as both a flavor enhancer and dye. The blue-violet and lily shaped flowers of the plant appear in autumn. At the center of these flowers are three blood-red stigmas, which are the saffron threads that form the spice. It is better to buy the stigma rather than powdered saffron because the powder may be already mixed with other ingredients. Very little should be used, not only because of the expense, but because too much can emit a medicinal taste. In Indian cooking it is used in pilafs and biryani dishes. Saffron is also found on the foreheads of Indian women denoting their social class.

* stigma: 암술머리

- ① 세계에서 가장 비싼 향신료이다.
② 페르시아 사람들이 조미료와 염료로 사용했다.
③ 꽃 중앙에 3개의 붉은색 암술머리가 있다.
④ 암술머리보다 분말로 된 것을 구입하는 것이 좋다.
⑤ 인도 여성의 사회적 계층을 표시하는 데 사용된다.

6

In the command-and-control management model, plans were considered destiny. Top management formulated exacting plans for every aspect of operations and then kept everything under tight control to "meet the plan." All too often, however, plans were derailed by unanticipated events. Planning is no longer the exclusive domain of top management; it now typically involves those who carry out the plans because they are closer to the customer. Planning experts, who recommend strategic agility, say managers need to _____ to take advantage of opportunities. A good analogy of this would be an improvisational comedy act. The stand-up comic has a plan for the introduction, structure of the act, some tried-and-true jokes, and closing remarks. Within this planned framework, the comic will play off the audience's input and improvise as necessary.

[3점]

- ① analyze the latest market trends
② share their plans with co-workers
③ make the workplace more enjoyable
④ develop a detailed manual in advance
⑤ balance planned action with flexibility

7

When a certain word which is to be defined crops up in its own definition, we call it a circular definition. The point of defining a term is to explain its meaning; this obviously cannot be achieved if you need already to understand the meaning of the term in order to understand the definition. _____. For example, to define "stress" as "the physiological and psychological responses to stressful situations" would be to give a circular definition. This is because stressful situations are presumably only recognizable from the fact that they tend to produce stress: but the meaning of "stress" is the very thing which someone requesting the definition is seeking to understand, and so should not be presupposed in the definition. To define "philosophy" as "the activity carried out by philosophers" would be another example of a circular definition. [3점]

- ① Words out of circulation lose their meanings
② Words should be defined depending on context
③ Circular definitions, then, miss the point of definition
④ To explain words effectively, make use of examples
⑤ Evolution of languages, however, occurs along with time

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

In 1985, Garold Stasser and William Titus conducted a study that "challenged the idea that group decisions are more informed than individual decisions."

- (A) When all team members possessed the same information, the group decision exceeded the quality of individual choices. However, the scholars then created a scenario in which each member possessed unique information that his or her colleagues did not have.
(B) To arrive at the optimal decision, individuals needed to share their privately held information. The results showed that "groups were more likely to endorse an inferior option after discussion than were their individual members before discussion." The scholars surmised that the groups must have had difficulties surfacing all privately held information.
(C) They created four-person groups and asked them to make a decision. The scholars compared the team decision quality with the choices made by individuals given the same information.

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

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

Often, however, someone has an inherent or acquired trait that is foreign to his or her parents and must therefore acquire identity from a peer group, which is called a horizontal identity.

Because of the transmission of identity from one generation to the next, most children share at least some traits with their parents. These are vertical identities. (①) Attributes and values are passed down from parents to child across the generations not only through strands of DNA, but also through shared cultural norms. (②) Language, for example, is usually vertical, since most people who speak Greek raise their children to speak Greek, too. (③) Such identities may reflect recessive genes, or values and preferences that a child does not share with his ancestors. (④) Criminal behavior is often horizontal; most criminals are not raised by gangsters and must invent their own deceptive character. (⑤) So are conditions such as autism and intellectual disability.

* autism: 자폐증

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

Drawing a line is making a distinction between two categories which only differ in degree. Where there is a continuum, such as that between rich and poor, for some purposes, such as deciding who should be eligible for tax relief, it is necessary to draw a line between what is to count as rich and what as poor. Sometimes the fact that a line could have been drawn elsewhere is taken as evidence that we should not draw a line at all, or that the line that has been drawn has no force; in most contexts this view is wrong. For example, in Britain the speed limit in built-up areas is 30 miles per hour (mph); it could have been fixed at 25 mph or 35 mph. However, it in no way follows from this that we should ignore the speed limit, once the line between speeding and driving safely has been set.



The line drawn for telling things apart should be (A) even if the line might be to some extent (B).

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | respected | | arbitrary |
| ② | eliminated | | reasonable |
| ③ | observed | | outdated |
| ④ | ignored | | controversial |
| ⑤ | redrawn | | acceptable |