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영어영역

제2회

1 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

So many problems can be avoided by slowing down and carefully considering how to proceed in any given situation. In some instances, of course, there isn't time to slow down and we have to just react. But generally we have more time than we allot ourselves to make decisions and draw conclusions. Slowing down provides time to consider how an issue has been framed and whether we have really considered all the relevant factors. We ought to pause for a moment in order to reconsider actions that could have serious consequences. Putting on the mental brakes can stop you, for example, from reacting in anger to someone on the road—a situation that can lead to danger. If more of us would take just a couple extra moments to think an action through, we would all be much better off.

- ① 타인의 충고에 귀를 기울여라.
- ② 한 번에 한 가지 일에만 집중하라.
- ③ 현재의 주어진 상황에서 최선을 다하라.
- ④ 역경에 굴복하지 말고 도약의 기회로 삼아라.
- ⑤ 행동하기 전에 여유를 갖고 생각할 시간을 가져라.

2 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the experts who are happiest in their careers, most people encounter turning points at which they have a clear choice. This choice is not, as you might think, "Should I stay or should I go?" It is often a decision about doing something new on the job: a training opportunity, an offer to take on new responsibilities, a chance to move into a new area with which one is unfamiliar. There are a host of possibilities, but the experts concur on this one point: say yes. As far as work is concerned, those experts can point to a decision where they were tempted to say no, where staying the course was more comfortable and less risky, but they finally decided to give it a go.

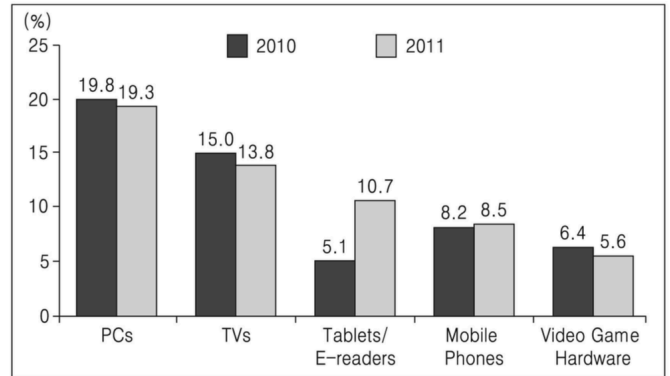
- ① Don't Be Afraid to Say No
- ② Don't Give Up, Hang in There!
- ③ Be Open to New Opportunities
- ④ Comfort: An Ultimate Goal in Life
- ⑤ Why Is Career Training Important?

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

Pay is most carefully considered when a person is applying for a job and considering an offer. In general, people ① accept offers where the monetary compensation is near the amount that they were hoping for. Over time, employees often expect to receive raises and/or bonuses, but these factors are not just about ② money. Employees want to be compensated fairly for their work. If they are taking on a heavier workload with more difficult projects, it is likely they would expect ③ inadequate compensation for their efforts. Part of this compensation could be monetary, but often times ④ recognition is just as important. People love to hear they have done a good job. A ⑤ promotion that includes a title change can be just as meaningful, if not more meaningful than an increase in salary.

4 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않은 것은?

Top 5 Categories of U.S. Consumer Electronics Sales
Share of Total Revenue



The graph above shows the top five categories of U.S. consumer electronics sales and their share of total revenue in 2010 and 2011. ① PCs accounted for approximately 20 percent of total revenue, topping the share of total revenue both in 2010 and 2011. ② Video game hardware, however, represented the lowest percentage of revenue among the top five categories in 2011, though it had the third highest in the previous year. ③ One noticeable category, which saw the biggest increase in share of revenue, was tablets/e-readers, with its share more than doubling between 2010 and 2011. ④ Along with tablets/e-readers, mobile phones also gained an increased share in 2011, whereas the other three categories showed a decreased share. ⑤ TVs ranked the second highest in share of revenue in 2010, and did the same in 2011 with only a small decrease of 1.2%.

5 Sybilla Masters에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Sybilla Masters was the wife of a prominent Philadelphia merchant. She was also America's first female inventor. In 1712, she invented a new way to grind corn into meal. Figuring that this was going to be the next big thing, she was determined to protect her idea. The State of Pennsylvania didn't offer patents at the time, so she set sail for England. It took Sybilla several years to get what she came for. In the meantime, she opened a hat store to support herself in London. What Londoners thought of this energetic female inventor is largely unrecorded. But in November of 1715, the British government issued a patent to Thomas Masters for 'a new invention found out by Sybilla, his wife.' Even though it was *her* idea, and *her* years of effort that got the patent, the law required that it be issued in her husband's name.

- ① 옥수수를 분쇄하는 새로운 방법을 고안했다.
- ② 펜실베이니아 주가 특허권을 주지 않아 영국으로 갔다.
- ③ 런던에서 생계를 유지하기 위해 모자 가게를 열었다.
- ④ 그녀에 대한 런던 사람들의 생각이 기록으로 많이 남아있다.
- ⑤ 영국 정부는 그녀의 남편에게 특허권을 발행했다.

6 Dozens of studies have demonstrated the _____ nature of self-supervision. For instance, people who were asked to make tricky choices and trade-offs — such as setting up a wedding registry or ordering a new computer — were worse at focusing and solving problems than others who had not made the tough choices. In one study, some people were asked to restrain their emotions while watching a sad movie about sick animals. Afterward, they exhibited less physical endurance than others who had let the tears flow freely. The research shows that we burn up self-control in a wide variety of situations: managing the impression we are making on others; coping with fears; controlling our spending; trying to focus on simple instructions such as "Don't think of a white bear"; and many, many others. [3점]

- ① nurturing ② hesitating ③ rewarding
- ④ misleading ⑤ exhausting

7 If you stand still in vertical rain, you will only get wet on top of your head, but once you start to move, your front starts getting wet as well. But, crucially, _____! Think about it this way: in every volume of space, there is a certain density of raindrops. Your front will meet that density of drops when you get to it no matter what your speed, so going more slowly does not help. It turns out that real-world effects do give runners a small increase in dampness — maybe the air currents caused by running suck in more rain than they repel, or heavier footsteps cause more splashing — but that is a drop in the bucket, so to speak, compared to the wetness you will prevent by getting to shelter quicker. [3점]

- ① there is no way for you to get to shelter
- ② you have to consider the direction of the wind
- ③ the density of raindrops affects walking speed
- ④ you don't hit fewer raindrops by moving slower
- ⑤ wetness will be prevented by careful footsteps

8 We naturally think in terms of cause and effect. And this helps organize our experience of the world. We think of ourselves as seeing some things cause other things to happen, but in terms of our raw sense experience, we just see certain things happen before other things, and remember having seen such before-and-after sequences at earlier times. For example, a rock hits a window, and then the window breaks. We don't see a third thing called *causation*. But we believe it has happened. The rock hitting the window caused it to break. But this is not experienced like the flight of the rock or the shattering of the glass. Experience does not seem to force the concept of causation on us. We just use it to interpret what we experience. Cause and effect are categories that could never be read out of our experience and must therefore be _____ to attribute such a connection.

[3점]

- ① learned from the accumulated knowledge of humankind
- ② made use of as compensation for our lack of imagination
- ③ clearly distinguished from each other as separate entities
- ④ brought to that experience by our prior mental disposition
- ⑤ considered as independent sensory experiences themselves

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

One of the most famous highway illusions, "motion parallax," puzzled psychologists long before the car was invented. This phenomenon can be easily glimpsed when you look out the side window of a moving car.

- (A) Obviously, we cannot make them move, no matter how fast we may drive. What is happening is that as we fixate on an object in that landscape, our eyes, to maintain their fixation, must move in a direction opposite to the way we are going.
- (B) The foreground moves past very quickly, while trees and other objects farther out seem to move by more slowly, and things far in the distance, like mountains, seem to move in the same direction as us.
- (C) Wherever we fixate in that view, the things we see before the point of fixation are moving quickly across our retina opposite to the direction we are moving in, while things past the point are moving slowly across our retina in the same direction as we are traveling.

* retina: 망막

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

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

Regrettably, this is not the case — not even for the fastest sprinters in the world.

For most athletes, maximum speed is reached between 40-60m. Once this is achieved, the challenge is to hold this speed for as long as possible. (①) Young athletes may run with the belief that they will run faster and faster until they reach the finishing line. (②) After 60m, all sprinters start to slow down. (③) At both maximum speed and decelerating speed, the challenge for the runner is to maintain their technique as long as possible. (④) Vigorous arm actions, powerful extensions of the rear leg, and applying sprinting forces through the ball of the foot will all help to hold the speed as long as possible. (⑤) Some people observe that great sprinters start to pull away from other runners toward the finishing line — this is because these athletes are not slowing down as fast as their opponents.

11 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research done for *Sesame Street* reveals that children do not actually watch television continuously, but in bursts. They tune in just enough to get the gist and be sure it makes sense. In one key experiment, half the children were shown the program in a room filled with toys. As expected, the group with toys was distracted and watched the show only about 47 percent of the time as opposed to 87 percent in the group without toys. But when the children were tested for how much of the show they remembered and understood, the scores were exactly the same. The researchers were led to the conclusion that the 5-year-olds in the toys group were attending quite strategically, distributing their attention between toy play and viewing so that they looked at what was for them the most informative part of the program.



In an experiment, children with distracting toys showed a(n) ____ (A) ____ level of retention and comprehension of a TV program compared with the ones without toys, which implies that children get information ____ (B) ____.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① | identical | selectively |
| ② | identical | accidentally |
| ③ | distinct | passively |
| ④ | proper | thoroughly |
| ⑤ | distinct | purposely |