

**1학기 기말고사**  
**경희고 1학년**  
**실전모의고사 1회**  
**마더텅 11강 21~30번**



**이름:**

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup> [11강 21번]

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers do not believe in personal change.. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression. What's more, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

- ① 경영자들보다 직원들을 교육시키는 것이 비용이 적게 들고 더 효과적이다.
- ② 경영자들은 훈련을 통해 직원들이 유능한지 아닌지 처음부터 판단할 수 있다.
- ③ 기업의 훈련이 실패하는 이유는 경영자들이 개인의 변화를 믿지 않기 때문이다.
- ④ 경영자들은 직원들로부터 비판적인 피드백을 구하거나 받아들이도록 노력해야 한다.
- ⑤ 변화 가능성이 없는 직원들을 지도하는 것은 성가시고 불필요한 일이다.

2. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>2)</sup> [11강 22번]

Consider an infant who smiles at each adult he sees; he influences his world because adults are likely to smile, use "baby talk," and play with him in response.

The prevailing view among developmental scientists is that people are active contributors to their own development. (A) People are influenced by the physical and social contexts in which they live. (B) However, they also play a role in influencing their development by interacting with, and changing, those contexts. (C) Even infants influence the world around them and construct their own development through their interactions. (D) The infant brings adults into close contact, making one-on-one interactions and creating opportunities for learning. (E) By engaging the world around them, thinking, being curious, and interacting with people, objects, and the world around them, individuals of all ages are "manufacturers of their own development."

- ① A      ② B      ③ C      ④ D      ⑤ E

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계있는 문장은?³) [11강 23번]

In the studies of Colin Cherry at the Massachusetts Institute for Technology back in the 1950s, his participants listened to voices in one ear at a time and then through both ears in an effort to determine whether we can listen to two people talk at the same time. ㉠One ear always contained a message that the listener had to repeat back (called “shadowing”) while the other ear included people speaking. ㉡The trick was to see if you could totally focus on the main message and also hear someone talking in your other ear. ㉢The results showed that concentration on tasks has been repeatedly associated with the participants’ interest in the message. ㉣Cleverly, Cherry found it was impossible for his participants to know whether the message in the other ear was spoken by a man or woman, in English or another language, or was even comprised of real words at all! ㉤In other words, People could not process two pieces of information at the same time.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

4. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁴) [11강 24번]

So how can we talk about perfect circles if we cannot actually see or touch them?

Plato's realism includes all aspects of experience but is most easily explained by considering the nature of mathematical and geometrical objects such as circles. (A) He asked the question, what is a circle? You might indicate a particular example carved into stone or drawn in the sand. (B) However, Plato would point out that, if you looked closely enough, you would see that neither it, nor indeed any physical circle, was perfect. (C) They all possessed flaws, and all were subject to change and decayed with time. (D) Plato's extraordinary answer was that the world we see is a poor reflection of a deeper unseen reality of Forms, or universals, where perfect cats chase perfect mice in perfect circles around perfect rocks. (E) Plato believed that the Forms or universals are the true reality that exists in an invisible but perfect world beyond our senses.

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

5. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁵) [11강 25번]

The human being designs his or her own future through much the same process.

Everything in the world around us was finished in the mind of its creator before it was started. The houses we live in, the cars we drive, and our clothing — all of these began with an idea. (A) Each idea was then studied, refined and perfected before the first nail was driven or the first piece of cloth was cut. (B) Long before the idea was turned into a physical reality, the mind had clearly pictured the finished product. (C) We begin with an idea about how the future will be. (D) Over a period of time we refine and perfect the vision. (E) Before long, our every thought, decision and activity are all working in harmony to bring into existence what we have mentally concluded about the future.

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

6. 다음 글의 핵심 요제로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶) [11강 26번]

Individuals who perform at a high level in their profession often have instant credibility with others. People admire them, they want to be like them, and they feel connected to them. When they speak, others listen — even if the area of their skill has nothing to do with the advice they give. Think about a world-famous basketball player. He has made more money from endorsements than he ever did playing basketball. Is it because of his knowledge of the products he endorses? No. It's because of what he can do with a basketball. The same can be said of an Olympic medalist swimmer. People listen to him because of what he can do in the pool. And when an actor tells us we should drive a certain car, we don't listen because of his expertise on engines. We listen because we admire his talent. Excellence connects. If you possess a high level of ability in an area, others may desire to connect with you because of it.

- ① 탁월한 능력은 사람들 사이의 연결(신뢰)을 강화하는 매개체가 된다.  
② 유명인의 광고 효과는 제품에 대한 지식과 그들의 재능에서 비롯된다.  
③ 전문성은 특정 분야에 국한되지 않고 다양한 영역으로 확장된다.  
④ 대중의 인정은 전문가의 경력 발전에 결정적인 역할을 한다.  
⑤ 운동선수들은 자신의 분야를 넘어 다방면에서 영향력을 행사한다.

7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?㉾ [11강 27번]

How did the human mind evolve? One possibility is that competition and conflicts with other human tribes caused our brains to evolve the way they did. A human tribe that could out-think its enemies, even slightly, possessed a vital advantage. The ability of your tribe to imagine and predict where and when a hostile enemy tribe might strike, and plan accordingly, gives your tribe a significant military advantage. The human mind became a weapon in the struggle for survival, a weapon far more decisive than any before it. And this mental advantage was applied, over and over, within each succeeding generation. The tribe that could out-think its opponents was more likely to succeed in battle and would then pass on the genes responsible for this mental advantage to its offspring. You and I are the descendants of the winners.

- ① The Art of Conflict Management: A Guide to Effective Resolution Skills
- ② The Evolutionary Struggles: How Conflict Shaped the Human Mind
- ③ Why do All Living Things Evolve?
- ④ Superior Performance Created and Sustained by Competitive Advantage
- ⑤ Large Brain and Advanced Intelligence, Which Are Advantageous for Group Life

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?㉿ [11강 28번]

Every time a new medium comes along—whether it's the invention of the printed book, or TV, or SNS—and you start to use it, it's like you are putting on a new kind of goggles, with their own special colors and lenses. Each set of goggles you put on makes you see things differently. So when you start to watch television, before you absorb the message of any particular TV show—whether it's *Wheel of Fortune* or *The Wire*—you start to see the world as being shaped like television itself. That's why Marshall McLuhan said that every time a new medium comes along—a new way for humans to communicate—it has buried in it a message. It is gently guiding us to see the world according to a new set of codes. The way information gets to you, McLuhan argued, is more important than the information itself. In the age of YouTube, TikTok, and streaming platforms, this idea becomes more relevant than ever. These platforms don't just show us content, but they actually shape our perception so that we \_\_\_\_\_. Consequently, it turns our attention into a stream, where nothing stays long enough to be questioned or explored in depth.

- ① feel bored after watching hours of algorithmically selected content
- ② spend more time reading traditional texts than watching videos
- ③ consume more educational content, which helps us engage with information on a deeper level
- ④ begin to see the world as something to scroll through, consumed in short clips and judged quickly
- ⑤ tend to rely more on human judgment than automated systems when interpreting what we see online

9. 다음 글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?㉞ [11강 29번]

Concepts are vital to human survival, but we must also be careful with them because concepts open the door to essentialism. They encourage us to see things that aren't present. Stuart Firestein opens his book, *Ignorance*, with an old proverb, "It is very difficult to find a black cat in a dark room, especially when there is no cat." This statement beautifully sums up the search for essences. History has many examples of scientists who searched fruitlessly for an essence because they used the wrong concept to guide their hypotheses. Firestein gives the example of luminiferous ether, a mysterious substance that was thought to fill the universe so that light would have a medium to move through. The ether was a black cat, writes Firestein, and physicists had been theorizing and then experimenting in a dark room, searching for evidence of a cat that wasn't there.

↓

Concepts are necessary for human survival, but they can also (A)\_\_\_\_\_ us by (B)\_\_\_\_\_ our understanding of the world.

(A)

- ① delude
- ② awaken
- ③ safeguard
- ④ imperil
- ⑤ mislead

(B)

- distorting
- putting back
- bringing aside
- increasing
- putting forward

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 옳은 것은?㉞ [11강 30번]

The mind is @essential a survival machine. Attack and defense against other minds, gathering, ring, and analyzing information—this is @which it is good at, but it is not at all creative. All true artists create from a place of no-mind, from inner stillness. Even great scientists have reported @what their creative breakthroughs came at a time of mental quietude. The surprising result of a nationwide inquiry among America's most famous mathematicians, including Einstein, @find out their working methods, was that thinking "plays only a subordinate part in the brief, decisive phase of the creative act itself." So I would say that the simple reason why the majority of scientists are not creative @is not because they don't know how to think, but because they don't know how to stop thinking!

- ① @      ② b      ③ C      ④ d      ⑤ e

정답

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- 1) ③
- 2) ④
- 3) ③
- 4) ④
- 5) ③
- 6) ①
- 7) ②
- 8) ④
- 9) ①
- 10) ⑤