

1학기 기말고사
경희고 1학년
실전문의고사 2회
마더텅 11강 31~40번



이름:

1. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹⁾ [11강 31번]

While the actor or creator him/herself is the first audience of the artifact being produced, this kind of distantiation can only be achieved by internalizing the perspective of others on one's work.

It is common to assume that creativity concerns primarily the relation between actor(creator) and artifact(creation). (A) However, from a sociocultural standpoint, the creative act is never "complete" in the absence of a second position—that of an audience. (B) This means that, in order to be an audience to your own creation, a history of interaction with others is needed. (C) We exist in a social world that constantly confronts us with the "view of the other." (D) It is the view we include and blend into our own activity, including creative activity. (E) This outside perspective is essential for creativity because it gives new meaning and value to the creative act and its product.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾ [11강 32번]

In a study at Princeton University in 1992, research scientists looked at two different groups of mice. One group was made intellectually superior by modifying the gene for the glutamate receptor. Glutamate is a brain chemical that is necessary in learning. The other group was genetically manipulated to be intellectually inferior, also done by modifying the gene for the glutamate receptor. The smart mice were then raised in standard cages, while the inferior mice were raised in large cages with toys and exercise wheels and with lots of social interaction. At the end of the study, although the intellectually inferior mice were genetically handicapped, they were able to perform just as well as their genetic superiors. This was a real triumph for nurture over nature. Genes are turned on or off based on what is around you.

- ① 유전적인 열등감은 선천적으로 타고난다.
② 유전적인 장애는 훈련을 통해 극복할 수 있다.
③ 환경이 유전자에 영향을 미칠 수 있다.
④ 유전자 조작이 우월한 쥐를 만들 수 있다.
⑤ 우월한 유전자를 얻기 위해 유전자 조작이 필요하다.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3) [11강 33번]

Researchers are working on a project that asks coastal towns how they are preparing for rising sea levels. Some towns have risk assessments; some towns even have a plan. But it's a rare town that is actually carrying out a plan. One reason we've failed to act on climate change is the common belief that it is far away in time and space. For decades, climate change was a prediction about the future, so scientists talked about it in the future tense. This became a habit – so that even today many scientists still use the future tense, even though we know that _____. Scientists also often focus on regions most affected by the crisis, such as Bangladesh or the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, which for most Americans are physically remote.

- ① a climate crisis is ongoing
- ② energy efficiency matters the most
- ③ careful planning can fix the problem
- ④ climate change is not related to science
- ⑤ it is too late to prevent climate change from happening

4. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4) [11강 34번]

Participants in a study were asked to answer questions like "Why does the moon have phases?" Half the participants were told to search for the answers on the internet, while the other half weren't allowed to do so. Then, in the second part of the study, all of the participants were presented with a new set of questions, such as "Why does Swiss cheese have holes?" These questions were unrelated to the ones asked during the first part of the study, so participants who used the internet had absolutely no advantage over those who hadn't. You would think that both sets of participants would be equally sure or unsure about how well they could answer the new questions. But those who used the internet in the first part of the study rated themselves as more knowledgeable than those who hadn't, even about questions they hadn't searched online for. The study suggests that having access to unrelated information was enough to pump up their intellectual confidence.

*phase: (달의) 상(相)

↓

In the study, participants who used the internet for the first set of questions developed a strong impression of their own (A)_____ and formed a surprisingly (B)_____ view of their knowledge when later faced with unrelated questions.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|---------------|
| ① ability | exaggerated |
| ② capacity | objective |
| ③ personality | firm |
| ④ attitude | hostile |
| ⑤ emotion | overestimated |

5. 다음 ㉠~㉥ 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?⁵⁾ [11강 35번]

In Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*, the Red Queen takes Alice on a race through the countryside. They run and they run, but then Alice discovers that they're still under the ㉠same tree that they started from. The Red Queen explains to Alice: "here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the ㉡different place." Biologists sometimes use this Red Queen Effect to explain an evolutionary principle. If foxes evolve to run ㉢faster so they can catch more rabbits, then only the fastest rabbits will live long enough to make a new generation of bunnies that run even faster — in which case, of course, only the ㉣fastest foxes will catch enough rabbits to thrive and ㉤pass on their genes. Even though they might run, the two species just stay in place.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁾ [11강 36번]

Think of the brain as a city. If you were to look out over a city and ask "where is the economy located?" you'd see there's no good answer to the question. Instead, the economy from the interaction of all the elements — from the stores and the banks to the merchants and the customers. And so it is with the brain's operation: it doesn't happen in one spot. Just as in a city, no neighborhood of the brain operates in isolation. In brains and in cities, everything emerges from the interaction between residents, at all scales, locally and distantly. Just as trains bring materials and textiles into a city, which become processed into the economy, so the raw electrochemical signals from sensory organs are transported along superhighways of neurons. There the signals undergo processing and transformation into our conscious reality.

Just like a city, the brain's overall operation (A)_____from the networked interaction of its (B)_____ parts.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① disappears | finite |
| ② emerges | limited |
| ③ vanishes | ample |
| ④ emerges | countless |
| ⑤ disappears | innumerable |

7. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?㉾ [11강 37번]

Opera singers and dry air don't get along. In fact, the best professional singers require humid setting to help them achieve the right pitch. If the amount of moisture in the air influences musical pitch, linguist Caleb Everett wondered, has that translated into the development of fewer tonal languages in locations lacking moisture? In tonal language, such as Mandarin Chinese, the same syllable spoken at a higher pitch can specify a different word if spoken at a lower pitch. In a survey of more than 3,700 languages, he found that those with complex tones seldomly occur in dry areas. Overall, only one in 30 complex tonal language flourished in dry areas; one in three non-tonal languages appeared in those same regions. Those conclusions go against a linguistic view that the structure of language is independent of its environment.

- ① Moist condition is essential for opera singers to reach the right pitch.
- ② Linguist Caleb wanted to know if environment and appearance of tonal languages are related.
- ③ In Mandarin, a single word spoken in varied tones can convey different meanings
- ④ Languages with complex tones are rarely used in dry areas.
- ⑤ Finding from this writing are counter to the linguistic view that language has to do with its surroundings.

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?㉿ [11강 38번]

Over time, babies construct expectations about what sounds they will hear when. They hold in memory the sound patterns that occur on a @regular basis. They make hypotheses like, "If I hear this sound first, it probably will be followed by that sound." Scientists conclude that much of babies' skill in learning language is due to their ability to calculate @statistics. For babies, this means that they appear to pay close attention to the patterns that @vary in language. They remember, in a @systematic way, how often sounds occur, in what order, with what intervals, and with what changes of pitch. This memory store allows them to track, within the neural circuits of their brains, the frequency of sound patterns and to use this knowledge to make @predictions about the meaning in patterns of sounds.

- ① ㉾ ② ㉿ ③ ㊸ ④ ㊹ ⑤ ㊺

9. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹⁾ [11강 39번]

In a culture where there is a belief that you can have anything you truly want, there is no problem in choosing. Many cultures, however, do not (A)[maintain / neglect] this belief. In fact, many people do not believe that life is about getting what you want. Life is about doing what you are supposed to do. The reason they have trouble making choices is they believe that what they may want is not related to what they are supposed to do. The weight of outside considerations is greater than their desires. When this is an issue in a group, we discuss what makes for good decisions. If a person can be (B)[burdened / unburdened] from their cares and duties and, just for a moment, consider what appeals to them, they get the chance to sort out what is important to them. Then they can consider and negotiate with their external (C)[desires / pressures].

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| ① maintain | unburdened | pressures |
| ② maintain | burdened | pressures |
| ③ maintain | unburdened | desires |
| ④ neglect | burdened | pressures |
| ⑤ neglect | unburdened | desires |

10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰⁾ [11강 40번]

Research has confirmed that athletes are less likely to participate in unacceptable behavior than are non-athletes.

(A) Some athletes may want to win so much that they lie, cheat, and break team rules. They may develop undesirable character traits that can enhance their ability to win in the short term.

(B) However, when athletes resist the temptation to win in a dishonest way, they can develop positive character traits that last a lifetime. Character is a learned behavior, and a sense of fair play develops only if coaches plan to teach those lessons systematically.

(C) However, moral reasoning and good sporting behavior seem to decline as athletes progress to higher competitive levels, in part because of the increased emphasis on winning. Thus winning can be a double-edged sword in teaching character development.

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

정답

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