

2017년 고2 11월 모의고사 변형문제

1. 다음 글의 ①-⑤ 중 어법 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오.¹⁾

To whom it may concern:

I am writing this email concerning one of your ① **products**. The image on your product "Indian Green" soup is not of an Indian dance ② **but** a Korean one. The image shows Buchaechum, a traditional Korean fan dance. It is clear ③ **that** in the image the dancers are wearing traditional Korean dress. I searched online for images of an Indian fan dance, and of course, it looks very ④ **differently** from a Korean one. I know your company is putting a lot of effort into presenting authentic flavors, but I'm afraid that this one small mistake could damage your company's reputation. I sincerely hope ⑤ **that** you correct this as soon as possible.

Sincerely, Susan Lee

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Are you a 'rushaholic'? Do you happen to live in a fast-paced city, where you feel in a constant hurry? A recent poll of over 1,000 Americans found that nearly half felt they ① **abounded with** enough time in daily life. 'Time famine'—the feeling of having too much to do and not enough time to do it—is the cause of unnecessary stress and ② **reduced** performance. We all tend to rush when we have so many things to do, and that ③ **negatively** affects our performance. Doing things quickly actually ends up slowing you down, such as when you rush out of your house only to realize you ④ **forgot** your keys, phone, or wallet on the kitchen table. Driving ⑤ **faster** will not get you to your destination any sooner. Assuming that _____ is a trap.

2. 위 글의 ①-⑤ 중 문맥 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오.²⁾

3. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³⁾

- ① it is better to work with spare time.
- ② by doing things faster you will get more done

- ③ you can do things more easily by working with others
- ④ you should aim to not lose things
- ⑤ it's right to go back to traditional society.

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The trio of freeze, flight, and fight are fairly universal behavioral defensive reactions in mammals and other vertebrate species.

(A) Another such response is defensive burying: Rodents will use their paws and ① **head** to shovel dirt toward an aversive stimulus.

(B) Other behavioral options include making loud noises, retreating into a shell, rolling into a tight ball, choosing to live in a predator-free area such as underground, or ② **rely** on safety in numbers by living in a group.

(C) But some species have other options ③ **available**, such as "playing dead," which is also called tonic immobility. Like freezing, this behavior can help ④ **prevent** attack, but whereas in freezing muscles are contracted and poised ⑤ **to be used** in fight or flight, in tonic immobility the muscles of the body are relaxed.

4. 위 글의 ①-⑤ 중 어법 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오.⁴⁾

5. 위의 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁵⁾

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

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Katherine Schreiber and Leslie Sim, experts on exercise addiction, recognized that smartwatches and fitness trackers have probably inspired sedentary people to take up exercise, and encouraged people who aren't very active (A)[**exercising / to exercise**] more consistently. ①Schreiber explained that focusing on numbers separates people from being in tune with their

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body. ②Exercising becomes mindless, which (B)[is / are] 'the goal' of addiction. ③This 'goal' that she mentioned is a sort of automatic mindlessness, the outsourcing of decision making to a device. ④She recently sustained a stress fracture in her foot because she refused to listen to her overworked body, instead (C)[continue / continuing] to run toward an unreasonable workout target. ⑤Schreiber has suffered from addictive exercise tendencies, and vows not to use wearable tech when she works out.

6. 위 글을 읽고 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 6)

But they were convinced the devices were also quite dangerous.

7. 위 글의 (A)-(C) 중에 어법 상 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 7)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----|-------------|
| ① | exercising | are | continuing |
| ② | exercising | are | to continue |
| ③ | exercising | is | continuing |
| ④ | to exercise | is | to continue |
| ⑤ | to exercise | is | continuing |

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Your sense of smell links you ①directly with your feelings, instincts and memories. Scents have the power _____ . By utilizing aromas in your daily habits, you can enjoy the ②drawbacks of an intense state of health. Find a scent that you like and inhale its perfume at times when you're feeling calmed and at peace. Perhaps it's the incense that you burn during meditation, a torch that you light during a calming bath, or an aromatic oil spray that you put on your cushion before bedtime. In time, your body will connect these ③relaxed feelings with the usage of that specific scent. When you encounter a moment of ④stress, you can smell the aroma that you connect with

a state of relax and that will produce a ⑤calming response throughout your whole body.

8. 위 글의 ①-⑤ 중 문맥 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오. 8)

9. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 9)

- ① to strengthen bad memory
- ② to make a good impression on others
- ③ to stimulate states of well-being
- ④ to mask an unpleasant odor
- ⑤ to aggravate depressed feelings

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

What comes to mind when we think about time? Let us go back to 4,000 B.C. in ancient China where some early clocks were invented.

(A) To demonstrate the idea of time to temple students, Chinese priests used to dangle a rope from the temple ceiling with knots representing the hours. They would light it with a flame from the bottom so that it burnt evenly, indicating the passage of time.

(C) Many temples burnt down in those days. The priests were obviously not too happy about that until someone invented a clock made of water buckets. It worked by punching holes in a large bucket full of water, with markings representing the hours, to allow water to flow out at a constant rate.

(B) The temple students would then measure time by how fast the bucket drained. It was much better than burning ropes for sure, but more importantly, it taught the students that once time was gone, _____ .

10. 위의 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 10)

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

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11. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹¹⁾

- ① it could never be recovered
- ② it loses its status in religion
- ③ it becomes of others
- ④ it could be restored again.
- ⑤ it loses its competitiveness with other watches.

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A lot of people find that _____. If we are feeling negative, it can be very easy for us to stop wanting to stay active in our everyday life. ①This is why many people who suffer from depression are also found sleeping in and having no motivation to go outside or exercise. ②Exercise and movement is a great way for us to start getting rid of negative energies. ③Many people find that when they are angry, they go into a state where they want to exercise or clean. ④This is actually a very healthy and positive thing for you to do and a great way for you to begin to deconstruct your negative emotions so that they no longer affect your life and harm your relationships.⑤

12. 위 글을 읽고 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.¹²⁾

Unfortunately, this lack of exercise can actually compound many negative emotions.

13. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹³⁾

- ① negative thoughts can quickly disappear as you are determined
- ② meditation can have a major impact on physical health
- ③ there is no correlation between exercise and depression
- ④ physical movement can sometimes dispel negative feelings
- ⑤ lack of exercise can lead to fatal diseases

14. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁴⁾

A father took his son to the circus. Before the show started, he took his son to see the animals in their respective cages—all except for the elephant that was tied with a rope.

(A) The trainer said, "When this elephant was a baby, we tied the same rope to his foot and the tree. The elephant couldn't break free, and over time, he simply accepted the rope as a way of life."

(B) No matter how hard he tried to think of an intelligent answer, the father didn't have a good one to give his son. So, he suggested to his son that he go ask the question to the elephant trainer. When the boy saw the trainer passing by, he asked why the beast didn't try to escape.

(C) Holding his father's hand, the little boy turned to him and said, "Dad, this elephant is so big and strong. He can kick the rope and run away. Why doesn't he?"

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

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

What is the true nature of the brain? The brain is a slow-changing machine, and that's a good thing.

(A) Nobody would want that, so it's a good thing our brains require more ①**repetition** than that! Let's accept and be thankful for the ②**unstability** our ③**slow-changing** brains provide us.

(B) If your brain could completely change overnight, you would be ④**unstable**. Let's just say that your norm is to wake up, read the paper with coffee and a bagel, walk your dog, and watch the news.

(C) This is your ⑤**habitual** routine. Then one night, you get a phone call at 3 a.m. and have to run outside in your underwear to check on your neighbors. What if your brain latched on to this new routine and you continued to run outside at 3 a.m. every night in your underwear?

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15. 위 글의 ①-⑤ 중 문맥 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오.¹⁵⁾

16. 위의 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁶⁾

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

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Hearing is basically a ①**specialized** form of touch. Sound is simply vibrating air which the ear picks up and converts to electrical signals, which are then interpreted by the brain.

(A) The sense of hearing is not the only sense that can do this; touch can do this too. If you are standing by the road and a large truck goes by, do you hear or ②**feel** the vibration?

(B) Deafness does not mean that you can't hear, only that there is something ③**wrong** with the ears. Even someone who is totally deaf can still hear/feel sounds.

(C) The answer is both. With very low frequency vibration the ear starts becoming ④**efficient** and the rest of the body's sense of touch starts to take over. For some reason we tend to make a distinction between hearing a sound and feeling a vibration, but in reality they are the ⑤**same** thing.

17. 위 글의 ①-⑤ 중 문맥 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오.¹⁷⁾

18. 위 글의 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁸⁾

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

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Veblen goods are named after Thorstein Veblen, a

US economist who formulated the theory of "conspicuous consumption".

(A) There is much evidence of this behavior in the markets for ①**luxury** cars, champagne, watches, and certain clothing labels. A reduction in prices might see a temporary ②**decrease** in sales for the seller, but then sales will begin to fall.

(B) They are strange because demand for them increases as their price rises. According to Veblen, _____. A ③**willingness** to pay higher prices is due to a desire to advertise wealth rather than to acquire better quality.

(C) A true Veblen good, therefore, should not be noticeably ④**higher** quality than the lower-priced equivalents. If the price falls so much that it is no longer high enough to ⑤**exclude** the less well off, the rich will stop buying it.

19. 위 글의 ①-⑤ 중 문맥 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오.¹⁹⁾

20. 위의 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁰⁾

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

21. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²¹⁾

- ① these products are used to represent consumers' mental depression
- ② they represent reasonable consumptions
- ③ these goods must signal high status
- ④ high prices were not related to low quality
- ⑤ the brand of clothes does not affect the price

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Although the property of brain plasticity is most obvious during development, _____. ①It is evident that we can learn and remember information long after

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maturation. ②Furthermore, although it is not as obvious, the adult brain retains its capacity to be influenced by “general” experience. For example, being exposed to fine wine or Pavarotti changes one’s later appreciation of wine and music, even if encountered in late adulthood. ③For instance, one of the characteristics of normal aging is that neurons die and are not replaced. ④This process begins in adolescence, yet most of us will not suffer any significant cognitive loss for decades because the brain compensates for the slow neuron loss by changing its structure. ⑤Similarly, although complete restoration of function is not possible, the brain has the capacity to change in response to injury in order to at least partly compensate for the damage.

22. 위 글을 읽고 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.22)

The adult brain is plastic in other ways, too.

23. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.23)

- ① left brain and right brain have no functional difference
- ② later stimuli to brain do not affect the former one
- ③ the brain can not be permanently restored from damage
- ④ the rate of memory decline in both brains was similar
- ⑤ the brain remains changeable throughout the life span

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Identity theft can take many forms in the digital world. ①That’s **(A)[why / because]** many of the traditional clues about identity—someone’s physical appearance and presence—are replaced by machine-based checking of “credentials”. ②Someone is able to acquire your credentials—sign-on names, passwords, cards, tokens—and in so doing is able to convince an electronic system **(B)[which / that]** they are you. ③For example, identity thieves can buy goods and services which you will never see but will pay for,

intercept payments, and, more drastically, **(C)[empty / to empty]** your bank account. ④Although the victims of identity theft are usually thought of as individuals, small and large businesses are often caught out as well.⑤

24. 위 글을 읽고 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 24)

This is an ingredient in large numbers of cyber-related fraud, and cyber-related fraud is by far the most common form of crime that hits individuals.

25. 위 글의 (A)-(C) 중에 어법 상 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.25)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	why	which	empty
②	because	that	to empty
③	because	which	empty
④	because	that	empty
⑤	why	that	to empty

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

A researcher in adult education at the University of Toronto, Allen Tough wrote a paper called “The Iceberg of Informal Adult Learning.” ①Tough formulated a reverse 20/80 rule for adult learning. Twenty percent of an adult learner’s efforts were formal, organized by an institution. ②Eighty percent was informal, organized by the learner. He used the metaphor of an iceberg to describe the large portion of learning, informal learning, that remains **(A)[invisible / observable]**. ③Tough researched the reasons why people chose to learn on their own rather than attend a class. “People seem to want to be in control,” he wrote. ④“They want to set their own pace and use their own style of learning; they want to keep it **(B)[rigid / flexible]**.” ⑤Lifelong learning organized around one’s interests might be seen as a new form of **(C)[recreation / constraint]**

26. 위 글을 읽고 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 26)

People also seem to consider informal learning

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experiential and social.

27. 위 글의 (A)-(C) 중에 문맥 상 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁷⁾

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	invisible	flexible	recreation
②	invisible	rigid	recreation
③	invisible	flexible	constraint
④	observable	rigid	recreation
⑤	observable	rigid	constraint

28. 다음 글의 ①-⑤ 중 문맥 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오.²⁸⁾

The online world is an ①**artificial** universe —entirely human-made and designed. The design of the underlying system shapes how we appear and what we see of other people. It determines the ②**structure** of conversations and who has access to what information. Architects of physical cities determine the paths people will take and the sights they will see. They affect people’s mood by creating cathedrals that inspire awe and schools that encourage playfulness. Architects, however, do not ③**control** how the residents of those buildings present themselves or see each other—but the designers of virtual spaces do, and they have far ④**greater** influence on the social experience of their users. They determine whether we see each other’s faces or instead know each other only by name. They can reveal the size and makeup of an audience, or provide the impression that one is writing ⑤**politely** to only a few, even if millions are in fact reading.

29. 다음 주어진 글의 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁹⁾

In 1996, as construction workers cleared a site in downtown Athens for the foundations of a new Museum of Modern Art, they found traces of a large structure sitting on the bedrock.

(A) A building had occupied this same spot some two-and-a-half thousand years earlier, when it was part of a wooded sanctuary outside the original city walls, on the banks of the River Ilissos. The excavation uncovered the remains of a gymnasium, a wrestling arena, changing rooms and baths.

(B) The archaeologists soon realised that they had found one of the most significant sites in all of western European intellectual culture, a site referred to continually by history’s greatest philosophers: the Lyceum of Aristotle. It was the world’s first university

(C) This had been a place for athletics and exercise, where the young men of Athens had trained to become soldiers and citizens. But it was more than just a centre for physical improvement.

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

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The liberalization of capital markets, where funds for investment can be borrowed, has been an important contributor to the pace of globalization. Since the 1970s there has been a trend towards a freer flow of capital across borders. Current economic theory suggests that this should ①**hinder** development. Developing countries have limited domestic savings with which to invest in growth, and liberalization ②**allows** them to tap into a global pool of funds. A global capital market also allows investors greater scope to manage and spread their risks. However, some say that a freer flow of capital has raised the risk of financial ③**instability**. The East Asian crisis of the late 1990s came in the wake of this kind of liberalization. Without a ④**strong** financial system and a sound regulatory environment, capital market globalization can sow the seeds of ⑤**instability** in economies rather than growth.

30. 위 글의 ①-⑤ 중 문맥 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오.³⁰⁾

31. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³¹⁾

- ① Developing countries that have become victims of free trade
- ② The adverse effects of globalization in globe
- ③ Capitalism threatens stable markets in developed countries
- ④ The pros and cons of a freer flow of Capital
- ⑤ Infinite benefits of free trade

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Power distance is the term used to refer to how widely an ①unequal distribution of power is accepted by the members of a culture. It relates to the degree to which the less powerful members of a society ②accept their inequality in power and consider it the norm.

(A) In cultures with high acceptance of power distance (e.g., India, Brazil, Greece, Mexico, and the Philippines), people are not viewed as ③equals, and everyone has a clearly defined or allocated place in the social hierarchy.

(B) In these cultures, there is more ④adhesion within the social hierarchy, and it is relatively easy for individuals to move up the social hierarchy based on their individual efforts and achievements.

(C) On the other hand, in cultures with low acceptance of power distance (e.g., Finland, Norway, New Zealand, and Israel), people believe inequality should be ⑤minimal, and a hierarchical division is viewed as one of convenience only.

32. 위 글의 ①-⑤ 중 문맥 상 적절하지 않은 어휘를 고르시오.³²⁾

33. 위 글의 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³³⁾

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

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- 1) 4
- 2) 1
- 3) 2
- 4) 2
- 5) 4
- 6) 1
- 7) 5
- 8) 2
- 9) 3
- 10) 2
- 11) 1
- 12) 2
- 13) 4
- 14) 5
- 15) 2
- 16) 4
- 17) 4
- 18) 2
- 19) 2
- 20) 4
- 21) 3
- 22) 3
- 23) 5
- 24) 3
- 25) 4
- 26) 5
- 27) 5
- 28) 5
- 29) 2
- 30) 1
- 31) 4
- 32) 4
- 33) 2