

18번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Harold Allen, Manager
Smalltown Transit Authority
Dear Mr. Allen:

On behalf of the Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex, I want to thank the Smalltown Transit Authority for adding a stop on Route 16 to serve the residents. Since you accepted our petition, the bus company will initiate the service to the front door of our complex every day between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. heading into town, and from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. returning from Smalltown. We very much appreciate the chance to travel independently to town for shopping and entertainment, and plan to support the bus service as best we can.

Sincerely,
Robin Miller

1. 위 글의 내용과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F를 쓰시오.¹⁾

- 1) Robin Miller wrote this letter to express thanks for adding a bus stop. ()
- 2) Transit Authority failed to accept citizens' demand. ()
- 3) The Apartment Complex wanted to operate transport system independently. ()

19번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Anna received a cute handkerchief as a gift for her tenth birthday. Accidentally an inkpot fell onto her beloved handkerchief causing a huge ugly spot. Anna was heartbroken when she saw the hideous stain. When her uncle saw that she was gloomy, he took the stained handkerchief and by retouching the inky spot changed it into a beautiful design of a flower. Now the handkerchief was more gorgeous than before. As he handed it back to Anna, she exclaimed with joy, "Oh! Is that my handkerchief?" "Yes, it is," assured her uncle. "It is really yours. I have changed the stain into a beautiful rose."

2. 글의 마지막에 드러난 Anna의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾

- ① nervous ② annoyed ③ regretful
- ④ delighted ⑤ indifferent

3. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?³⁾

- ① 생일 선물로 손수건을 받았다.
- ② 잉크를 떨어뜨려 손수건에 얼룩이 생기게 하였다.
- ③ 손수건의 얼룩 때문에 우울해 하였다.
- ④ 삼촌이 얼룩을 꽃 디자인으로 바꿔 주었다.
- ⑤ 삼촌이 고쳐준 손수건은 예전 것 보다 더 멋졌다.

20번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

In business school they teach an approach to management decisions that is designed to (A) [overcome / promote] our natural tendency _____, whether or not it works. If an executive wants to examine a company policy, he or she first puts aside whatever has been done (B) [historically / imaginarily], and focuses instead on what the policy should be. Follow the same approach as you examine how you should look, speak and act to best achieve your objectives. Don't assume that there is some (C) [acquired / inherent] value to the way you have always done things. Keep focused on becoming the best you can be, not how you have always been.

4. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

- ① Prioritize in What You Are Doing
- ② Respect the Way You Have Done
- ③ Ways of Rational Decision Making
- ④ What Makes Us Succeed: Start Fresh
- ⑤ Difference between Executives and Employees

5. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① to cling to the familiar
- ② to focus on the present
- ③ to change a prevailing habits
- ④ to examine the past mistakes
- ⑤ to cherish the vision of the future

6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	overcome	historically	acquired
②	overcome	imaginarily	acquired
③	overcome	historically	inherent
④	promote	imaginarily	inherent
⑤	promote	historically	acquired

21번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Competition makes the world go round. It is the engine of evolution and the foundation of democracy. It prompts innovation, drives global markets, and puts money in the pocket. Still, there are those who have argued that competition is a source of evil. They see competition in terms of destructiveness: they don't believe it's a constructive activity. They assert that competition kills off more prosocial behaviors, such as cooperation and respect. The assumption that competition is the opposite of cooperation is missing something crucial. To compete, both opponents have to cooperate on the rules: there's a mutual agreement of cooperation that governs the competition. As well, competitions are commonly among teams: each individual needs to cooperate with team members in order to compete effectively. Healthy competition _____. In fact, the hormones that drive us to compete are the same hormones that drive us to collaborate.

7. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?7)

- ① Competition and Cooperation Are Partnership
- ② Negative Effect of Competition on Cooperation
- ③ Destructiveness of Competition in Organization
- ④ Mutual Cooperation: The Only Way for Success
- ⑤ Excessive Competition Is Harmful for Democracy

8. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?8)

- ① interferes with innovation
- ② ignores something valuable
- ③ is an act to deceive opponents
- ④ isn't compatible with partnership
- ⑤ can't happen without cooperation

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22번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The concept of 'degrowth' asks: "do I really need this object, or am I buying it because I like the feeling of buying something?" It originated from the ideas of ecological economics and anti-consumerism. The key to the concept is that (A)[increasing/reducing] your consumption will not reduce your wellbeing; rather, it will (B)[maximize/minimize] your happiness by allowing you to have more time and savings to spend on things like art, music, family, and community. Today we consume 26 times more stuff than we did 60 years ago. But ask yourself: are we 26 times happier? Consider what Mahatma Gandhi said: "Not all our gold and jewelry could (C)[provoke/satisfy] our hunger and quench our thirst."

* quench: (갈증을) 해소시키다

9. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?9)

- ① What Could Satisfy Our Demands
- ② Buy Durable Goods Not To Waste
- ③ What Should We Spend Money on?
- ④ Reduce Consumption for Wellbeing
- ⑤ Some Ways To Reduce Consumption

10. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?10)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	increasing	maximize	satisfy
②	increasing	minimize	provoke
③	reducing	maximize	satisfy
④	reducing	minimize	satisfy
⑤	reducing	maximize	provoke

23번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The extraordinary (a)expansion of food production by aquafarming has come _____ . As with industrialized agriculture, most (b)commercial aquafarming relies on high energy and chemical inputs, including antibiotics and artificial feeds made from the wastes of poultry processing. Such production practices tend to concentrate toxins in farmed fish, creating a potential health (c)benefit to consumers. The discharge from fish farms, which can be (d)equivalent to the sewage from a small city, can pollute nearby natural aquatic ecosystems. Around the tropics, especially tropical Asia, the expansion of commercial shrimp farms is contributing to the (e)loss of highly biodiverse coastal mangrove forests.

* sewage: 오물, 하수

11. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?11)

- ① Endangered Marine Resources
- ② A New Trend of Food Production
- ③ Bad Effects of Commercial Aquafarming
- ④ Ecosystems: Are They Free From Pollution
- ⑤ Aquafarming: An Enemy of the Environment

12. 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?12)

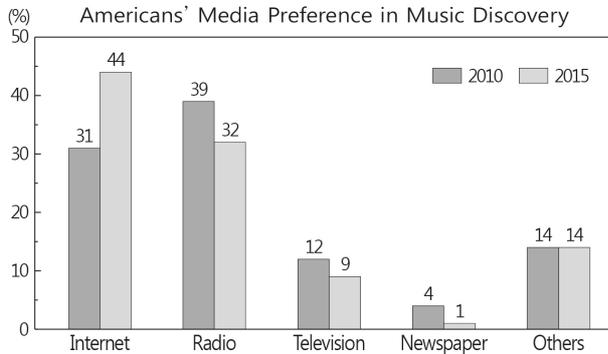
- ① into catching many fish thoughtlessly
- ② from much on demand for ocean creatures
- ③ without the loss of biodiversity in the ocean
- ④ due to shortage of food in developing countries
- ⑤ with high costs to the environment and human health

13. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?13)

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

24번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.



The graph above shows the preferences of Americans for what media to use to find out about new music in 2010 and 2015. The most preferred medium in 2015 was the Internet, taking up 44 percent, while in 2010 the radio was the most preferred medium, accounting for 39 percent. ① In each of the following categories: Radio, Television, and Newspaper, there was a preference increase in 2015 compared to 2010. ② The gap in the radio preference between 2010 and 2015 was smaller than the television preference gap in the same period. Newspaper was the least preferred medium among Internet, Radio, Television and Newspaper in both 2010 and 2015. ③ The percentage of those who chose other than Internet, Radio, Television, and Newspaper was different in both years.

14. 밑줄 친 부분 중에는 도표와 일치하지 않는 내용이 있다. 각 문장에서 한 곳 씩만 찾아 바르게 고치시오.¹⁴⁾

- ① _____ -> _____
- ② _____ -> _____
- ③ _____ -> _____

25번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Elephant Butte Reservoir is the 84th largest man-made lake in the United States and the largest in New Mexico by total surface area. It is the only place in New Mexico where one can find pelicans resting alongside the lake. The reservoir is also part of the largest state park in New Mexico, Elephant Butte Lake State Park. Elephant Butte Reservoir derives its name from an island in the lake, a flat-topped, eroded volcanic core in the shape of an elephant. The reservoir is part of the Rio Grande Project, a project to provide power to south-central New Mexico and west Texas. There has been a decrease in the water level because of years of drought. However, fishing is still a popular recreational activity on the reservoir, which mainly contains different types of bass.

15. Elephant Butte Reservoir에 관한 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?¹⁵⁾

- ① 미국에서 가장 큰 인공호수이다.
- ② 펠리컨이 동면을 위해 찾는 곳이다.
- ③ 호수에 있는 한 섬에서 생겨난 이름이다.
- ④ 수위가 점점 증가하고 있다.
- ⑤ 여가활동을 하기에 부적합한 곳이다.

고2 15-11월 모의고사 변형문제

26번 변형문제

- 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

13th Annual Green Youth Forum

The 13th Annual Green Youth Forum will provide the opportunity to discuss environmental issues with local leaders. The forum is open only to high school students of Bradford City.

- **Place:** City Community Center
 - **Date & Time:** Saturday, December 19th, 2015
from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
 - **Featured Speeches by:**
 - Mayor Bob Ross
 - Environmentalist Todd Gloria
- Pre-registration is required.
For more information, visit www.greenyouthforum.org.

16. 13th Annual Green Youth Forum에 관한 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁶⁾

- ① 지역 지도자들과 환경에 대해 토론한다.
- ② 고등학생들만을 대상으로 한다.
- ③ 토요일 오후에 진행된다.
- ④ 시장의 특별 연설이 있다.
- ⑤ 사전 등록은 선택 사항이다.

27번 변형문제

- 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Ski & Snowboard Camps

- **Sessions** Week 1: January 3rd - January 9th
Week 2: January 10th - January 16th
- **Time** The training on snow starts at 10:00 a.m. and ends at 5:00 p.m. every day. To rent your skis/snowboard and helmet, you must arrive by 9:30 a.m.
- **Camps** Our camps are available for ages 12 - 17.
- **Fee** The registration fee is \$250 per week (not including equipment rental and lift pass).
- **Registration** Registration should be made online or by calling 717-123-5678.

17. Ski & Snowboard Camps에 관한 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?¹⁷⁾

- ① 1주차는 1월 셋째 중에 시작한다.
- ② 눈 위에서의 교육은 오후 5시에 시작한다.
- ③ 장비를 대여하는 시간은 정해져 있지 않다.
- ④ 등록비용에는 장비 대여와 리프트 이용권은 포함되어 있지 않다.
- ⑤ 등록은 온라인으로만 가능하다.

28번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

If we create a routine, we don't have to expend precious energy every day prioritizing everything. We must simply expend a small amount of initial energy to create the routine, and then all that is left to do is follow it. There is a huge body of scientific research to explain the mechanism by which _____. One simplified explanation is that as we repeatedly do a certain task the neurons, or nerve cells, make new connections through communication gateways called 'synapses.' With repetition, the connections strengthen and it becomes easier for the brain to activate them. For example, when you learn a new word it takes several repetitions at various intervals for the word to be mastered. To recall the word later you will need to activate the same synapses until eventually you know the word without consciously thinking about it.

18. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁸⁾

- ① Effect of Repetition on Memory
- ② Repeat Your Work Not To Forget
- ③ Routine: What Makes Things Easy
- ④ Effective Way To Remember Words
- ⑤ Importance of Repetition To Master

19. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁹⁾

- ① routine is established from birth
- ② we can memorize words with ease
- ③ the brain processes different tasks in order
- ④ the neurons convey stimulations to the brain
- ⑤ routine enables difficult things to become easy

29번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Traditionally, most ecologists assumed that community stability—the ability of a community to withstand environmental disturbances—is a consequence of _____. That is, a community with considerable species richness may function better and be more stable than a community with less species richness. According to this view, the greater the species richness, the less critically important any single species should be. With many possible interactions within the community, it is unlikely that any single disturbance could affect enough components of the system to make a significant difference in its functioning. Evidence for this hypothesis includes the fact that destructive outbreaks of pests are more common in cultivated fields, which are low-diversity communities, than in natural communities with greater species richness.

* community: 군집, 군락

20. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁰⁾

- ① Ecosystems: What We Should Protect
- ② The Environment Determines Diversity
- ③ Species Richness and Community Stability
- ④ How To Overcome Destructive Outbreakers
- ⑤ Community Complexity: Obstacle to Research

21. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²¹⁾

- ① community complexity
- ② rule of dominant species
- ③ a role of individual species
- ④ any single species contribution
- ⑤ preparation for invasion of enemy

30번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

On a spring day in New York's Central Park, a balloon salesman was busy trying to sell his balloons. In order to gain the attention of those walking in the park, from time to time he would release a brightly colored balloon and let it rise into the sky. In the sunny afternoon, a little African-American boy approached him. The boy was shy and had a poor self-image. He had been watching the man and had a question for him. "Mister, if you let a black balloon go, will it rise too?" The balloon salesman knew what he was asking. "Sweetheart," he explained. "It doesn't matter what color the balloon is. It's not what's on the outside that makes it rise; it's what's on the inside that makes it go up."

22. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?22)

- ① Necessity of Curiosity
- ② It's What's in the Inside
- ③ A Strategy To Sell Balloons
- ④ Principle of a Balloon Rising
- ⑤ Why Is Self-Image Important

31번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Today it often seems _____.
When I wake up, the first thing I do is check my day planner, which remembers my schedule so that I don't have to. When I climb into my car, I enter my destination into the GPS, whose spatial memory supplants my own. When I sit down to work, I open up a notebook that holds the contents of my interviews. Now, thanks to the Internet, I rarely have to remember anything more than the right set of search terms to access humankind's collective memory. Growing up, in the days when you still had to press seven buttons, or turn a clunky rotary dial, to make a telephone call, I could recall the numbers of all my close friends and family. Today, I'm not sure if I know more than four phone numbers by heart. And that's probably more than most people do. Our gadgets eliminate the need to remember such things.

* supplant: 밀어내다, 대신 들어왔다

23. 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?23)

- ① technology development process
- ② what interferes with our memory
- ③ convenience modern gadgets give us
- ④ relations between brain and memory span
- ⑤ effect of using more devices on our memory

24. 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?24)

- ① we remember very little
- ② technology develops fast
- ③ different gadgets replace us
- ④ there is much to remember
- ⑤ people forget something easily

32번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When children are very young, you first say no to protect them from danger. You say it because you love your child and because you must teach him to protect himself. Just as saying no is a tool to help ensure your child's physical safety, it also contributes to his emotional security. When you set limits on your child's behavior, whether it's telling a five-year-old he can't hit the baby or telling a teenager he can't stay out past midnight, you're letting him know that _____. He is connected to someone(you) who watches and cares what he does. All children need a safe space in which to grow and develop. While it's a child's nature to test the limits of that space, by climbing higher, venturing farther, or asking for more of what he wants, it's also comforting for him to know he is not out there alone.

25. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?25)

- ① We're Connected with Each Other
- ② Problems of Excessive Interference
- ③ Why Saying No Is Positive Parenting?
- ④ Necessity of Child's Emotional Security
- ⑤ Responsibility and Obligation of Parents

26. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?26)

- ① his actions don't happen in a vacuum
- ② he could hurt from dangerous behaviors
- ③ we are concerned about his physical safety
- ④ the young need to be looked after by adults
- ⑤ emotional safety is closely connected to physical safety

33번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Imagine tossing a coin over and over, and let's say that the coin has landed heads up six times in a row. Many people believe that in this situation the coin is more likely to come up tails than heads on the next toss. But this conclusion is wrong, and this belief is commonly referred to as the "gambler's fallacy." The logic leading to this fallacy seems to be that if the coin is fair, then a series of tosses should contain equal numbers of heads and tails. If no tails have appeared for a while, then some are overdue to bring about this balance. ___(A)___ how could this be? The coin has no _____, so it has no way of knowing how long it has been since the last tails. More generally, there simply is no mechanism through which the history of the previous tosses could influence the current one. ___(B)___, the likelihood of a tail on toss number 7 is 50-50, just as it was on the first toss, and just as it is on every toss.

27. 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?27)

- ① danger of gambling addiction
- ② ways of winning a coin tossing
- ③ mistaken thoughts on gambling
- ④ logic behind the "gambler's fallacy"
- ⑤ usefulness of probability in gambling

28. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?28)

- ① belief ② fallacy ③ fortune
- ④ memory ⑤ statistics

29. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?29)

- | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① | So | Therefore |
| ② | So | Furthermore |
| ③ | But | Therefore |
| ④ | But | Furthermore |
| ⑤ | Instead | Besides |

34번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One of the underlying principles of investing is based upon the relationship between risk and return. The risk associated with an investment can be defined as the probability of earning an expected profit. ___(A)___, if you deposit \$1,000 into a savings account at your local bank, you would expect this to be a low-risk investment. Banks are generally conservative, and savings accounts are guaranteed by the federal government up to a certain dollar amount. If the bank promises to pay you a 2 percent annual interest rate, the chances are great that at the end of one year you will have \$1,020. ___(B)___, there is a high probability that you will earn a 2 percent annual profit, and this would be considered a low-risk investment.

30. 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁰⁾

- ① right time for high profit
- ② danger of a high-risk investment
- ③ necessity of investing for retirement
- ④ factors to be considered in investing
- ⑤ reason interests of local bank is low

31. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 필요한 연결사를 아래 <보기>에서 찾아 쓰시오.³¹⁾

<보기> However, Thus, In addition, In contrast
For example, Likewise, In fact

(A) _____ (B) _____

35번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

“To name is to call into existence—to call out of nothingness,” wrote French philosopher Georges Gusdorf. Words give you a tool to create how you perceive the world by naming and labeling what you experience. You undoubtedly learned in your elementary science class that Sir Isaac Newton discovered gravity. It would be more accurate to say that he labeled rather than discovered it. His use of the word gravity gave us _____; we now converse about the pull of the earth’s forces that keeps us from flying into space. Words give us the symbolic vehicles to communicate our creations and discoveries to others.

32. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?³²⁾

- ① Words Create Perceptions
- ② Philosophical Study on Existence
- ③ A Cognitive Category for Definition
- ④ What We Communicate with Words
- ⑤ Significance of Scientific Discoveries

33. 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³³⁾

- ① a new world view
- ② scientific knowledge
- ③ a cognitive category
- ④ a source of curiosity
- ⑤ a sense of existence

36번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Applying a single plan to everything can (a)_____. Perhaps you remember the folktale about the lazy son who gets scolded by his mother for losing the money he received as payment from a farmer. "Next time you get paid," his mother says sternly, "be sure to carry it home in your pocket." But the following day the boy goes to work for a dairy farmer, who pays him with a pail of milk instead of money. Anxious not to anger his mother, the boy dutifully pours the milk into his pocket. Although his mother's plan was good, it could work (b)_____. The same idea applies to your study plans. For example, writing out your notes in full sentences makes sense if the goal is to study a textbook. But if you used the same plan for taking lecture notes, you'd move so slowly that you'd miss most of what the instructor said. The secret is to find a plan that fits your goal.

34. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁴⁾

- ① Make a Plan before You Decide To Do
- ② Practice Is More Important Than Plans
- ③ A Good Plan Necessary for Your Study
- ④ No Wanted Results without Preparation
- ⑤ Good Plans May Not Work for Every Goal

35. 글의 빈칸 (a)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁵⁾

- ① help you do your job consistently
- ② be helpful for achieving your goal
- ③ cause children to become diligent
- ④ put students into bad study habits
- ⑤ be ineffcient and sometimes comical

36. 글의 빈칸 (b)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁶⁾

- ① her scolding doesn't get him down
- ② her son applies the idea to the study
- ③ son's job is rewarded just by the money
- ④ only when used in the right circumstance
- ⑤ her son understand mother's intention well

37번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Composition is not just about framing the picture, it is also pressing the camera shutter at exactly the right moment. Get the timing wrong, and the picture may well lose some of its energy. For some subjects, the key times at which to take pictures are (a)vague, such as the moment when a winner crosses the finishing line. On such occasions, preparation and practice count as much as good luck. But with other, less (b)predictable, events there can be magical moments—when constantly changing conditions and people suddenly come together to create a strong, beautiful, energetic composition. Such moments might be when two or more elements (c)combine in a certain way. On a stormy day, for example, a beautiful building might suddenly be illuminated by a shaft of light, creating a moody scene that might never be (d)recaptured. To make the most of these decisive moments requires (e)patience and the vision to see what might happen, even before it presents itself in the viewfinder.

* composition: 구도

37. 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁷⁾

- ① how to capture a wonderful scene
- ② effect of good pictures on our mood
- ③ requirements for framing the picture
- ④ necessity of predicting decisive moments
- ⑤ importance of the key times taking a picture

38. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?³⁸⁾

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

38번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

When you are stressed out, you may not even realize all of the ways in which your mind and body are affected. ___(A)___, you can easily recognize _____, if you stop and think about a time when your memory failed because you were overly anxious. ___(B)___, your boss suddenly asks you for a key fact or number during a big, highly anticipated meeting. You freeze up and can't remember it even though you knew it well the night before. But if a co-worker asks you the same question while passing in the hall, you easily recall the information and immediately provide the right answer. Reducing stress and tension will help you improve your memory dramatically. Just by maintaining a calm, focused attitude toward whatever you are doing, you will be able to reduce the negative effects of intense anxiety so you can perform at your best.

39. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁹⁾

- ① Attitude toward an Important Meeting
- ② Prepare for What Your Boss Would Ask
- ③ How To Reduce Your Tension Effectively
- ④ Negative Effect of Stress on Our Memory
- ⑤ Remove Stress When You Are at Meeting

40. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁰⁾

- ① anxiety can interfere with your ability
- ② you have difficulty performing under stress
- ③ the reason your memory isn't always activated
- ④ this connection between tension and memory
- ⑤ executives sometimes ask unexpected questions

41. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴¹⁾

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| ① | However | Similarly |
| ② | However | For example |
| ③ | In addition | As a result |
| ④ | Therefore | Similarly |
| ⑤ | Therefore | For example |

39번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Throughout history, people have _____. Centuries ago, the Duke of Tuscany imposed a tax on salt. Tuscan bakers responded by eliminating salt in their recipes and giving us the delicious Tuscan bread we enjoy today. If you visit Amsterdam, you will notice that almost all the old houses are narrow and tall. They were constructed that way to minimize property taxes, which were based on the width of a house. Consider another architectural example, the invention of the mansard roof in France. Property taxes were often imposed on the number of rooms in a house and, therefore, rooms on the second or third floor were considered just as ratable as those on the ground floor. But if a mansard roof was constructed on the third floor, those rooms were considered to be part of an attic and not taxed.

* mansard roof: (2단으로 경사진) 망사르드 지붕

** ratable: 과세할 수 있는

42. 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴²⁾

- ① some benefits from avoiding taxes
- ② various responses on imposed taxes
- ③ historical changes of imposing taxes
- ④ reason the government collects taxes
- ⑤ imposing taxes based on the size of houses

43. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴³⁾

- ① looked for ways to pay taxes
- ② been interested in architecture
- ③ tried to develop various recipes
- ④ positively responded imposing taxes
- ⑤ changed their behavior to avoid taxes

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40번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

An experiment was conducted by Amos Tversky at Harvard Medical School in 1982. The physicians were asked to decide to recommend either surgery or radiation for their patients with lung cancer. Half of the physicians were told, "The one-month survival rate for surgery is 90%." Given this information, 84% of the physicians chose to recommend surgery over radiation. The other physicians were provided with this information about surgery outcomes: "There is a 10% mortality rate in the first month." Given this latter information, only 50% of the physicians recommended surgery. As you may have realized, the two statements describe the same outcome. ___(A)___, when the same outcome statistics are framed in terms of 'survival,' substantially more physicians choose the surgery. ___(B)___ when the outcomes are framed in terms of 'mortality,' the percentage of physicians who choose surgery drops greatly. This effect has been demonstrated in politics, medicine, advertising, and all areas in which people make decisions.

44. 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁴⁾

- ① following professionals' medical advice
- ② effects framing has on decision making
- ③ necessity of regular physical examination
- ④ importance of choice in making decisions
- ⑤ different interpretation of the same outcomes

45. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 필요한 연결사를 아래 <보기>에서 찾아 쓰시오.⁴⁵⁾

<보기> In short, However, Furthermore,
But, Besides, Thus

(A) _____ (B) _____

46. 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.⁴⁶⁾

When the same information is ___(a)___ in different ways, ___(b)___ based on the information are influenced.

41-42번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

As an expert in the area of neuroeconomics, Baba Shiv carried out a fantastic experiment. He thought that 'cognitive load' (having lots to hold in your head – a situation most professionals find themselves in) might influence self-control. He gave half his volunteers a two-digit number to remember (representing a low cognitive load) and gave the other half a seven-digit number (a high load). The volunteers were then told to walk to another room in the building and in so doing pass a table where they had to choose between chocolate cake (high fat and sugary food) or fruit salad (low fat and nutritious food). Of the people with the high load, 59 percent opted for cake whereas only 37 percent of the people with the low load did.

Shiv thinks that remembering seven numbers required cognitive resources that had to come from somewhere, and in this case were taken from our ability to control our urges! Anatomically this is reasonable because working memory (where we 'store' the seven or two numbers) and self-control are both located in the same part of our brain. The brain cells that would normally be helping us make healthy food choices were otherwise engaged in remembering seven numbers. In those instances we have to rely on _____ such as 'Mmmm yummy! Chocolate cake please.'

* anatomically: 해부학적으로

47. 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁷⁾

- ① benefits from healthy food choice
- ② necessity of removing cognitive load
- ③ difficulty of focusing on just one task
- ④ increasing the ability to control our urges
- ⑤ effect of cognitive load on our self-control

48. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁸⁾

- ① people with a low load
- ③ the taste we would like
- ③ advice of other subjectives
- ④ our natural cognitive ability
- ⑤ our more impulsive emotions

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43-45번 변형문제

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Henry's father was a house painter. In his lifetime, he must have painted hundreds of houses, inside and out. He was a happy, outgoing man who made friends easily. It wasn't hard to tell that he loved his work as well as (a) his life. He was also an excellent painter. No one could paint a wall like him, which is why his services were always in demand.

(B)

Finally, his father offered Henry some advice. "Don't worry about spills and messes. They can always be cleaned up. Treat a wall the way (b) you treat people—be generous, have fun. Always put enough paint on the brush." With that, he turned and applied a thick coat of paint to the wall, resuming (c) his conversation with the homeowner. His father did spill a few drops but made a better-looking wall while having fun.

(C)

At one point, Henry's father stopped working and watched (d) him. He noticed how Henry took his time dipping the brush in the paint bucket and how he carefully wiped off both sides of the brush as (e) he pulled it out in order not to waste any paint. Henry then spread a thin coat of paint on the wall without spilling a drop. It was a slow, tedious process, but he dared not laugh or "kid around" for fear of making a mess and embarrassing his father.

(D)

Once, while in college, Henry went to help his father paint a house. Henry was working inside and noticed how skilled his father was at quickly applying a quality coat of paint to a wall. As a matter of fact, while carrying on a conversation with the homeowner, laughing the whole time, his father applied generous amounts of paint to the wall. (f) He painted three walls compared to Henry's one.

49. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁹⁾

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

50. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁰⁾

- ① Skill over Experience
- ② Life Is Not Always Perfect
- ③ Inborn Ability To Paint Well
- ④ Don't Be Afraid of Being Wet
- ⑤ What We Can Learn from Parents

51. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (f) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 같은 것끼리 짝지은 것은?⁵¹⁾

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| ① (a), (b) | ② (b), (c) | ③ (d), (f) |
| ④ (c), (f) | ⑤ (a), (e) | |

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<무관문장 고르기>

52. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁵²⁾ [20]

In business school they teach an approach to management decisions that is designed to overcome our natural tendency to cling to the familiar, whether or not it works. ① If an executive wants to examine a company policy, he or she first puts aside whatever has been done historically, and focuses instead on what the policy should be. ② Follow the same approach as you examine how you should look, speak and act to best achieve your objectives. ③ Don't assume that there is some inherent value to the way you have always done things. ④ However, to throw away the past experiences would cause us to plan for the future. ⑤ Keep focused on becoming the best you can be, not how you have always been.

53. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁵³⁾ [21]

Competition makes the world go round. It is the engine of evolution and the foundation of democracy. It prompts innovation, drives global markets, and puts money in the pocket. Still, there are those who have argued that competition is a source of evil. They see competition in terms of destructiveness: they don't believe it's a constructive activity. They assert that competition kills off more prosocial behaviors, such as cooperation and respect. The assumption that competition is the opposite of cooperation is missing something crucial. ① Competition, therefore, is likely to play negative role in cooperation with others. ② To compete, both opponents have to cooperate on the rules: there's a mutual agreement of cooperation that governs the competition. ③ As well, competitions are commonly among teams; each individual needs to cooperate with team members in order to compete effectively. ④ Healthy competition can't happen without cooperation. ⑤ In fact, the hormones that drive us to compete are the same hormones that drive us to collaborate.

54. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁵⁴⁾ [22]

The concept of 'degrowth' asks: "do I really need this object, or am I buying it because I like the feeling of buying something?" It originated from the ideas of ecological economics and anti-consumerism. ① The key to the concept is that reducing your consumption will not reduce your wellbeing; rather, it will maximize your happiness by allowing you to have more time and savings to spend on things like art, music, family, and community. ② People these days are interested in spending their time enjoying what they would like to do instead of buying useless stuff. ③ Today we consume 26 times more stuff than we did 60 years ago. ④ But ask yourself: are we 26 times happier? ⑤ Consider what Mahatma Gandhi said: "Not all our gold and jewelry could satisfy our hunger and quench our thirst."

* quench: (갈증을) 해소시키다

55. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁵⁵⁾ [23]

The extraordinary expansion of food production by aquafarming has come with high costs to the environment and human health. ① As with industrialized agriculture, most commercial aquafarming relies on high energy and chemical inputs, including antibiotics and artificial feeds made from the wastes of poultry processing. ② Such production practices tend to concentrate toxins in farmed fish, creating a potential health threat to consumers. ③ It is, thus, necessary for consumers to check closely the ingredients of foods before buying them. ④ The discharge from fish farms, which can be equivalent to the sewage from a small city, can pollute nearby natural aquatic ecosystems. ⑤ Around the tropics, especially tropical Asia, the expansion of commercial shrimp farms is contributing to the loss of highly biodiverse coastal mangrove forests.

* sewage: 오물, 하수

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56. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁵⁶⁾[28]

If we create a routine, we don't have to expend precious energy every day prioritizing everything. We must simply expend a small amount of initial energy to create the routine, and then all that is left to do is follow it. There is a huge body of scientific research to explain the mechanism by which routine enables difficult things to become easy. ① One simplified explanation is that as we repeatedly do a certain task the neurons, or nerve cells, make new connections through communication gateways called 'synapses.' ② With repetition, the connections strengthen and it becomes easier for the brain to activate them. ③ For example, when you learn a new word it takes several repetitions at various intervals for the word to be mastered. ④ To recall the word later you will need to activate the same synapses until eventually you know the word without consciously thinking about it. ⑤ Many new ways to memorize words are explored by scholars to help students to remember them.

57. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁵⁷⁾[29]

Traditionally, most ecologists assumed that community stability—the ability of a community to withstand environmental disturbances—is a consequence of community complexity. ① That is, a community with considerable species richness may function better and be more stable than a community with less species richness. ② According to this view, the greater the species richness, the less critically important any single species should be. ③ With many possible interactions within the community, it is unlikely that any single disturbance could affect enough components of the system to make a significant difference in its functioning. ④ Many new ways to memorize words are explored by scholars to help students to remember them. ⑤ Evidence for this hypothesis includes the fact that destructive outbreaks of pests are more common in cultivated fields, which are low-diversity communities, than in natural communities with greater species richness.

* community: 군집, 군락

58. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁵⁸⁾[31]

Today it often seems we remember very little. When I wake up, the first thing I do is check my day planner, which remembers my schedule so that I don't have to. When I climb into my car, I enter my destination into the GPS, whose spatial memory supplants my own. When I sit down to work, I open up a notebook that holds the contents of my interviews. Now, thanks to the Internet, I rarely have to remember anything more than the right set of search terms to access humankind's collective memory. ① Growing up, in the days when you still had to press seven buttons, or turn a clunky rotary dial, to make a telephone call, I could recall the numbers of all my close friends and family. ② Today, I'm not sure if I know more than four phone numbers by heart. ③ And that's probably more than most people do. ④ As we grow older, it is probably natural for us to lose the ability to remember things. ⑤ Our gadgets eliminate the need to remember such things.

* supplant: 밀어내다, 대신 들어왔다

59. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁵⁹⁾[32]

When children are very young, you first say no to protect them from danger. You say it because you love your child and because you must teach him to protect himself. Just as saying no is a tool to help ensure your child's physical safety, it also contributes to his emotional security. ① When you set limits on your child's behavior, whether it's telling a five-year-old he can't hit the baby or telling a teenager he can't stay out past midnight, you're letting him know that his actions don't happen in a vacuum. ② He is connected to someone(you) who watches and cares what he does. ③ All children need a safe space in which to grow and develop. ④ To provide their children with more safe places, parents should pay attention to them so as not to hurt while they are playing. ⑤ While it's a child's nature to test the limits of that space, by climbing higher, venturing farther, or asking for more of what he wants, it's also comforting for him to know he is not out there alone.

60. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁶⁰[33]

Imagine tossing a coin over and over, and let's say that the coin has landed heads up six times in a row. Many people believe that in this situation the coin is more likely to come up tails than heads on the next toss. But this conclusion is wrong, and this belief is commonly referred to as the "gambler's fallacy." The logic leading to this fallacy seems to be that if the coin is fair, then a series of tosses should contain equal numbers of heads and tails. If no tails have appeared for a while, then some are overdue to bring about this balance. ① But how could this be? ② The coin has no memory, so it has no way of knowing how long it has been since the last tails. ③ So More statistics about the coin would help tossers to predict the next toss. ④ More generally, there simply is no mechanism through which the history of the previous tosses could influence the current one. ⑤ Therefore, the likelihood of a tail on toss number 7 is 50-50, just as it was on the first toss, and just as it is on every toss.

61. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁶¹[34]

One of the underlying principles of investing is based upon the relationship between risk and return. The risk associated with an investment can be defined as the probability of earning an expected profit. ① For example, if you deposit \$1,000 into a savings account at your local bank, you would expect this to be a low-risk investment. ② Banks are generally conservative, and savings accounts are guaranteed by the federal government up to a certain dollar amount. ③ If the bank promises to pay you a 2 percent annual interest rate, the chances are great that at the end of one year you will have \$1,020. ④ Thus, there is a high probability that you will earn a 2 percent annual profit, and this would be considered a low-risk investment. ⑤ The low-risk investment doesn't much profit for the investors, and thus they had better plan various investment.

62. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁶²[35]

"To name is to call into existence—to call out of nothingness," wrote French philosopher Georges Gusdorf. Words give you a tool to create how you perceive the world by naming and labeling what you experience. ① You undoubtedly learned in your elementary science class that Sir Isaac Newton discovered gravity. ② It would be more accurate to say that he labeled rather than discovered it. ③ His use of the word gravity gave us a cognitive category; we now converse about the pull of the earth's forces that keeps us from flying into space. ④ If it were no gravity, we would easily go up into the sky without help of other technology. ⑤ Words give us the symbolic vehicles to communicate our creations and discoveries to others.

63. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁶³[36]

Applying a single plan to everything can be inefficient and sometimes comical. Perhaps you remember the folktale about the lazy son who gets scolded by his mother for losing the money he received as payment from a farmer. "Next time you get paid," his mother says sternly, "be sure to carry it home in your pocket." But the following day the boy goes to work for a dairy farmer, who pays him with a pail of milk instead of money. Anxious not to anger his mother, the boy dutifully pours the milk into his pocket. Although his mother's plan was good, it could work only when used in the right circumstance. ① The same idea applies to your study plans. ② For example, writing out your notes in full sentences makes sense if the goal is to study a textbook. ③ But if you used the same plan for taking lecture notes, you'd move so slowly that you'd miss most of what the instructor said. ④ To miss what the teacher said would force you to have difficulty reviewing what you learned, resulting in bad grades at final test. ⑤ The secret is to find a plan that fits your goal.

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64. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁶⁴⁾[37]

Composition is not just about framing the picture, it is also pressing the camera shutter at exactly the right moment. Get the timing wrong, and the picture may well lose some of its energy. For some subjects, the key times at which to take pictures are obvious, such as the moment when a winner crosses the finishing line. On such occasions, preparation and practice count as much as good luck. ①But with other, less predictable, events there can be magical moments—when constantly changing conditions and people suddenly come together to create a strong, beautiful, energetic composition. ②Such moments might be when two or more elements combine in a certain way. ③Acquiring an ability to frame the picture, which is one of the very important skills in picturing, is not easy for beginners. ④On a stormy day, for example, a beautiful building might suddenly be illuminated by a shaft of light, creating a moody scene that might never be recaptured. ⑤To make the most of these decisive moments requires patience and the vision to see what might happen, even before it presents itself in the viewfinder.

* composition: 구도

65. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁶⁵⁾[38]

When you are stressed out, you may not even realize all of the ways in which your mind and body are affected. However, you can easily recognize this connection between tension and memory, if you stop and think about a time when your memory failed because you were overly anxious. For example, your boss suddenly asks you for a key fact or number during a big, highly anticipated meeting. ①You freeze up and can't remember it even though you knew it well the night before. ②So it is necessary that you thoroughly prepare for and exercise the presentation material before meeting. ③But if a co-worker asks you the same question while passing in the hall, you easily recall the information and immediately provide the right answer. ④Reducing stress and tension will help you improve your memory dramatically. ⑤Just by maintaining a calm, focused attitude toward whatever you are doing, you will be able to reduce the negative effects of intense anxiety so you can perform at your best.

66. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁶⁶⁾[39]

Throughout history, people have changed their behavior to avoid taxes. Centuries ago, the Duke of Tuscany imposed a tax on salt. Tuscan bakers responded by eliminating salt in their recipes and giving us the delicious Tuscan bread we enjoy today. If you visit Amsterdam, you will notice that almost all the old houses are narrow and tall. ①They were constructed that way to minimize property taxes, which were based on the width of a house. ②Consider another architectural example, the invention of the mansard roof in France. ③Property taxes were often imposed on the number of rooms in a house and, therefore, rooms on the second or third floor were considered just as ratable as those on the ground floor. ④But if a mansard roof was constructed on the third floor, those rooms were considered to be part of an attic and not taxed. ⑤However, these kinds of tax avoidance hadn't lasted for long because each state made another strategy to increase revenues.

* mansard roof: (2단으로 경사진) 망사르드 지붕

** ratable: 과세할 수 있는

67. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁶⁷⁾[40]

An experiment was conducted by Amos Tversky at Harvard Medical School in 1982. The physicians were asked to decide to recommend either surgery or radiation for their patients with lung cancer. Half of the physicians were told, "The one-month survival rate for surgery is 90%." Given this information, 84% of the physicians chose to recommend surgery over radiation. The other physicians were provided with this information about surgery outcomes: "There is a 10% mortality rate in the first month." Given this latter information, only 50% of the physicians recommended surgery. ①As you may have realized, the two statements describe the same outcome. ②However, when the same outcome statistics are framed in terms of 'survival,' substantially more physicians choose the surgery. ③But when the outcomes are framed in terms of 'mortality,' the percentage of physicians who choose surgery drops greatly. ④This effect has been demonstrated in politics, medicine, advertising, and all areas in which people make decisions. ⑤That's why we should learn 'the framing effect' not to be distracted by confusing advertisements from media.

68. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?⁶⁸⁾[41]

As an expert in the area of neuroeconomics, Baba Shiv carried out a fantastic experiment. He thought that 'cognitive load' (having lots to hold in your head — a situation most professionals find themselves in) might influence self-control. He gave half his volunteers a two-digit number to remember (representing a low cognitive load) and gave the other half a seven-digit number (a high load). The volunteers were then told to walk to another room in the building and in so doing pass a table where they had to choose between chocolate cake (high fat and sugary food) or fruit salad (low fat and nutritious food). Of the people with the high load, 59 percent opted for cake whereas only 37 percent of the people with the low load did.

① Shiv thinks that remembering seven numbers required cognitive resources that had to come from somewhere, and in this case were taken from our ability to control our urges! ② Anatomically this is reasonable because working memory (where we 'store' the seven or two numbers) and self-control are both located in the same part of our brain. ③ The brain cells that would normally be helping us make healthy food choices were otherwise engaged in remembering seven numbers. ④ If we developed ways to deal with a high load, we could remember seven numbers choosing fruit salad helpful for our health. ⑤ In those instances we have to rely on our more impulsive emotions, such as 'Mmmm yummy! Chocolate cake please.'

* anatomically: 해부학적으로

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<어법성 판단>

69. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은?69) [19]

Anna received a cute handkerchief as a gift for her tenth birthday. Accidentally an inkpot fell onto her beloved handkerchief ① [causing / caused] a huge ugly spot. Anna was heartbroken when she saw the hideous stain. When her uncle saw ② [that / what] she was gloomy, he took the stained handkerchief and by ③ [retouch / retouching] the inky spot changed it into a beautiful design of a flower. Now the handkerchief was more gorgeous than before. As he handed it back to Anna, she exclaimed with joy, "Oh! Is that my handkerchief?" "Yes, it is," ④ [assuring / assured] her uncle. "It is really yours. I have changed the stain into a beautiful rose."

70. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은?70) [20]

In business school they teach an approach to management decisions ① [that / what] is designed to overcome our natural tendency to cling to the familiar, whether or not it works. If an executive wants to examine a company policy, he or she first puts aside whatever has been done ② [historical / historically], and focuses instead on ③ [that / what] the policy should be. Follow the same approach as you examine how you should look, speak and act to best achieve your objectives. Don't assume ④ [that / what] there is some inherent value to the way you have always done things. Keep ⑤ [focusing / focused] on becoming the best you can be, not how you have always been.

71. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은?71) [21]

Competition makes the world ① [go / to go] round. It is the engine of evolution and the foundation of democracy. It prompts innovation, drives global markets, and puts money in the pocket. Still, there are those who have argued ② [that / what] competition is a source of evil. They see competition in terms of destructiveness: they don't believe it's a constructive activity. They assert ③ [that / what] competition kills off more prosocial behaviors, such as cooperation and respect. The assumption that competition is the opposite of cooperation is missing something crucial. To compete, both opponents have to cooperate on the rules: there's a mutual agreement of cooperation ④ [that / what] governs the competition. As well, competitions are ⑤ [common / commonly] among teams; each individual needs to cooperate with team members in order to compete ⑥ [effective / effectively]. Healthy competition can't happen without cooperation. In fact, the hormones ⑦ [that / what] drive us to compete are the same hormones ⑧ [that / what] drive us to collaborate.

72. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?72) [22]

The concept of 'degrowth' asks: "do I really need this object, or am I buying it because I like the feeling of buying something?" It ① originated from the ideas of ecological economics and anti-consumerism. The key to the concept is ② that reducing your consumption will not reduce your wellbeing; rather, it will maximize your happiness by ③ allowing you to have more time and savings to spend on things like art, music, family, and community. Today we consume 26 times more stuff than we ④ were 60 years ago. But ask yourself: are we 26 times happier? Consider ⑤ what Mahatma Gandhi said: "Not all our gold and jewelry could satisfy our hunger and quench our thirst."

* quench: (갈증을) 해소시키다

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73. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은?73) [23]

The extraordinary expansion of food production by aquafarming has come with high costs to the environment and human health. As with industrialized agriculture, most commercial aquafarming relies on high energy and chemical inputs, including antibiotics and artificial feeds ① [makes/made] from the wastes of poultry processing. Such production practices tend to concentrate toxins in farmed fish, ② [create/creating] a potential health threat to consumers. The discharge from fish farms, ③ [that/which] can be equivalent to the sewage from a small city, can pollute nearby natural aquatic ecosystems. Around the tropics, especially tropical Asia, the expansion of commercial shrimp farms is contributing to the loss of ④ [high/highly] biodiverse coastal mangrove forests.

* sewage: 오물, 하수

74. 밑줄 친 (a)~(h) 중에서, 어법상 적절하지 않은 표현을 모두 찾아 바르게 고치시오.74) (2곳) [28]

If we create a routine, we don't have to expend precious energy every day (a) prioritizing everything. We must simply expend a small amount of initial energy to create the routine, and then all (b) that is left to do is follow it. There is a huge body of scientific research to explain the mechanism (c) which routine enables difficult things to become easy. One simplified explanation is (d) that as we repeatedly do a certain task the neurons, or nerve cells, make new connections through communication gateways (e) called 'synapses.' With repetition, the connections strengthen and it becomes easier for the brain to activate them. For example, when you learn a new word it takes several repetitions at various intervals for the word to be mastered. To recall the word later you will need to activate the same synapses until eventually you know the word without (f) conscious thinking about it.

- 1) _____ → _____
 2) _____ → _____

75. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은?75) [29]

Traditionally, most ecologists assumed ① [that/what] community stability—the ability of a community to withstand environmental disturbances—is a consequence of community complexity. That is, a community with considerable species richness may function better and be more stable than a community with less species richness. According to this view, the greater the species richness, ② [less/the less] critically important any single species should be. With many possible interactions within the community, it is unlikely ③ [what/that] any single disturbance could affect enough components of the system to make a significant difference in its functioning. Evidence for this hypothesis includes the fact ④ [that/which] destructive outbreaks of pests are more common in cultivated fields, ⑤ [which/that] low-diversity communities, than in natural communities with greater species richness.

* community: 군집, 군락

76. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?76) [31]

Today it often seems we remember very little. When I wake up, the first thing I ① do is check my day planner, which remembers my schedule so that I don't have to. When I climb into my car, I enter my destination into the GPS, ② which spatial memory supplants my own. When I sit down to work, I open up a notebook ③ that holds the contents of my interviews. Now, thanks to the Internet, I rarely have to remember anything more than the right set of search terms to access humankind's collective memory. ④ Growing up, in the days when you still had to press seven buttons, or turn a clunky rotary dial, to make a telephone call, I could recall the numbers of all my close friends and family. Today, I'm not sure ⑤ if I know more than four phone numbers by heart. And that's probably more than most people do. Our gadgets eliminate the need to remember such things.

* supplant: 밀어내다, 대신 들어앉다

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77. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?⁷⁷⁾[32]

When children are very young, you first say no to protect them from danger. You say it because you love your child and because you must teach him ① to protect himself. Just as saying no is a tool to help ensure your child's physical safety, it also contributes to his emotional security. When you set limits on your child's behavior, ② whether it's telling a five-year-old he can't hit the baby or telling a teenager he can't stay out past midnight, you're letting him ③ know that his actions don't happen in a vacuum. He is connected to someone(you) who watches and cares what he does. All children need a safe space ④ in which to grow and develop. While it's a child's nature to test the limits of that space, by climbing higher, venturing farther, or ⑤ ask for more of what he wants, it's also comforting for him to know he is not out there alone.

78. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?⁷⁸⁾[33]

Imagine tossing a coin over and over, and let's say ① that the coin has landed heads up six times in a row. Many people believe that in this situation the coin is more likely to come up tails than heads on the next toss. But this conclusion is wrong, and this belief is commonly ② referred to as the "gambler's fallacy." The logic ③ leading to this fallacy seems to be that if the coin is fair, then a series of tosses should contain equal numbers of heads and tails. If no tails have appeared for a while, then some are overdue to bring about this balance. But how could this be? The coin has no memory, so it has no way of knowing how long ④ it has been since the last tails. More generally, there simply is no mechanism ⑤ which the history of the previous tosses could influence the current one. Therefore, the likelihood of a tail on toss number 7 is 50-50, just as it was on the first toss, and just as it is on every toss.

79. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?⁷⁹⁾[34]

One of the underlying principles of investing ① is based upon the relationship between risk and return. The risk ② associated with an investment can be defined as the probability of earning an expected profit. For example, if you deposit \$1,000 into a savings account at your local bank, you would expect this ③ to be a low-risk investment. Banks are generally conservative, and savings accounts are guaranteed by the federal government up to a certain dollar amount. If the bank promises to pay you a 2 percent annual interest rate, the chances are great ④ that at the end of one year you will have \$1,020. Thus, there is a high probability that you will earn a 2 percent annual profit, and this would ⑤ consider a low-risk investment.

80. 밑줄 친 (a)~(d) 중에서, 어법상 역할이 같은 것끼리 짝을 짓고, 각각의 역할을 서술하시오.⁸⁰⁾

"To name is to call into existence—to call out of nothingness," wrote French philosopher Georges Gusdorf. Words give you a tool to create how you perceive the world by naming and labeling (a) what you experience. You undoubtedly learned in your elementary science class (b) that Sir Isaac Newton discovered gravity. It would be more accurate to say (c) that he labeled rather than discovered it. His use of the word gravity gave us a cognitive category; we now converse about the pull of the earth's forces (d) that keeps us from flying into space. Words give us the symbolic vehicles to communicate our creations and discoveries to others.

관계대명사; _____ 접속사; _____

- (a) what;
- (b) that;
- (c) that;
- (d) that;

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81. 밑줄 친 (a)~(h) 중에서, 어법상 적절하지 않은 표현을 모두 찾아 바르게 고치시오.⁸¹⁾ (4곳) [36]

Applying a single plan to everything can be inefficient and sometimes comical. Perhaps you remember the folktale about the lazy son who gets scolded by his mother for (a) losing the money he received as payment from a farmer. "Next time you get paid," his mother says sternly, "be sure to carry it home in your pocket." But the following day the boy goes to work for a dairy farmer, (b) who pays him with a pail of milk instead of money. Anxious (c) to not anger his mother, the boy dutifully pours the milk into his pocket. Although his mother's plan was good, it could work only when (d) using in the right circumstance. The same idea applies to your study plans. For example, writing out your notes in full sentences (e) make sense if the goal is to study a textbook. But if you used the same plan for taking lecture notes, you'd move so slowly (f) what you'd miss most of (g) what the instructor said. The secret is to find a plan (h) that fits your goal.

- 1) _____ → _____
 2) _____ → _____
 3) _____ → _____
 4) _____ → _____

82. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?⁸²⁾[37]

Composition is not just about framing the picture, it is also pressing the camera shutter at exactly the right moment. Get the timing wrong, and the picture may well lose some of its energy. For some subjects, the key times ① at which to take pictures are obvious, such as the moment when a winner crosses the finishing line. On such occasions, preparation and practice count ② as many as good luck. But with other, less predictable, events there can be magical moments—when constantly ③ changing conditions and people suddenly come together to create a strong, beautiful, energetic composition. Such moments might be when two or more elements combine in a certain way. On a stormy day, for example, a beautiful building might suddenly ④ be illuminated by a shaft of light, ⑤ creating a moody scene that might never be recaptured. To make the most of these decisive moments requires patience and the vision to see what might happen, even before it presents itself in the viewfinder.

* composition: 구도

83. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?⁸³⁾[38]

When you are stressed out, you may not even realize all of the ways ① in which your mind and body are affected. However, you can easily recognize this connection between tension and memory, if you stop and think about a time ② when your memory failed because you were overly anxious. For example, your boss suddenly asks you for a key fact or number during a big, ③ highly anticipated meeting. You freeze up and can't remember it even though you knew it well the night before. But if a co-worker asks you the same question while ④ passing in the hall, you easily recall the information and immediately provide the right answer. Reducing stress and tension will help you improve your memory dramatically. Just by maintaining a calm, focused attitude toward ⑤ however you are doing, you will be able to reduce the negative effects of intense anxiety so you can perform at your best.

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84. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?⁸⁴⁾[39]

Throughout history, people ① have changed their behavior to avoid taxes. Centuries ago, the Duke of Tuscany imposed a tax on salt. Tuscan bakers responded by ② eliminating salt in their recipes and giving us the delicious Tuscan bread we enjoy today. If you visit Amsterdam, you will notice that almost all the old houses are narrow and tall. They were constructed that way to minimize property taxes, ③ which were based on the width of a house. Consider another architectural example, the invention of the mansard roof in France. Property taxes were often imposed on ④ the number of rooms in a house and, therefore, rooms on the second or third floor were considered just as ratable as ⑤ that on the ground floor. But if a mansard roof was constructed on the third floor, those rooms were considered to be part of an attic and not taxed.

* mansard roof: (2단으로 경사진) 망사르드 지붕

**ratable: 과세할 수 있는

85. 밑줄 친 (a)~(g) 중에서, 어법상 적절하지 않은 표현을 모두 찾아 바르게 고치시오.⁸⁵⁾ (4곳) [40]

An experiment was conducted by Amos Tversky at Harvard Medical School in 1982. The physicians were asked (a) to decide to recommend either surgery or radiation for their patients with lung cancer. Half of the physicians (b) was told, "The one-month survival rate for surgery is 90%." Given this information, 84% of the physicians chose to recommend surgery over radiation. The other physicians were (c) provided with this information about surgery outcomes: "There is a 10% mortality rate in the first month." (d) Giving this latter information, only 50% of the physicians recommended surgery. As you may (e) realize, the two statements describe the same outcome. However, when the same outcome statistics are framed in terms of 'survival,' substantially more physicians choose the surgery. But when the outcomes are framed in terms of 'mortality,' the percentage of physicians who choose surgery (f) drop greatly. This effect has been demonstrated in politics, medicine, advertising, and all areas (g) in which people make decisions.

- 1) _____ → _____
- 2) _____ → _____
- 3) _____ → _____
- 4) _____ → _____

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86. 밑줄 친 (a)~(h) 중에서, 어법상 적절하지 않은 표현을 모두 찾아 바르게 고치시오.⁸⁶⁾ (2곳) [41-42]

As an expert in the area of neuroeconomics, Baba Shiv carried out a fantastic experiment. He thought that 'cognitive load' (having lots to hold in your head—a situation most professionals find themselves in) might influence self-control. He gave half his volunteers a two-digit number to remember (representing a low cognitive load) and gave the other half a seven-digit number (a high load). The volunteers (a) were then told to walk to another room in the building and in so doing (b) pass a table (c) which they had to choose between chocolate cake (high fat and sugary food) or fruit salad (low fat and nutritious food). Of the people with the high load, 59 percent opted for cake whereas only 37 percent of the people with the low load (d) were.

Shiv thinks that remembering seven numbers required cognitive resources (e) that had to come from somewhere, and in this case (f) were taken from our ability to control our urges! Anatomically this is reasonable because working memory (where we 'store' the seven or two numbers) and self-control are both located in the same part of our brain. The brain cells (g) that would normally be helping us make healthy food choices (h) were otherwise engaged in remembering seven numbers. In those instances we have to rely on our more impulsive emotions, such as 'Mmmm yummy! Chocolate cake please.'

*anatomically: 해부학적으로

- 1) _____ → _____
 2) _____ → _____

87. 밑줄 친 (a)~(j) 중에서, 어법상 적절하지 않은 표현을 모두 찾아 바르게 고치시오.⁸⁷⁾ (2곳) [43-45]

Henry's father was a house painter. In his lifetime, he (a) must have painted hundreds of houses, inside and out. He was a happy, outgoing man who made friends easily. It wasn't hard to tell that he loved his work as well as his life. He was also an excellent painter. No one could paint a wall like him, (b) which is why his services were always in demand.

Once, while in college, Henry went to help his father paint a house. Henry was working inside and noticed how (c) skilled his father was at quickly applying a quality coat of paint to a wall. As a matter of fact, while (d) carrying on a conversation with the homeowner, (e) laughing the whole time, his father applied generous amounts of paint to the wall. He painted three walls (f) compared to Henry's one.

At one point, Henry's father stopped (g) working and watched him. He noticed how Henry took his time dipping the brush in the paint bucket and how he carefully wiped off both sides of the brush as he pulled it out in order not to waste any paint. Henry then spread a thin coat of paint on the wall without spilling a drop. It was a slow, tedious process, but he dared not laugh or "kid around" for fear of making a mess and (h) embarrassing his father.

Finally, his father offered Henry some advice. "Don't worry about spills and messes. They can always be cleaned up. Treat a wall the way you treat people—be generous, have fun. Always put enough paint on the brush." With that, he turned and applied a thick coat of paint to the wall, (i) resuming his conversation with the homeowner. His father did spill a few drops but made a better-looking wall while (j) having fun.

- 1) _____ → _____
 2) _____ → _____

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<글의 순서 및 문장삽입>

88. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁸⁸⁾ [19]

Anna received a cute handkerchief as a gift for her tenth birthday.

(A) When her uncle saw that she was gloomy, he took the stained handkerchief and by retouching the inky spot changed it into a beautiful design of a flower.

(B) Accidentally an inkpot fell onto her beloved handkerchief causing a huge ugly spot. Anna was heartbroken when she saw the hideous stain.

(C) Now the handkerchief was more gorgeous than before. As he handed it back to Anna, she exclaimed with joy, "Oh! Is that my handkerchief?" "Yes, it is," assured her uncle. "It is really yours. I have changed the stain into a beautiful rose."

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

89. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁸⁹⁾ [19]

Now the handkerchief was more gorgeous than before.

Anna received a cute handkerchief as a gift for her tenth birthday. (①) Accidentally an inkpot fell onto her beloved handkerchief causing a huge ugly spot. (②) Anna was heartbroken when she saw the hideous stain. (③) When her uncle saw that she was gloomy, he took the stained handkerchief and by retouching the inky spot changed it into a beautiful design of a flower. (④) As he handed it back to Anna, she exclaimed with joy, "Oh! Is that my handkerchief?" (⑤) "Yes, it is," assured her uncle. "It is really yours. I have changed the stain into a beautiful rose."

90. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹⁰⁾ [20]

In business school they teach an approach to management decisions that is designed to overcome our natural tendency to cling to the familiar, whether or not it works.

(A) Follow the same approach as you examine how you should look, speak and act to best achieve your objectives.

(B) If an executive wants to examine a company policy, he or she first puts aside whatever has been done historically, and focuses instead on what the policy should be.

(C) Don't assume that there is some inherent value to the way you have always done things. Keep focused on becoming the best you can be, not how you have always been.

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

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91. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹¹⁾ [21]

Competition makes the world go round. It is the engine of evolution and the foundation of democracy. It prompts innovation, drives global markets, and puts money in the pocket.

(A) The assumption that competition is the opposite of cooperation is missing something crucial. To compete, both opponents have to cooperate on the rules: there's a mutual agreement of cooperation that governs the competition.

(B) As well, competitions are commonly among teams; each individual needs to cooperate with team members in order to compete effectively. Healthy competition can't happen without cooperation. In fact, the hormones that drive us to compete are the same hormones that drive us to collaborate.

(C) Still, there are those who have argued that competition is a source of evil. They see competition in terms of destructiveness: they don't believe it's a constructive activity. They assert that competition kills off more prosocial behaviors, such as cooperation and respect.

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

92. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁹²⁾ [22]

The key to the concept is that reducing your consumption will not reduce your wellbeing; rather, it will maximize your happiness by allowing you to have more time and savings to spend on things like art, music, family, and community.

The concept of 'degrowth' asks: "do I really need this object, or am I buying it because I like the feeling of buying something?" (①) It originated from the ideas of ecological economics and anti-consumerism. (②) Today we consume 26 times more stuff than we did 60 years ago. (③) But ask yourself: are we 26 times happier? (④) Consider what Mahatma Gandhi said: "Not all our gold and jewelry could satisfy our hunger and quench our thirst." (⑤)

* quench: (갈증을) 해소시키다

93. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹³⁾ [23]

The extraordinary expansion of food production by aquafarming has come with high costs to the environment and human health.

(A) Around the tropics, especially tropical Asia, the expansion of commercial shrimp farms is contributing to the loss of highly biodiverse coastal mangrove forests.

(B) As with industrialized agriculture, most commercial aquafarming relies on high energy and chemical inputs, including antibiotics and artificial feeds made from the wastes of poultry processing.

(C) Such production practices tend to concentrate toxins in farmed fish, creating a potential health threat to consumers. The discharge from fish farms, which can be equivalent to the sewage from a small city, can pollute nearby natural aquatic ecosystems.

* sewage: 오물, 하수

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

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94. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹⁴⁾ [28]

If we create a routine, we don't have to expend precious energy every day prioritizing everything.

(A) One simplified explanation is that as we repeatedly do a certain task the neurons, or nerve cells, make new connections through communication gateways called 'synapses.' With repetition, the connections strengthen and it becomes easier for the brain to activate them.

(B) We must simply expend a small amount of initial energy to create the routine, and then all that is left to do is follow it. There is a huge body of scientific research to explain the mechanism by which routine enables difficult things to become easy.

(C) For example, when you learn a new word it takes several repetitions at various intervals for the word to be mastered. To recall the word later you will need to activate the same synapses until eventually you know the word without consciously thinking about it.

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

95. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁹⁵⁾ [35]

His use of the word gravity gave us a cognitive category; we now converse about the pull of the earth's forces that keeps us from flying into space.

"To name is to call into existence—to call out of nothingness," wrote French philosopher Georges Gusdorf. (①) Words give you a tool to create how you perceive the world by naming and labeling what you experience. (②) You undoubtedly learned in your elementary science class that Sir Isaac Newton discovered gravity. (③) It would be more accurate to say that he labeled rather than discovered it. (④) Words give us the symbolic vehicles to communicate our creations and discoveries to others. (⑤)

96. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹⁶⁾ [29]

Traditionally, most ecologists assumed that community stability—the ability of a community to withstand environmental disturbances—is a consequence of community complexity.

(A) With many possible interactions within the community, it is unlikely that any single disturbance could affect enough components of the system to make a significant difference in its functioning.

(B) Evidence for this hypothesis includes the fact that destructive outbreaks of pests are more common in cultivated fields, which are low-diversity communities, than in natural communities with greater species richness.

(C) That is, a community with considerable species richness may function better and be more stable than a community with less species richness. According to this view, the greater the species richness, the less critically important any single species should be.

* community: 군집, 군락

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

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97. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹⁷⁾ [30]

On a spring day in New York's Central Park, a balloon salesman was busy trying to sell his balloons.

(A) The balloon salesman knew what he was asking. "Sweetheart," he explained. "It doesn't matter what color the balloon is. It's not what's on the outside that makes it rise; it's what's on the inside that makes it go up."

(B) In the sunny afternoon, a little African-American boy approached him. The boy was shy and had a poor self-image. He had been watching the man and had a question for him. "Mister, if you let a black balloon go, will it rise too?"

(C) In order to gain the attention of those walking in the park, from time to time he would release a brightly colored balloon and let it rise into the sky.

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

98. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁹⁸⁾ [31]

Growing up, in the days when you still had to press seven buttons, or turn a clunky rotary dial, to make a telephone call, I could recall the numbers of all my close friends and family.

Today it often seems we remember very little. When I wake up, the first thing I do is check my day planner, which remembers my schedule so that I don't have to. (①) When I climb into my car, I enter my destination into the GPS, whose spatial memory supplants my own. (②) When I sit down to work, I open up a notebook that holds the contents of my interviews. (③) Now, thanks to the Internet, I rarely have to remember anything more than the right set of search terms to access humankind's collective memory. (④) Today, I'm not sure if I know more than four phone numbers by heart. And that's probably more than most people do. (⑤) Our gadgets eliminate the need to remember such things.

* supplant: 밀어내다, 대신 들어왔다

99. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹⁹⁾ [32]

When children are very young, you first say no to protect them from danger.

(A) When you set limits on your child's behavior, whether it's telling a five-year-old he can't hit the baby or telling a teenager he can't stay out past midnight, you're letting him know that his actions don't happen in a vacuum. He is connected to someone(you) who watches and cares what he does.

(B) You say it because you love your child and because you must teach him to protect himself. Just as saying no is a tool to help ensure your child's physical safety, it also contributes to his emotional security.

(C) All children need a safe space in which to grow and develop. While it's a child's nature to test the limits of that space, by climbing higher, venturing farther, or asking for more of what he wants, it's also comforting for him to know he is not out there alone.

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

100. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹⁰⁰⁾ [32]

He is connected to someone(you) who watches and cares what he does.

When children are very young, you first say no to protect them from danger. (①) You say it because you love your child and because you must teach him to protect himself. (②) Just as saying no is a tool to help ensure your child's physical safety, it also contributes to his emotional security. (③) When you set limits on your child's behavior, whether it's telling a five-year-old he can't hit the baby or telling a teenager he can't stay out past midnight, you're letting him know that his actions don't happen in a vacuum. (④) All children need a safe space in which to grow and develop. (⑤) While it's a child's nature to test the limits of that space, by climbing higher, venturing farther, or asking for more of what he wants, it's also comforting for him to know he is not out there alone.

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101. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰¹⁾ [33]

Imagine tossing a coin over and over, and let's say that the coin has landed heads up six times in a row.

(A) More generally, there simply is no mechanism through which the history of the previous tosses could influence the current one. Therefore, the likelihood of a tail on toss number 7 is 50-50, just as it was on the first toss, and just as it is on every toss.

(B) The logic leading to this fallacy seems to be that if the coin is fair, then a series of tosses should contain equal numbers of heads and tails. If no tails have appeared for a while, then some are overdue to bring about this balance. But how could this be? The coin has no memory, so it has no way of knowing how long it has been since the last tails.

(C) Many people believe that in this situation the coin is more likely to come up tails than heads on the next toss. But this conclusion is wrong, and this belief is commonly referred to as the "gambler's fallacy."

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

102. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰²⁾ [34]

One of the underlying principles of investing is based upon the relationship between risk and return.

(A) Thus, there is a high probability that you will earn a 2 percent annual profit, and this would be considered a low-risk investment.

(B) The risk associated with an investment can be defined as the probability of earning an expected profit. For example, if you deposit \$1,000 into a savings account at your local bank, you would expect this to be a low-risk investment.

(C) Banks are generally conservative, and savings accounts are guaranteed by the federal government up to a certain dollar amount. If the bank promises to pay you a 2 percent annual interest rate, the chances are great that at the end of one year you will have \$1,020.

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

103. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰³⁾ [35]

"To name is to call into existence—to call out of nothingness," wrote French philosopher Georges Gusdorf.

(A) His use of the word gravity gave us a cognitive category; we now converse about the pull of the earth's forces that keeps us from flying into space. Words give us the symbolic vehicles to communicate our creations and discoveries to others.

(B) You undoubtedly learned in your elementary science class that Sir Isaac Newton discovered gravity. It would be more accurate to say that he labeled rather than discovered it.

(C) Words give you a tool to create how you perceive the world by naming and labeling what you experience.

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

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104. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹⁰⁴⁾ [36]

The same idea applies to your study plans.

Applying a single plan to everything can be inefficient and sometimes comical. Perhaps you remember the folktale about the lazy son who gets scolded by his mother for losing the money he received as payment from a farmer. "Next time you get paid," his mother says sternly, "be sure to carry it home in your pocket." But the following day the boy goes to work for a dairy farmer, who pays him with a pail of milk instead of money. (①) Anxious not to anger his mother, the boy dutifully pours the milk into his pocket. (②) Although his mother's plan was good, it could work only when used in the right circumstance. (③) For example, writing out your notes in full sentences makes sense if the goal is to study a textbook. (④) But if you used the same plan for taking lecture notes, you'd move so slowly that you'd miss most of what the instructor said. (⑤) The secret is to find a plan that fits your goal.

105. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹⁰⁵⁾ [38]

But if a co-worker asks you the same question while passing in the hall, you easily recall the information and immediately provide the right answer.

When you are stressed out, you may not even realize all of the ways in which your mind and body are affected. (①) However, you can easily recognize this connection between tension and memory, if you stop and think about a time when your memory failed because you were overly anxious. (②) For example, your boss suddenly asks you for a key fact or number during a big, highly anticipated meeting. (③) You freeze up and can't remember it even though you knew it well the night before. (④) Reducing stress and tension will help you improve your memory dramatically. (⑤) Just by maintaining a calm, focused attitude toward whatever you are doing, you will be able to reduce the negative effects of intense anxiety so you can perform at your best.

106. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰⁶⁾ [36]

Applying a single plan to everything can be inefficient and sometimes comical.

(A) But the following day the boy goes to work for a dairy farmer, who pays him with a pail of milk instead of money. Anxious not to anger his mother, the boy dutifully pours the milk into his pocket. Although his mother's plan was good, it could work only when used in the right circumstance. The same idea applies to your study plans.

(B) For example, writing out your notes in full sentences makes sense if the goal is to study a textbook. But if you used the same plan for taking lecture notes, you'd move so slowly that you'd miss most of what the instructor said. The secret is to find a plan that fits your goal.

(C) Perhaps you remember the folktale about the lazy son who gets scolded by his mother for losing the money he received as payment from a farmer. "Next time you get paid," his mother says sternly, "be sure to carry it home in your pocket."

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

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107. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰⁷⁾ [37]

Composition is not just about framing the picture, it is also pressing the camera shutter at exactly the right moment.

(A) On a stormy day, for example, a beautiful building might suddenly be illuminated by a shaft of light, creating a moody scene that might never be recaptured. To make the most of these decisive moments requires patience and the vision to see what might happen, even before it presents itself in the viewfinder.

(B) Get the timing wrong, and the picture may well lose some of its energy. For some subjects, the key times at which to take pictures are obvious, such as the moment when a winner crosses the finishing line. On such occasions, preparation and practice count as much as good luck.

(C) But with other, less predictable, events there can be magical moments—when constantly changing conditions and people suddenly come together to create a strong, beautiful, energetic composition. Such moments might be when two or more elements combine in a certain way.

* composition: 구도

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

108. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰⁸⁾ [38]

When you are stressed out, you may not even realize all of the ways in which your mind and body are affected.

(A) For example, your boss suddenly asks you for a key fact or number during a big, highly anticipated meeting. You freeze up and can't remember it even though you knew it well the night before. But if a co-worker asks you the same question while passing in the hall, you easily recall the information and immediately provide the right answer.

(B) Reducing stress and tension will help you improve your memory dramatically. Just by maintaining a calm, focused attitude toward whatever you are doing, you will be able to reduce the negative effects of intense anxiety so you can perform at your best.

(C) However, you can easily recognize this connection between tension and memory, if you stop and think about a time when your memory failed because you were overly anxious.

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

109. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹⁰⁹⁾ [39]

Consider another architectural example, the invention of the mansard roof in France.

Throughout history, people have changed their behavior to avoid taxes. Centuries ago, the Duke of Tuscany imposed a tax on salt. (①) Tuscan bakers responded by eliminating salt in their recipes and giving us the delicious Tuscan bread we enjoy today. (②) If you visit Amsterdam, you will notice that almost all the old houses are narrow and tall. (③) They were constructed that way to minimize property taxes, which were based on the width of a house. (④) Property taxes were often imposed on the number of rooms in a house and, therefore, rooms on the second or third floor were considered just as ratable as those on the ground floor. (⑤) But if a mansard roof was constructed on the third floor, those rooms were considered to be part of an attic and not taxed.

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110. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹¹⁰⁾ [37]

But with other, less predictable, events there can be magical moments—when constantly changing conditions and people suddenly come together to create a strong, beautiful, energetic composition.

Composition is not just about framing the picture, it is also pressing the camera shutter at exactly the right moment. (①) Get the timing wrong, and the picture may well lose some of its energy. (②) For some subjects, the key times at which to take pictures are obvious, such as the moment when a winner crosses the finishing line. On such occasions, preparation and practice count as much as good luck. (③) Such moments might be when two or more elements combine in a certain way. (④) On a stormy day, for example, a beautiful building might suddenly be illuminated by a shaft of light, creating a moody scene that might never be recaptured. (⑤) To make the most of these decisive moments requires patience and the vision to see what might happen, even before it presents itself in the viewfinder.

*composition: 구도

111. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹¹¹⁾ [39]

Throughout history, people have changed their behavior to avoid taxes.

(A) Property taxes were often imposed on the number of rooms in a house and, therefore, rooms on the second or third floor were considered just as ratable as those on the ground floor. But if a mansard roof was constructed on the third floor, those rooms were considered to be part of an attic and not taxed.

(B) If you visit Amsterdam, you will notice that almost all the old houses are narrow and tall. They were constructed that way to minimize property taxes, which were based on the width of a house. Consider another architectural example, the invention of the mansard roof in France.

(C) Centuries ago, the Duke of Tuscany imposed a tax on salt. Tuscan bakers responded by eliminating salt in their recipes and giving us the delicious Tuscan bread we enjoy today.

* mansard roof: (2단으로 경사진) 망사르드 지붕

** ratable: 과세할 수 있는

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

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112. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹¹²⁾ [40]

An experiment was conducted by Amos Tversky at Harvard Medical School in 1982.

(A) The other physicians were provided with this information about surgery outcomes: "There is a 10% mortality rate in the first month." Given this latter information, only 50% of the physicians recommended surgery. As you may have realized, the two statements describe the same outcome.

(B) The physicians were asked to decide to recommend either surgery or radiation for their patients with lung cancer. Half of the physicians were told, "The one-month survival rate for surgery is 90%." Given this information, 84% of the physicians chose to recommend surgery over radiation.

(C) However, when the same outcome statistics are framed in terms of 'survival,' substantially more physicians choose the surgery. But when the outcomes are framed in terms of 'mortality,' the percentage of physicians who choose surgery drops greatly. This effect has been demonstrated in politics, medicine, advertising, and all areas in which people make decisions.

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

113. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹¹³⁾ [40]

As you may have realized, the two statements describe the same outcome.

An experiment was conducted by Amos Tversky at Harvard Medical School in 1982. The physicians were asked to decide to recommend either surgery or radiation for their patients with lung cancer. Half of the physicians were told, "The one-month survival rate for surgery is 90%." Given this information, 84% of the physicians chose to recommend surgery over radiation. (①) The other physicians were provided with this information about surgery outcomes: "There is a 10% mortality rate in the first month." (②) Given this latter information, only 50% of the physicians recommended surgery. (③) However, when the same outcome statistics are framed in terms of 'survival,' substantially more physicians choose the surgery. (④) But when the outcomes are framed in terms of 'mortality,' the percentage of physicians who choose surgery drops greatly. (⑤) This effect has been demonstrated in politics, medicine, advertising, and all areas in which people make decisions.

114. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹¹⁴⁾ [41-42]

As an expert in the area of neuroeconomics, Baba Shiv carried out a fantastic experiment. He thought that ‘cognitive load’ (having lots to hold in your head—a situation most professionals find themselves in) might influence self-control.

(A) Anatomically this is reasonable because working memory (where we ‘store’ the seven or two numbers) and self-control are both located in the same part of our brain. The brain cells that would normally be helping us make healthy food choices were otherwise engaged in remembering seven numbers. In those instances we have to rely on our more impulsive emotions, such as ‘Mmmm yummy! Chocolate cake please.’

(B) Of the people with the high load, 59 percent opted for cake whereas only 37 percent of the people with the low load did. Shiv thinks that remembering seven numbers required cognitive resources that had to come from somewhere, and in this case were taken from our ability to control our urges!

(C) He gave half his volunteers a two-digit number to remember (representing a low cognitive load) and gave the other half a seven-digit number (a high load). The volunteers were then told to walk to another room in the building and in so doing pass a table where they had to choose between chocolate cake (high fat and sugary food) or fruit salad (low fat and nutritious food).

*anatomically: 해부학적으로

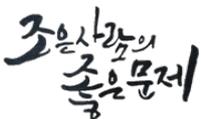
- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

해답 및 해설

<고2 15-11월 모의고사 변형문제 정답>

- 1) 1) O / 2) X / 3) X
- 2) ④
- 3) ②
- 4) ④
- 5) ①
- 6) ③
- 7) ①
- 8) ⑤
- 9) ④
- 10) ③
- 11) ③
- 12) ⑤
- 13) ③ (c)(benefit -> threat)
- 14) ① increase -> decrease / ② smaller -> larger / ③ different -> the same
- 15) ③
- 16) ⑤
- 17) ④
- 18) ③
- 19) ⑤
- 20) ③
- 21) ①
- 22) ②
- 23) ⑤
- 24) ①
- 25) ③
- 26) ①
- 27) ④
- 28) ④
- 29) ③
- 30) ④
- 31) (A) For example / (B) Thus
- 32) ①
- 33) ③
- 34) ⑤
- 35) ⑤
- 36) ④
- 37) ③
- 38) ① (a)(vague->obvious)
- 39) ④
- 40) ④
- 41) ②
- 42) ②
- 43) ⑤
- 44) ②
- 45) (A) However / (B) But
- 46) (a) framed / (b) decisions
- 47) ⑤
- 48) ⑤
- 49) ⑤
- 50) ②
- 51) ④
- 52) ④
- 53) ①
- 54) ②
- 55) ③
- 56) ⑤
- 57) ④

- 58) ④
- 59) ④
- 60) ③
- 61) ⑤
- 62) ④
- 63) ④
- 64) ③
- 65) ②
- 66) ⑤
- 67) ⑤
- 68) ④
- 69) ① causing / ② that / ③ retouching / ④ assured
- 70) ① that / ② historically / ③ what / ④ that / ⑤ focused
- 71) ① go / ② that / ③ that / ④ that / ⑤ commonly / ⑥ effectively / ⑦ that / ⑧ that
- 72) ④(were -> did)
- 73) ① made / ② creating / ③ which / ④ highly
- 74) (c) which / (f) conscious
- 75) ① that / ② the less / ③ that / ④ that / ⑤ which
- 76) ②(which -> whose)
- 77) ⑤(ask -> asking)
- 78) ⑤(which -> through which)
- 79) ⑤(consider -> be considered)
- 80) 관계대명사; (a), (d) // 접속사; (b), (c)
(a) what; 관계대명사로서 experience의 목적어 역할
(b) that; 접속사로서 learned의 목적어절을 이끈다.
(c) that; 접속사로서 say의 목적어절을 이끈다.
(d) that; the pull of the earth's forces를 선행사로 취하는 관계대명사
- 81) (c)(to not anger -> not to anger) / (d)(using -> used) / (e)(make -> makes) / (f)(what -> that)
- 82) ②(as many as -> as much as)
- 83) ⑤(whatever -> however)
- 84) ⑤(that ->those)
- 85) (b)(was -> were) / (d)(Giving -> Given) / (e)(realize -> have realized) / (f)(drop -> drops)
- 86) (c)(which->where) / (d)(were -> did)
- 87) (e)(laughed -> laughing) / (f)(comparing -> compared)
- 88) ②
- 89) ④
- 90) ②
- 91) ④
- 92) ②
- 93) ③
- 94) ②
- 95) ④
- 96) ④
- 97) ⑤
- 98) ④
- 99) ②
- 100) ④
- 101) ④
- 102) ③
- 103) ⑤
- 104) ③
- 105) ④
- 106) ④
- 107) ③
- 108) ④
- 109) ④



해답 및 해설

- 110) ③
- 111) ⑤
- 112) ②
- 113) ③
- 114) ⑤