

2016 11 모의고사 어법 어휘 선택

Words & Phrases

18 회원 탈퇴

Dear Peter,

After much consideration, I have come to the conclusion [that / which] the views of the Townsville Citizens Association and of myself [have / has] become [distinctly / distinct] different over the past year. I no longer feel [that / what] I can be a useful [contributor / distributor] to the goals and mission of the organization. So I am writing to [inform be informed] you [that / what] after much thought, I am [regretfully / regretful] resigning as a member of the Townsville Citizens Association. I also wish you [to know / knowing] that [even / as] though I may no longer be a member, I still sincerely hope for the continued [success / succession] of this organization.

Sincerely,
Norman Smith

19 마지막 프레임에서 스트라이크를 치고 의기 양양해지는 주인공

By the [tenth / ten] frame, my heart began to race. Cory, Laura, and Gray were ahead of me, but only by [a few / few] points. The other kids were way behind us. I studied the score sheet. If I could bowl a strike in this frame, I [would / will] win the game. My hands were sweaty. I dried [them off / off them] on a towel. I stepped onto the lane. I took a deep breath. [Raised / Arose] the ball... Sent it [rolling / rolled] down the center of the lane... And knocked down all ten pins. I had bowled a strike on my last turn. I pumped my fist in the air and came back to the bench [victoriously / victorious].

20 삶에서 진정으로 소중한 것을 제대로 인식

Imagine for a moment [that / when] today was your last day on Earth. Now, make a list for yourself of [all the / the all] things that you feel you have accomplished, all the things you are [proud of / proud], and all the things that make you [happy / happily]. Is your car on the list? Your television? Is your salary on the list? No. [What's / There's] on the list are the fundamental elements of a satisfied life—your relationship with friends and family, the contribution you have made to others' lives, the [celebrated / celebrating] events of your life. Those are the building blocks of your list. Many of us live day to day as if the opposite [were / is] true. Instead of [appreciating / appropriating] what is truly important and [making / makes] that our priority, we collect things and indicators of success without [questioning / being questioned] just what success really means. Remember what really [matters / is mattered] in your life.

21 북반구 저수지들 지구 자전에 미친 뜻밖의 영향

We [**have / had**] constructed so many large reservoirs to hold water, and they [**are located / locate**] primarily in the Northern Hemisphere rather than randomly around the globe. [**As a result / In addition**], enough of Earth's mass has shifted to speed up its [**rotation / revolution**]. Currently, 88 huge reservoirs hold some 10 trillion tons of water. Before the reservoirs were built, this water was located in the ocean, [**which / where**] has most of its mass in the Southern Hemisphere. The [**effect / effort**] is like a whirling skater who pulls her arms in to turn faster. Because natural factors in the environment, such as the pull of tides, [**are / is**] gradually slowing Earth's rotation, the human influence is [**accidentally / purposely**] working against the natural rate of [**deceleration / acceleration**]. The shift in Earth's mass has also changed the location of the axis [**on which / which**] Earth rotates.

22 등급보다 서술적 피드백을 제공하는 것이 학생에게 더 유용하다.

Studies show [**that / what**] narrative feedback on students' performance is [**better / worse**] than grades at [**both / either**] promoting kids' self-motivation to learn and [**boosting / to boost**] their achievement. Primary school teachers do a good job of [**providing / being provided**] feedback in reports, but as soon as grades take over from narrative comments as the main method of evaluation, students and parents begin to lose out. When teachers [**offer / are offered**] information such as "You did a great job of planning your ideas for this paper, and [**formulating / formulated**] your main argument, but your body paragraphs don't address the question [**raised by / raising**] the argument," in response to a rough draft of a paper, the student has information that [**praises / praising**] the positive elements, addresses failures, and [**gives / giving**] useful information for her better performance. In this way, informational feedback works [**much / very**] like praise for efforts, and similarly [**boosts / boosting**] enthusiasm for the task and later performance.

23 시의 유용성

Poetry sharpens our senses and makes us more **keenly and fully aware** of life. Imagine, for a moment, [**that / when**] you are trying to describe one of your friends. You could say the friend is tall, has blue eyes, a mole on the left cheek, or a red nose. But that would only [**describe / ascribe**] the *outside* of this person. It wouldn't tell people [**what / that**] your friend is really like—the habits, feelings, all the [**little / few**] peculiarities that make this person what he or she is and [**different / differently**] from everyone else. You would find [**it / that**] very [**difficult / difficulty**] indeed to describe the *inside* of your friend, even though you feel you know such [**a great / great a**] friend through and through. Now good poetry *does* describe life in that way; it tells us about its inside as well as its outside, and [**thus / nevertheless**] it helps you to know and [**love / loving**] the world as [**intimately / intimate**] as you know and love a friend.

☞ Words & Phrases ☞

25 관계 시설 Gunnison Tunnel

The Gunnison Tunnel, [constructed / which constructed] between 1905 and 1909, was designed to supply water to parts of western Colorado, [diverting / diverted] water from the Gunnison River to the Uncompahgre Valley around Montrose, Colorado. At the time of its completion, it was the longest irrigation tunnel in the world. Workers encountered [a / the] number of difficulties during the construction period, including soft ground and pockets of gas. Soft ground caused a sudden collapse that killed six workers in early 1905. [Despite / Despite the fact that] these obstacles, the tunnelers made good progress, [achieving / achieved] a record by cutting through 449 feet of granite in one month. President William Howard Taft conducted the opening on September 23, 1909, [pressing / pressed] the switch that released the first water. The completed tunnel, [which / where] is 30,583 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 10 feet deep at the sides, [is / are] still in operation. * granite: 화강암

☞ Words & Phrases ☞

28 실제보다 더 주목받고 있다는 느끼는 이유: 조명효과

Why do we often feel that [others / the others] are paying more attention to us than they really [are / do]? The spotlight effect means seeing ourselves at center stage, thus intuitively overestimating the extent [to which / which] others' attention [is aimed / aims] at us. Timothy Lawson explored the spotlight effect by having college students [change / to change] into a sweatshirt with a big popular logo on the front before meeting a group of peers. Nearly 40 percent of them [were / was] sure the other students would remember what the shirt said, but only 10 percent actually [did / were]. Most observers did not even notice [that / what] the students changed sweatshirts after leaving the room for a few minutes. In another experiment, even noticeable clothes, such as a T-shirt with singer Barry Manilow on it, [provoked / provoking] only 23 percent of observers to [notice / be noticed]—far fewer than the 50 percent [estimated by / estimating] the students [sporting / sported] the 1970s soft rock singer on their chests.

29 해로운 거짓말 VS 이로운 거짓말

Even if lying doesn't have any harmful effects in a particular case, it is still morally wrong because, if [discovered / discovering], lying weakens the general practice of truth telling [on which / which] human communication relies. **For instance**, if I [were / am] to lie about my age on grounds of vanity, and my lying [were / is] discovered, even though no serious harm would have been done, I would have undermined your trust generally. In that case you would be far [less / more] likely to believe anything I might say in the future. **Thus** all lying, when **discovered**, has indirect harmful effects. **However**, very occasionally, these harmful effects might possibly [be outweighed by / outweigh] the benefits which [arise / rise] from a lie. **For example**, if someone is seriously ill, lying to them about their life expectancy might probably give them a chance of living [longer / shorter]. **On the other hand**, telling them the truth could possibly [induce / deduce] a depression that would accelerate their physical [decline / incline].

30 절망에 빠진 Jane과 긍정적인 말을 해준 어떤 여자

One day, Jane was walking from class across campus to catch her bus home, with her head down, [fighting / fought] tears of total despair, when a woman came down the sidewalk toward her. Jane had never seen her before. [Embarrassed / Embarrassing] at [being seen / seeing] in [such an / a such] emotional mess, she turned her head away and hoped to hurry past. But the woman moved directly in front of Jane, waited until she looked up, and then smiled. [Looking / Looked] into her eyes, the woman spoke in a quiet voice, "[Whatever = Anything that] is wrong will pass. You're going to be OK. Just hang on." She then smiled again and walked away. Jane can't explain the impact of that moment, of the woman's unexpected kindness and unconditional caring! The woman gave her the one thing she'd [lost / been lost] completely: hope. Jane looked for her on campus to thank her but never saw her again.

Words & Phrases

31 일제히 움직이는 무리의 집단 지성

Mathematical models of {[flocks of birds and schools of fish] and [swarms of insects]} that move in unison} [demonstrate / demonstrates] the same point: [there / it] is no central control of the movement of the group, but the group manifests a kind of collective intelligence that helps all within it [to flee / to free] or discourage predators. This behavior does not reside within individual creatures but, [rather / likewise], is a property of groups. Examination of flocks of birds "deciding" where to fly [reveals / reveal] that they move in a way that accounts for the intentions of all the birds, and, even more important, the direction of movement is usually the best choice for the flock. Each bird contributes a bit, and the flock's [concerted / conceded] choice is better than an individual bird's would [be / do].

32 고위도에서 시각 처리 기관의 크기 증가

The Neanderthals would have faced a problem when it was daylight: the light quality is much poorer at high [latitudes / attitudes] and this would have meant [that / what] they couldn't see things in the distance so well. For a hunter, this is a serious problem, because you really don't want to make the mistake of not noticing the mother rhinoceros [hiding / hide] in a dark corner of the forest edge when [trying / tried] to spear her calf. Living under low light conditions [places / place] a much heavier premium on vision than [most / almost] researchers imagine. The evolutionary response to low light levels [is / are] to increase the size of the visual processing system. It is the familiar principle from conventional star-gazing telescopes: under the dim lighting of the night sky, a larger mirror allows you [to gather / gather] more of the light from whatever you want to [look at / look]. By the same token, a larger retina [allows / is allowed] you to receive more light to compensate for poor light levels.

33 숫자로 거짓말하기

It's possible to lie with numbers, even those that are accurate, [because / although] numbers rarely speak for themselves. They need to be interpreted by writers. And writers almost always have purposes that shape the interpretations. For example, you might want to announce the good news [that / which] unemployment in the United States stands at just a little over 5 percent. That means 95 percent of Americans have jobs, an employment rate [much / very] higher than [that / those] of most other industrial nations. But let's spin the figure another way. In a country as [populous / populously] as the United States, unemployment at 5 percent means that millions of Americans don't earn a daily wage. Indeed, one out of every twenty adults who **wants** work can't find it. Suddenly that's a sobering number. And, as you can see, the same statistic can [be cited / cite] as a cause for celebration or shame.

Words & Phrases

34 서양인과 동양인의 다른 협상 방식

Generally, during a complex negotiation, Westerners divide the large tasks up into smaller [ones / those]. One can move through the smaller tasks, finishing one and moving on to the next, [sensing / sensed] accomplishment along the way. Issues are resolved at each step in the process, and the final agreement is the sum of the sequence. However, in Eastern thinking, all issues are discussed, often with no apparent order, and compromises, when [made / making], [occur / are occurred] at the conclusion of negotiations. The Western approach is sequential and the Eastern is holistic—the two worlds are apart. Therefore, American negotiators have difficulty [measuring / to measure] progress during negotiations with the Japanese, and the differences in the thinking and decision-making processes can result [in / from] misunderstandings.

35 단순히 학습된 사실과 사고를 통해 습득된 사실

The truth that has been merely learned [sticks / sticking] to us like an artificial limb, a false tooth, or a nose of wax. On the other hand, the truth [acquired / that acquired] through our own thinking is like the natural limb; it alone really [belongs / is belonged] to us. On this rests the distinction between the thinker and the mere scholar. The intellectual gain of the thinker who thinks for himself is, therefore, like a beautiful painting that vividly stands out with perfect harmony of colors. The intellectual acquisition of the mere scholar, on the other hand, is like a large palette [full / that full] of bright colors but without harmony.

36 일란성 쌍둥이와 이란성 쌍둥이의 유전자를 통해 본 유전자의 역할

Twins provide a unique opportunity to study genes. Some pairs of twins are **identical**: they share the exact same genes in their DNA. Other pairs are **fraternal**, [**sharing / share**] only half of their genes on average. Differences in genetic similarity [**tum / turns**] out to be a powerful natural experiment, **allowing** us [**to estimate / estimate**] how [**much / many**] genes influence a given trait. **For example**, identical twins almost always have the same eye color, but fraternal twins often [**do / are**] not. This suggests that genes play a role in eye color, and **in fact** geneticists have identified several specific genes that are involved. **In the same way**, scientists can estimate the role genes play in any other trait by **comparing** the similarity of identical twins to [**the similarity / those**] of fraternal twins. [**If / Unless**] there is a difference, then the magnitude of the difference gives a clue as to how much genes are involved.

Words & Phrases

37 환경보호와 일자리에 대한 다른 생각 (기업주과 정치인 vs. 생태 경제학자)

For years business leaders and politicians [**have / have been**] portrayed environmental protection and jobs as mutually [**exclusive / exclusion**]. Pollution control, protection of natural areas and endangered species, and limits on use of non-renewable resources, they claim, will choke the economy and [**throw / throwing**] people out of work. Ecological economists dispute this claim, **however**. Their studies show that only 0.1 percent of all large-scale layoffs in the United States in recent years [**were / was**] due to government regulations. Environmental protection, they argue, not only is necessary for a healthy economic system, but it actually creates jobs and [**stimulates / stimulating**] business. Recycling, **for instance**, makes more new jobs than extracting raw materials. This doesn't necessarily mean that recycled goods are [**more / less**] expensive than [**those / that**] from raw resources. We're simply [**substituting / replacing**] labor in the recycling center for energy and huge machines [**used / that used**] to [**extract / extracting**] new materials in remote places.

38 아이의 자연스런 인물사진을 찍는 방법

The birth of a child in a family is often the reason [**why / which**] people begin to take up or rediscover photography. In many ways, photographing a child is [**little / a little**] different from photographing any other person. What makes it [**different / differently**], **however**, is the relative height between a young child and an adult. Using the camera at your own head height works well for photographing adults, but for children the camera will be tilted downward. You are looking down on the child, literally and metaphorically, and the resulting picture can make the child [**look / looked**] smaller and less significant than most parents would like. [**It / That**] is possible to obtain more natural-looking portraits when the camera shoots from the same level as the child's eyeline instead of [**being tilted / tilting**]. For an eight year old, this might mean sitting down when [**shooting / shot**]; and for a crawling baby, the best approach may be to [**lie / lay**] on the floor.

39 영역 특수 지식과 일반적 지식 (두 지식들 사이에 절대적인 경계는 없다)

There are different kinds of knowledge. Some is domain-specific knowledge that relates to a particular task or subject. **For example**, knowing that the shortstop plays between second and third base [**is / are**] specific to the domain of baseball. Some knowledge, **on the other hand**, is general—it applies to many different situations. **For example**, general knowledge about how to read or write or use a computer is useful both in and out of school. Of course, [**there / it**] is no absolute line between general and domain-specific knowledge. When you were first learning to read, you [**may / should**] have studied specific facts about the sounds of letters. At that time, knowledge about letter sounds [**was / were**] specific to the domain of reading. But now you can use [**both / either**] knowledge about sounds and the ability to read in more general ways.

☞ Words & Phrases ☞

40 연구의 신뢰성 부족을 숨기기 위해 광고주들이 이용하는 부적합한 정밀성(inappropriate precision)

Inappropriate precision means giving information or figures to a greater degree of apparent accuracy than [**suits / suit**] the context. **For example**, advertisers often use the results of surveys to prove [**what / that**] they say about their products. Sometimes they claim a level of precision not based reliably on evidence. **So**, if a company [**selling / that selling**] washing powder claims 95.45% of British adults agree that this powder washes whiter than any other, then this level of precision is clearly inappropriate. It is [**unlikely / likely**] that all British adults were surveyed, [**so / yet**] the results are based only on a sample and not the whole population. At best the company should be claiming that over 95% of *those* [**asked / asking**] agreed that their powder washes whiter than any other. Even if the whole population [**had been / had**] surveyed, [**to have given / to give**] the result to two decimal points would have been absurd. The effect is to propose a high degree of scientific precision in the research. Frequently, **however**, inappropriate precision is an attempt to [**mask / reveal**] the unscientific nature of a study.

41-42 유기체들에게 작용하는 제한 요인들

[Although / Because] organisms interact with their surroundings in many ways, certain factors may be critical to a particular species' success. A shortage or absence of this factor restricts the [success / succession] of the species; thus, it is known as a limiting factor. Limiting factors can be quite different from one species to another.

The limiting factor for many species of fish [is / are] the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water. In a swiftly flowing, tree-lined mountain stream, the level of dissolved oxygen is high and so provides [a favorable / an unfavorable] environment for trout. As the stream continues down the mountain, the steepness of the slope decreases, which [results / result] in fewer rapids [where / which] the water tumbles over rocks and becomes oxygenated. In addition, as the stream becomes wider, the canopy of trees over the stream usually [is / are] thinner, [allowing / allows] more sunlight [to reach / reaching] the stream and [warm / warming] the water. Warm water cannot hold as much dissolved oxygen as cool water. Therefore, slower-flowing, warm-water streams contain [less / more] oxygen than rapidly moving, cool streams. Fish such as black bass and walleye are [adapted / adopted] to such areas, since they are able to tolerate lower oxygen concentrations and [higher / lower] water temperatures. Trout are not able to survive under such conditions and are not [found / founded] in warm, less well-oxygenated water. Thus, low levels of oxygen and high water temperatures are limiting factors for the [distribution / contribution] of trout.

Words & Phrases

43-45 어려움을 극복하고 올림픽에서 금메달을 딴 체조 선수 Bart Conner

American gymnast Bart Conner was active in many sports as a child, [**starting / started**] his gymnastics career at the age of ten and [**progressing / processing**] quickly to become the youngest member of the United States Olympic team at the Summer Games in Montreal. He attended the University of Oklahoma and [**worked / working**] with gymnastics coach Paul Ziert. The coach's critical opinion was [**that / what**] Conner had a relative lack of flexibility and limited tumbling skills.

Despite the coach's negative perspective, Conner refused [**to accept / accepting**] such limitations that he pointed out. Conner's motivation [combined / that combining] with his other physical abilities [**helped / helping**] him to quickly [**advance / advancing**]. Conner won the parallel bars event at the World Championship with an original complex move [**called / calling**] the 'Conner Spin' since he was the first ever to do it. Nine months before his country hosted the Olympics in Los Angeles, Conner tore his bicep muscle.

People believed Conner would never make it back in time to [**compete / competing**] in the Olympics. He underwent surgery and intensive physical therapy, in an attempt to regain fitness. With just one chance [**left / that left**] to qualify, he managed [**to squeeze / squeezing**] into the Olympic team. Conner underwent intense training to reclaim his competitive level. By enduring this training, Conner helped the US team [**to earn / earning**] a gymnastics team gold. In his favored parallel bars event he scored a 'perfect ten' to win an individual gold medal as well.

Afterwards, in an interview, Conner thanked his parents. "Come on Bart," said the interviewer, "everyone thanks their parents [**when / whom**] they win a gold medal." But Conner told him that this was different. He said, "Every night before bed my parents would ask me [**what / whether**] my success of the day was. When I was injured, I knew I was going to make it back because I was a success every day of my life." Conner's story tells us: When people focus on [**what / which**] they are doing well, they do more things well.

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