

힉글리쉬 하프모의고사 영어영역

제6회

1 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people get trapped in their optimistic biases, so they tend to listen to positive feedback and ignore negative feedback. Although this may help them come across as confident to others, in any area of competence (e.g., education, business, sports or performing arts) achievement is 10% performance and 90% preparation. Thus, the more aware you are of your weaknesses, the better prepared you will be. Low self-confidence may turn you into a pessimist, but when pessimism teams up with ambition it often produces outstanding performance. To be the very best at anything, you will need to be your harshest critic, and that is almost impossible when your starting point is high self-confidence. Exceptional achievers always experience low levels of confidence and self-confidence, but they train hard and practice continually until they reach an acceptable level of competence.

- ① Never Reveal Your Weaknesses
- ② Negative Comments Are Harmful
- ③ The Risk of Ambition Without Effort
- ④ The Less Confident Are More Successful
- ⑤ High Self-Confidence Leads to Better Achievement

2 Bikes4Hope Support Night에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



BIKES4HOPE SUPPORT NIGHT

Bikes4Hope is a non-profit organization dedicated to sending bicycles to the children in remote villages in Africa by collecting unwanted and old bicycles. You're invited to our fundraising event.

DATE & TIME

- Thursday March 27th, 2014; 7 p.m. - 11 p.m.

PERFORMERS



- Musicians: Eli John, Brett Wilson, Green Smith
- Magicians: Fun Brothers, Risky Button, Flying People

TICKETS



- Pre-sale at www.bikes4hope.org: \$20
- On the door on the night: \$25
- Children accompanied by an adult: Free

Thanks for your support and we truly hope to see you on Thursday night!

- ① 아프리카로 자전거를 보내기 위한 기금 마련 행사이다.
- ② 3월 27일에 4시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 음악 공연과 마술 공연이 있다.
- ④ 입장권은 당일 현장에서만 판매한다.
- ⑤ 어른을 동반한 어린이는 무료로 입장한다.

3 다음 글에 드러난 Hogan의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hogan had already been walking for hours along the sand track. He had drunk the last remaining drop of water an hour before. His feet came down regularly one in front of the other, sending up little clouds of dust. The dunes stretched as far as the eye could see, motionless, on either side of the track. Nothing was left but the dazzling sand with its millions of tiny broken grains, and dry stones that crumbled away in layers. No trucks passed. No aircraft ever appeared in the immense sky. The nothingness was so great that it could not even be called solitude any longer. It was like floating on the ocean, thousands of miles from land, while tiny waves sweep forward in ripples.

- ① satisfied and grateful ② relaxed and refreshed
- ③ hopeless and abandoned ④ excited and anticipating
- ⑤ ashamed and embarrassed

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

When discussing the animal kingdom, each creature belongs to a species scale of generalists to specialists. Specialist creatures like the koala bear can only survive on an extremely (A) limited/variable set of conditions: diet (eucalyptus), climate (warm), environment (trees). Generalists, on the other hand (think mice), are able to survive just about anywhere. They can (B) dread/withstand heat and cold, eat your organic breakfast cereal or seeds and berries in the wild. So, specialist species thrive only when conditions are perfect. They serve a very specific purpose within their particular ecosystem and are good at navigating it. However, should those conditions change—as a result of nature or, more commonly, an outside force—specialist species often become (C) extinct/widespread. In contrast, mice can move from spot to spot on the globe, adapt to different cultures, diets and weather systems. And most importantly, they stay alive.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|-------|-----------|------------------|
| ① limited | | dread | extinct |
| ② limited | | withstand | widespread |
| ③ limited | | withstand | extinct |
| ④ variable | | withstand | widespread |
| ⑤ variable | | dread | widespread |

5 Our craving for _____ is illustrated by a study of religious Israeli women, carried out by anthropologists Richard Sosis and W. Penn Handwerker. During the 2006 Lebanon War the town of Tzfat and its environs in the Galilee region of northern Israel were hit by dozens of rockets daily. Although siren warnings alerted Tzfat residents to protect their own lives by taking refuge in bomb shelters, they could do nothing to protect their houses. Realistically, that threat from the rockets was unpredictable and uncontrollable. Nevertheless, about two-thirds of the women interviewed by Sosis and Handwerker recited psalms every day to cope with the stress of the rocket attacks. When they were asked why they did so, a common reply was that they felt compelled “to do something” as opposed to doing nothing at all. Although reciting psalms does not actually deflect rockets, it did provide the women with a sense of control as they took action in their own way. *deflect: 빗나가게 하다

- ① knowledge of the future
- ② relief from feeling helpless
- ③ exploring the unknown world
- ④ being accepted by our peers
- ⑤ freedom from social conventions

6 Risk management professionals look in the past for information on the so-called worst-case scenario and use it to estimate future risks—this method is called “stress testing.” They take the worst historical recession, the worst war, or the worst point in unemployment as an exact estimate for the worst future outcome. But they never notice the following inconsistency: this so-called worst-case event, when it happened, exceeded the worst case at the time. I have called this mental defect *the Lucretius problem*, after the Latin poetic philosopher who wrote that the fool believes that the tallest mountain in the world will be equal to the tallest one he has observed. The same can be seen in the Fukushima nuclear reactor, which experienced a huge failure in 2011 when a tsunami struck. It had been built to endure the worst past historical earthquake, with the builders not imagining much worse—and not thinking that the worst past event had to be a surprise, as it _____. [3점]

- ① had no precedent
- ② matched their prediction
- ③ led to better preparation
- ④ repeated itself over time
- ⑤ came earlier than expected

7 Think of how you developed your style of using the brakes on your car. As you were mastering the skill of taking curves, you gradually learned when to let go of the accelerator and when and how hard to use the brakes. Curves differ, and the variability you experienced while learning ensures that you are now ready to brake at the right time and strength for any curve you encounter. The conditions for learning this skill are ideal, because you receive immediate and unambiguous feedback every time you go around a bend: the mild reward of a comfortable turn or the mild punishment of some difficulty in handling the car if you brake either too hard or not quite hard enough. The situations that face a harbor pilot maneuvering large ships are no less regular, but skill is much more difficult to acquire by sheer experience because of the long delay between actions and their noticeable outcomes. Whether professionals have a chance to develop intuitive expertise depends essentially on _____, as well as on sufficient opportunity to practice. [3점]

- ① the ability to control emotions
- ② the assistance from instructors
- ③ the discovery of hidden talents
- ④ the desire to beat the opponents
- ⑤ the quality and speed of feedback

8 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Gabe Gabrielson has a nine-year-old son named Colin. Like many nine-year-olds, Colin frequently finds himself in disagreement with parental policies.

- (A) After a few debates that left both of them feeling frustrated, Gabe decided to change strategy, and announced, “Okay, Colin, we’ll try it your way for three days. But if you’re late for school any of those days, then we go back to the old system.”
- (B) For example, he protested Gabe’s policy that he get fully dressed before coming down to breakfast. Gabe didn’t particularly care what Colin wore at the breakfast table, but he worried that if Colin didn’t dress first, he’d wind up late for school. “But I’m more comfortable in my pajamas!” Colin argued.
- (C) Colin, amazed by the change in response, aced the trial run. He wore his pajamas and stayed punctual. As a result, the new practice stuck, and both sides are happier with the outcome.

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

9 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

They have not, however, always been considered places of beauty.

Forests have always had a role in human society. (①) They have been a source of building timber and firewood, of wild game and foods like mushrooms. (②) During the Middle Ages, especially in parts of Northern Europe, they developed a reputation for being places of darkness and fear, the home of evil spirits and wild beasts. (③) In Germany you might have been attacked by werewolves or a semi-human Wild Man, a kind of ogre covered with coarse hair who ate children. (④) Anglo-Saxon folk tales, such as the eighth-century *Beowulf*, frequently set the action in scary forests, a legacy inherited by the stories of Tolkien, in which friendly hobbits are extremely frightened at the thought of having to pass through the haunted Fangorn Forest. (⑤) Out of this medieval vision comes our word 'savage', derived from *silva*, meaning a wood.

10 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Plants generate hundreds of compounds that they use to protect themselves from being overconsumed by insects and animals. While some plants use these compounds to reduce *all* foraging, most plants tolerate, or even enjoy, about an 18 percent foraging rate (10 to 25 percent depending on the plant) before they begin to initiate high levels of protective compounds. Many of the actions of animals when they eat plants (termed "herbivory") are necessary for both plant and ecosystem health. Herbivory alters the density, composition, and health of plant communities through eating plants, dispersing seeds, and defecation. Some plants produce an initial series of leaves designed to be eaten, and more luxurious growth only occurs once that has happened. For many plants, metabolism and respiration are all stimulated by animal and insect feeding. It is only after foraging rises above a certain level that many plant defensive compounds are produced in quantity or come into play.

* foraging: (동물에 의한) 피식(被食) ** defecation: 배변



Until foraging rate reaches a certain point, many plants tend to ___(A)___ the production of high-level defensive compounds for the ___(B)___ that foraging brings to them.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① suspend | ⋯ prosperity | ② suspend | ⋯ competition |
| ③ extend | ⋯ prosperity | ④ extend | ⋯ threat |
| ⑤ stimulate | ⋯ competition | | |