

16분 모의고사 3회

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many sociologists identify ① themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. Usually, they strive to minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while ② simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. This is not easy ③ to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly ④ organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — ⑤ which the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

*rapport (친밀한) 관계

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Dear Mr. Chalton,
Our school library is very nice, and I am proud of being a member of the library maintenance team. And as a student and a member of the team, I would like to suggest ① a few improvements that would make our library even better. First, a library should be a quiet place, but noise from the school cafeteria can ② easily be heard in the school library. Therefore, I think the library should be moved to the first floor so that the noise can be minimized. There is also a need for additional bookshelves ③ to accommodate the books that have been piled up in a corner of the library. Finally, a magazine and newspaper section should be created so that students ④ coming to the library to read about current events. Thank you in advance for considering my suggestions. I look forward to ⑤ talking with you about them.

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3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The foundation of an effective team is the recognition that each member needs every other member, and no individual can be ① successful without the cooperation of others. As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. During the early 1950s, his fastball ② dominated the National League. My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so ③ intimidated by Roberts's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was ④ stoppable by himself. I told my uncle that I knew how to ⑤ stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

*plate (야구) 타석 쪽 홈베이스

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. Foremost is the idea that the players are ① winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will ② forbid them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to ③ enhance his performance. Before every shot, he ④ formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate swing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to ⑤ win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

*foremost 가장 중요한

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5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said '*Repetita iuvant*' (repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. But only multichannel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, _____ in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point it will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

*ponder 신중히 고려하다

- ① do not hesitate to repeat your content
- ② make your point simple and unambiguous
- ③ try your best to stress your point at one time
- ④ help your people make better use of repetition
- ⑤ avoid mentioning your opinion again and again

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People or firms that purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. Therefore, service firms must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to _____. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for conflict.

*concierge (호텔의) 안내원

- ① ensure customer satisfaction
- ② sell customers more services
- ③ make the most of the facilities
- ④ give customers whatever they ask
- ⑤ tell good customers from bad ones

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7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A *lichen* is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship.

- (A) In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away.
- (B) These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens.
- (C) For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

*lichen 이끼, 지의류 **alga 조류(藻類), 말

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

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳은?

These have been harvested for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy.

Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most diverse in several ways. Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is located on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. Most of Belize is low-lying country. (①) The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small islands. (②) A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, protects the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent destructive hurricanes. (③) The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany. (④) For such a small country, there is surprising biodiversity. (⑤) Belize is recognized as one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

*swampy 습지의 **lagoon 석호
***barrier reef 보초(바닷속에 길게 이어져 있는 산호초)