

2021학년도 EBS

에이든 노트

# ANT

## 주간 모의고사

### 2회

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ANT  
에이든 노트

[ 출제 범위 ] 수특 영어 유형편 + 비연계

[ 제한 시간 ] 30분

■ 에이든 노트

인스타 : <https://www.instagram.com/aydenote/>

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>1)</sup>

The more things change, the more they stay the same. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived long enough to see the kind of social change that has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have nothing to compare it with until they start to learn about history. It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world in the world; kids don't. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. Most adults tend to see their own formative years as normal and what comes afterward as a decline. \_\_\_\_\_, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways.

- ① Society values collectivism
- ② The only constant is change
- ③ Growth brings about relationship conflicts
- ④ The generation gap causes misunderstandings
- ⑤ It is the parenting style that remains the same

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>2)</sup>

And the father contaminates his connection with his teenager by provoking his or her increased resentment and dislike.

From what I have seen in counseling, the besetting sin of the father as performance-focused parent is his misguided belief that dogged disapproval will cause his teenagers to try harder and do better. ① "I'll keep criticizing you until your attitude and motivation improve!" ② In fact, excessive criticism only hurts the teenager's feelings and discourages him or her from wanting to hear what the father has to say and from doing what the father wants him or her to do. ③ The paternal criticism is offensive, not appreciated. The teen wants less to do with him and for him, not more. ④ "Dad is never satisfied, no matter how I do, which is all he really cares about!" ⑤ As a performance coach, a father would be far better served by praising the good than by only faulting mistakes in the misguided belief that his expressions of dissatisfaction will cause improvement.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

Genes give us the foundation of our models. Experiences give us individual identities. Behaviors express our individual needs, desires, urges, attitudes, beliefs, and so on. In this way, all behaviors are ① purposeful. It is our job as supportive adults to find a constructive purpose. This does not mean that we should view violent behavior as resourceful; rather, we can enlist the core of violent behavior as a ② positive resource (e.g., Violent behavior may exemplify an eagerness to take control, an ability to respond authoritatively, or a refusal to be victimized). Ask yourself in what context or situation the core of a particular behavior would ③ signify value. For example, "Your refusal to be victimized will help you grow more ④ tolerant with people as you mature." This comment orients the child toward a more fulfilling future because it ⑤ condemns the child's world view and enlists the core of the behavior as a positive resource.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

Mark Leary and his colleagues led participants to believe that they were to perform a group task. Before the task, each participant was asked to write an essay about "① what it means to be me" and "the kind of person I would most like to be." The experimenter then gave each person's essay to other participants (in another location) who were asked to indicate who they would like to work with in the group setting. The experimenter ignored the participants' actual preferences and randomly ② assigned some participants to a condition in which they had supposedly been passed over by the others and had to work alone, and other participants to a condition ③ in which they were in high demand by others and worked with a group. Participants in the work-alone condition, who believed they had been excluded, ④ reporting lower levels of self-esteem than those involved by the group. Our momentary feelings of self-worth strongly ⑤ depend on the extent to which others approve of us and include us.

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>5)</sup>

This poses a difficulty with glass.

Glass affords transparency. At the same time, its physical structure blocks the passage of most physical objects. ① As a result, glass affords seeing through, but not the passage of air or most physical objects (atomic particles can pass through glass). ② The blockage of passage can be considered an anti-affordance — the prevention of interaction. ③ To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have to be discoverable — perceivable. ④ The reason we like glass is its relative invisibility, but this aspect, so useful in the normal window, also hides its anti-affordance property of blocking passage. ⑤ As a result, birds often try to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people injure themselves when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be perceived, some means of signaling its presence is required.

6. 밑줄 친 this respect가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Solid objects cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

- ① the density calculation
- ② the way of movement
- ③ the degree of elasticity
- ④ the experimental conditions
- ⑤ the direction of the applied force

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>7)</sup>

When a painter is working for a patron, as Leonardo da Vinci did for the Medici, there can be \_\_\_\_\_ to produce something that the patron will appreciate and enjoy. Even Vincent van Gogh, who was isolated and sold few paintings in his life, cared about the reactions of his brother to the paintings that he produced. Some artists often take pains concerning the framing and presentation of their work for the benefit of the viewers of their art, such as when Mark Rothko was highly particular about the lighting of his paintings. So painting is a social process involving the communication of emotional judgments of the artist to the people who view it. Painters cannot expect viewers to appreciate their work with exactly the same perceptions and emotions that went into their Summary creation, but they can hope to generate some approximation of these.

- ① a displaying method
- ② an unexpected misunderstanding
- ③ connectivity in each artist's work
- ④ a hidden message from the artist's mistake
- ⑤ emotional communication resulting from the artist's intention

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>8)</sup>

Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people.

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted. ① These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. ② For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task. ③ Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves found with their social worlds. ④ In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to remember socially relevant information that is consistent with one's motive. ⑤ Thus, belongingness needs appear to guide the processing and retention of information that is consistent with one's motive.

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>9)</sup>

“Ethics of altruism” too often fail to recognize the claims of the self, and as a result they make the mistake of measuring goodness by the self-sacrifice it requires. So often, well-meaning people who are doing a great deal of good in the world torment themselves with \_\_\_\_\_. If they find that serving others is relatively easy or even enjoyable, they wonder whether their giving “counts” as good. They wonder, “Isn’t this just my way of being selfish?” Maybe it is; but why condemn this sort of selfishness? Goodness should be measured not by the sacrifice required but by its contribution to human flourishing, one’s own and others’. Imagine a physician who decides to work for Doctors Without Borders. She is assigned to Cambodia, where living conditions are difficult, but she finds the experience exciting and fulfilling—so much so that on her return she signs up for another assignment. Does her evident pleasure in this new role compromise the moral quality of her action?

- ① their “ought-to-be” self-images
- ② unproductive choices for themselves
- ③ displeasures that they encounter daily
- ④ untruthful intentions among volunteers
- ⑤ doubt about the purity of their motives

10. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>10)</sup>

But we do have to worry that human nature will be changed by our theories of human nature.

Ideas or theories about human nature have a unique place in the sciences. ① We don’t have to worry that the cosmos will be changed by our theories about the cosmos. The planets really don’t care what we think or how we theorize about them. ② Forty years ago, the distinguished anthropologist Clifford Geertz said that human beings are “unfinished animals.” ③ What he meant is that it is human nature to have a human nature that is very much the product of the society that surrounds us. That human nature is more created than discovered. ④ We “design” human nature, by designing the institutions within which people live. ⑤ So we must ask ourselves just what kind of a human nature we want to help design.

11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>11)</sup>

Managing relationships is a value that represents how someone ① considers the interests and well-being of other people involved in a person’s social world. When people provide food for others, share food with others or receive food from others, they typically consider the needs, preferences and feelings of those people related to what, how, when and where food is eaten. Personal needs and preferences are often ② neglected to build, maintain or repair relationships. Food is central to family harmony, and someone who adopts the role of the ‘household food manager’ is typically very ③ attentive to the preferences, dislikes and patterns of eating of others. For example, newly married couples must ④ negotiate ways to make joint food choices and parent-child relationships contribute to constructing family food decisions. Being a host, guest or co-worker also shapes food choice situations where roles and relationships are ⑤ primary considerations in food choice.

12. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>12)</sup>

In contrast, when we say that two substances are identical or the same, there is no notion of wholeness.

Within the domain of concrete entities, objects and substances have very different properties. ① Objects are individuated, whereas substances are nonindividuated. Thus, the two kinds of entities have fundamentally different criteria for the notion of identity or sameness. ② When we say that two objects are identical or the same, we are referring to two objects in their entirety and not to two distinctive parts of a single object. ③ Substances are of scattered existence, and there is no such thing as whole sand, whole water, or whole clay. ④ This portion of sand is identical to that portion of sand, as long as the two portions consist of the same physical constituents. ⑤ This difference in identity or sameness between objects and substances leads to fundamentally different extension principles for determining category membership across the two ontological kinds.

13. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>13)</sup>

Unfortunately, there are some social scientists who refuse to admit the limitations of their field of study.

(A) We cannot really quantify prejudice or love, for instance. When all is said and done, such attempted quantification is in vain. What is often forgotten, even in the physical sciences, is that science is not primarily a matter of quantification.

(B) The use of mathematical techniques is not an end in itself but only a means to an end, namely, the discovery of what's true about the material world). The use of numbers is one way to be more precise in our effort to rationally understand causes.

(C) They push hard to make social science imitate physical science. This is usually done by the use of all sorts of numbers, tables, charts, and graphs in order to give the impression of a profound quantification of the subject matter. Now, as a matter of fact, some things can be quantified and some things cannot.

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

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>14)</sup>

Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed that just about every group develops an agreed-upon view of things — a consensus reality, the "PC" or politically correct view.

(A) In his classic book, Groupthink, Janis explained how panels of experts made enormous mistakes. People on the panels, he said, worry about their personal relevance and effectiveness, and feel that if they deviate too far from the consensus, they will not be taken seriously.

(B) Any evidence to the contrary is automatically rejected without consideration, often ridiculed, and may lead to exclusion of the person presenting the un-PC data. So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus — doing so can seriously damage their standing.

(C) People compete for stature, and the ideas often just tag along. Groupthink causes groups to get locked into their course of action, unable to explore alternatives, because no one questions the established course. The more cohesive the group, the greater the urge of the group members to avoid creating any discord.

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

**15.** 다음 밑줄 친 우리말의 의미에 맞도록 주어진 단어를 배열하여 영어로 적으시오.<sup>15)</sup>

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, 여러분이 여러분의 첫인상을 형성할 때 그 모습이 더 두드러질수록, 그 모습에 관한 여러분의 태도를 바꾸는 것은 더 어려워진다. So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him get away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to other measurements and to resist attack. Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes unconsciously.

change / you / about / attitude / first / , / the / becomes / your / to / your / more / noticeable / difficult / that / the / the / form / impression / when / more / is / aspect / aspect / it

**16.** 다음 밑줄 친 우리말의 의미에 맞도록 주어진 단어를 배열하여 영어로 적으시오.<sup>16)</sup>

The term statistical significance is an unfortunate choice of words. But it's part of our research vocabulary, and it will continue to appear in reports. It refers to the fact that the results discovered, or differences between two sets of data, could reliably be expected to occur again if another study was conducted in a similar manner. But too many people hear the phrase "statistically significant" and assume it also suggests that the results are significantly important. That may or may not be true. Instead, think of the term as suggesting that you would expect to find the same results 95 out of 100 times if a study is replicated in a similar manner or 90 out of 100 times, depending on what measure of reliability is used. 진정한 유의미성은 그것이 여러분이 대표하는 조직을 위해 의미나 중요성을 갖도록 확실히 하기 위해 자료를 정확하게 해석하는 것에 있다.

meaning / in / for / or / the / you / true / organization / has / to / lies / represent / ensure / that / correctly / significance / interpreting / it / importance / data / the

**17.** 다음 빈칸 ①~⑤에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에 서 찾아 적으시오.<sup>17)</sup>

In America we have developed the Corporation Man. His life, his family, and his future lie with his corporation. His training, his social life, the kind of car he drives, the clothes he and his wife wear, the neighborhood he lives in, and the kind and cost of his house and furniture are all ① \_\_\_\_\_ by his corporate status. His position in the pyramid of management is exactly defined by the size of his salary and bonuses. The pressures toward conformity are ② \_\_\_\_\_ but ③ \_\_\_\_\_, for his position and his hopes for ④ \_\_\_\_\_ are keyed to performance of duties, activities, and even attitudes which make the corporation ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_. In the areas of management, sales, and public relations, the position of the corporation man is secure only from one stockholders' meeting to the next; a successful rebellion there may sweep out whole cadres of earnest men and replace them with others.

[ 보기 ]

■ 필요시 어법상 올바른 형태로 바꿔 적을 것

subtle / dictate / promote / irresistible / successfully

“ 수고하셨습니다 ^^ ”

# ANT 주간 모의고사 2회

## 정답

- 정답을 맞춰본 후 연계 지문을 틀린 경우,
  1. 지문의 내용을 꼭 다시 읽어 본 후 지문의 내용 정리하기!
  2. 왜 답이 틀렸는지 생각해 보기!
  3. 해설지를 통해 지문의 내용을 꼼꼼하게 복습하기를 꼭 하도록 합니다!
  
- 상세 풀이해설 - 학습지는 별도로 제공하여 드립니다!

- 
- 1) [ 16강 03번 ] ②
  - 2) [ 04강 02번 ] ④
  - 3) [ 06강 03번 ] ⑤ ⇨ validates 입증하다
  - 4) [ 12강 12번 ] ④ ⇨ reported
  - 5) [ 14강 04번 ] ④
  - 6) [ 15강 07번 ] ②
  - 7) [ 13강 03번 ] ⑤
  - 8) [ 15강 01번 ] ③
  - 9) [ 비연계 ] ⑤
  - 10) [ 03강 03번 ] ②
  - 11) [ 06강 04번 ] ② ⇨ compromised
  - 12) [ 14강 07번 ] ③
  - 13) [ 10강 04번 ] ④
  - 14) [ 10강 01번 ] ②
  - 15) [ 15강 04번 ]  
 the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect
  - 16) [ 04강 06번 ]  
 True significance lies in interpreting the data correctly to ensure that it has meaning or importance for the organization you represent.
  - 17) [ 10강 03번 ]  
 ① dictated ② subtle ③ irresistible ④ promotion ⑤ successful