서바이벌
HALF 모의고사

3장의 구성에 대해서 고민을 많이 했습니다. 토론도 많이 했습니다. 그 과정에서 파이널 강좌와 교재의 목적을 분명히 정의할 수 있었습니다. 파이널 강좌의 목적은 "실전력 배양"이었습니다. 11회의 서바이벌HALF 모의고사는 상위권학생들이 주로 어려워 하는 유형인 빈칸추론, 순서, 삽입, 요약문, 어휘, 주제, 제목, 일반문의 제목과 빈칸유형 등으로 구성되어 있으며, 참신하고 다양한 소재의 지문을 경험하게 해줄 것입니다. "수능보다 더 수능다운 양질의 모의고사를 만들자"라는 목표 아래 실제 평가원 출제와 연계교재 집필을 하고 계신 선생님들께서 직접 참여해주셨습니다. 제한된 시간에 풀고, 순간순간 시간에 쫓겨 심장이 풀깃해 지는 열한번의 경험을 통해 어떤 환경에서도 흔들리지 않는 실전적인 멘탈을 가지게 될 것입니다. 꼭 20분이라는 시간의 한정을 두고 풀어보세요. 그리고 꼭 살아남으세요.
01. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider a building with a few broken windows. If the windows are not repaired, the tendency is for vandals to break a few more windows. Eventually, they may even break into the building, and if it’s unoccupied, perhaps become squatters. Or consider a pavement. Some litter accumulates. Soon, more litter accumulates. Eventually, people even start leaving bags of refuse from take-out restaurants there or even break into cars. A successful strategy for preventing vandalism: Repair the broken windows within a short time, say, a day or a week, and the tendency is that vandals are much less likely to break more windows or do further damage. Clean up the sidewalk every day, and the tendency is for litter not to accumulate.

*vandal 공공기물 파괴자  **squatter 불법 거주자

① Never Judge a Book by Its Cover
② Everyone Has Skeleton in His Closet
③ Report Criminal Activity Anonymously
④ Fix the Problems When They Are Small
⑤ He That Will Steal an Egg Will Steal an Ox

02. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

High social integration tends to lessen creative and innovative thinking. Conventional ways of conducting everyday life are widely accepted and stringently defended. When the bonds that tie an individual to society are very strong, that person is less likely to engage in negatively defined deviance. The greater the involvement in conventional society and acceptance of the prevailing value structure, the less the desire to deviate from deeply held norms and beliefs. Similarly, individuals who are tightly bound into conventional society are considerably less prone to engage in positive deviance, less likely to find the need for innovation and creativity. Why disrupt things that seem to be working just fine for them? There is little room for social or cultural change. Under conditions of tightly meshed values and behavior, innovation and creativity are deemed unnecessary, more often threatening to the social order, and subject to control and eradication. When positive forms of deviance are widely condemned, ____________________.

*eradication 근절, 박멸

① social stagnation ensues
② political disorder prevails
③ conventional ways vanishes
④ cultural exchange flourishes
⑤ technological advances occur
03. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since the invention of sociology by August Comte it has been generally recognized that the function of the sociologist is ‘to know’, ‘to predict’ and eventually ‘to act’ on the basis of his predictions, and it has been constantly repeated that the sociologist should abstain from judging the human groups he studies in terms of his personal and cultural values. In spite of this commitment to objectivity, sociologists have been rather abundantly evaluating their ‘human data’, passing judgments on their morality, efficiency, taste. Ethnocentrism — a tendency to judge other peoples in terms of one’s ethnic (or national) values — was identified as the source of dangerous biases in sociology. American sociologist Robert Bierstedt invented a supplementary term ‘temporocentrism’, meaning a tendency to judge other people in terms of ‘one’s own century, one’s own era or one’s own lifetime’. But even these two concepts are not sufficient to describe all types of biases

① against the investigator’s judgements
② caused by insufficient evidence
③ originated in a mere causal relationship
④ resulting from investigators’ unconscious involvements
⑤ identified as the source of objectivity

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

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once (A) [ ignored / acknowledged ] by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U.S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U.S. workforce. Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U.S. workforce has (B) [ grown / reduced ] by over 25 percent. Therefore, it is becoming—and will continue to become—even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these (C) [ differences / similarities ] can provide managers with help in this regard.

(A) (B) (C)
① ignored ——— reduced ——— similarities
② ignored ——— grown ——— differences
③ acknowledged ——— grown ——— differences
④ acknowledged ——— grown ——— similarities
⑤ acknowledged ——— reduced ——— differences
05. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Bugs are out there dying all the time, of course, all summer long. But when the first cold snap comes, they start dying in exponentially greater numbers. Insects, being cold-blooded creatures, whose body heat closely ① mirrors the outside temperature, generally start shutting down below fifty degrees Fahrenheit. As for how bugs lie in state: Because their legs are ② spindly, most bugs are top-heavy. If they die in a tree or on the wing, they tend to ③ land heavy side down, not unlike a slice a toast loaded with jam. Even when one expires right side up, the wind will blow its carcass around until it ends up as gravity prefers: flat on its ④ bottom. A sadder scenario involves those ill-fated bugs, especially certain beetles, that get ⑤ flipped on their back and can’t right themselves.

*carcass 시체

06. 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Viruses, when not in a living cell, go into a period of inactivity much like plant seeds. In this state they move with air currents, in water, or simply rest inactive on the ground until they come into contact with a life form that contains the cells they need to awaken from their long sleep.

(A) Most of them have also generated a genetic structure that facilitates their entry into other host organisms after an initial infection begins. The rabies virus, for instance, affects a part of the brain that then causes uncontrolled biting.

(B) At that moment a virus’s first task is to get inside the new host organism, bypass its protective mechanisms and find the proper host cell. Viruses use highly elegant analysis to address these challenges; they actually begin experimenting with new combinations of genes to adapt to the environment they face.

(C) At the same time, the virus swarms in its billions into the spit of infected animals. Then, every time the animal bites something the virus is transmitted to a new host.

① (A) – (C) – (B)
② (B) – (A) – (C)
③ (B) – (C) – (A)
④ (C) – (A) – (B)
⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)
07. Truly ethical organizations appeal to people who care about fairness and doing good and has become an aspirational brand as well as a lifestyle choice. Because ethics is part of our values it goes to the heart of our own personal identities.

(A) As people become more conscious of ethical matters, such organizations will lose the battle for new customers, consumers and employees to those who are genuinely committed to ethical standards and doing the right thing.

(B) If we care about ethics, we buy particular products and services and are loyal to certain brands, not just because we need them but because doing so supports our own sense of who we are and what we care about.

(C) Organizations that create such brand loyalty are at the ‘gold standard’ end of the ethical spectrum. At the other end are those who pay lip-service to regulations and do the bare minimum to comply with certain ethical standards.

08. This is the reason flat maps were developed — three-dimensional Earth is projected onto a two-dimensional map.

Globes provide the most accurate depiction of surface features on Earth; they are the only true representation of distance, area, direction, and proximity. However, you can’t fold up a globe and put it into your pocket. (①) Moreover, if you need to locate a particular city street in a specific city, you would need a very large globe. (②) You could, of course, make a huge globe and then just cut the sections you need from the globe. I think you get my point. Globes are accurate but not easy to transport from place to place. (③) You can fold up a flat map and carry it almost anywhere. (④) However, even though these flat maps are convenient and do display spatial information, they give a distorted view. (⑤) At present, there is no flat map that does not have some type of distortion.

*proximity 근접성
Wider roads and cheaper cars also allow people to move to cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas.

If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road. Surprisingly, though, the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes. (①) This is because wider roads reduce barriers to driving. This, in turn, increases the demand for cars. (②) Increased demand for cars tends to increase competition among car makers and drive down prices, leading to still more cars on the road. (③) This increases driving time and puts more cars on the road still. (④) People become more and more dependent on the car until it is strange not to own one. (⑤) So, more infrastructure still is devoted to the car and more cars end up on the road.

*congest 정체시키다

While animals may well deserve ____(A)____, they do not have to be given rights in that they cannot be ____(B)____ for their actions.

(A) (B)
① cruelty …… trained
② cruelty …… responsible
③ duties …… blamed
④ welfare …… trained
⑤ welfare …… responsible