

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [20]

We usually take time out only when we really need to switch off, and when this happens we are often overtired, sick, and ① in need of recuperation. Me time is complicated by negative associations with escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue. All these negative connotations mean ② that we tend to steer clear of it. Well, I am about to ③ changing your perception of the importance of me time, to persuade you that you should view it as vital for your health and wellbeing. Take this as permission to set aside some time for ④ yourself! Our need for time ⑤ in which to do what we choose is increasingly urgent in an overconnected, overwhelmed, and overstimulated world.

*recuperation: 회복

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 올바른 것을 모두 고르시오. [21]

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way ① are attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This "Mum Effect" — a term ② coining by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens because people want to avoid ③ becoming the target of others' negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage ④ to deliver bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the innocent messenger who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can override our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have devastating effects in a steep hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "⑤ That starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks — because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit less bad before passing it up the chain."

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [22]

Most parents think that if our child would just "behave," we could stay calm as parents. The truth is that managing our own emotions and actions ① is what allows us to feel peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can't control our children or the obstacles they will face — but we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about how we respond. In fact, most of what we call parenting ② takes place within the parent, not between a parent and child. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it or trigger a full-scale tsunami. ③ Staying calm enough to respond constructively to all that childish behavior and

the stormy emotions behind it to grow as parent. If we can use those times ④ when our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we lose equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it's what is able to let you ⑤ become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [32]

There ① are several reasons why support may not be effective. One possible reason is that receiving help could be a blow to self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this possibility. According to the threat to self-esteem model, help can be ② perceived as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as threatening if that help is interpreted as implying incompetence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to be seen as threatening if it is in an area that is self-relevant or self "defining — that is, in an area ③ where your own success and achievement are especially important. ④ Receiving help with a self-relevant task can make you feel bad about yourself, and this can undermine the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept ⑤ rest, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a blow to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you're not the master chef you thought you were.

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [35]

Taking a stand is important because you become a beacon for those individuals ① who are your people, your tribe, and your audience. When you raise your viewpoint up like a flag, people know where to find you; it becomes a rallying point. Displaying your perspective allows prospective (and current) customers ② know that you don't just sell your products or services. The best marketing is never just about ③ selling a product or service, but about taking a stand — ④ showing an audience why they should believe in what you're marketing enough to want it at any cost, simply because they agree with what you're doing. Products can be changed or adjusted if they aren't functioning, but rallying points ⑤ align with the values and meaning behind what you do.

*beacon: 횃불 **rallying point: 집합 지점

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [36]

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For humans at birth, the brain is remarkably ____ (A) ____, and interaction with the world is necessary to ____ (B) ____ it.

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments ① is that they can foster humility. If two people disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made. Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that ② articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted — that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs ③ to change his view. That is one way to achieve humility —on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is

refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person ④ involving is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against ⑤ their own view.

*articulate: 분명히 말하다 **humility: 겸손

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [39]

On any day of the year, the tropics and the hemisphere that is ① experiencing its warm season receive much more solar radiation than ② do the polar regions and the colder hemisphere. Averaged over the course of the year, the tropics and latitudes up to about 40° receive more total heat than they lose by radiation. Latitudes above 40° ③ receive less total heat than they lose by radiation. This inequality produces the necessary conditions for the operation of a huge, global - scale engine that takes on heat in the tropics and ④ gives it off in the polar regions. Its working fluid is the atmosphere, especially the moisture it contains. Air is heated over the warm earth of the tropics, expands, rises, and flows away both northward and southward at high altitudes, ⑤ cools as it goes. It descends and flows toward the equator again from more northerly and southerly latitudes.

*latitude: 위도

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [40]

Greenwashing involves misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really ① is. Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC - free for example), to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too vague or misleading. Some products ② are labeled "chemical - free," when the fact is everything contains chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims ③ were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ensure shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is ④ to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may increase sales in the short term. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being ⑤ deceiving.

*CFC: 염화불화탄소 **fraud: 사기

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unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ensure shoppers are adequately ⑤ informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may increase sales in the short term. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being deceived.

16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not ① addressed it at all. This "Mum Effect" — a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens because people want to avoid ② becoming the target of others' negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage to deliver bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the innocent messenger ③ who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can override our courage until the truth of a situation gets ④ watered down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have devastating effects in a steep hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks — because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it ⑤ sound a bit less bad before passing it up the chain."

17. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

Most parents think that if our child would just "behave," we could stay calm as parents. The truth is that managing our own emotions and actions **(A)[is / are]** what allows us to feel peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can't control our children or the obstacles they will face – but we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about how we respond. In fact, most of what we call parenting **(B)[doesn't / don't]** take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it or trigger a full-scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond constructively to all that childish behavior – and the stormy emotions behind it – **(C)[requires / require]** that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we lose equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it's what enables you to become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

- ① is - doesn't - requires
- ② are - don't - require
- ③ is - don't - require
- ④ are - doesn't - requires
- ⑤ is - don't - requires

18. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [36]

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19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오. [40]

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[조건]

- ① 우리말 의미가 통하도록 보기의 영단어를 모두 포함하여 영작할 것
- ② 필요시 어형 변화 및 단어 추가할 것
- ③ [보기] not / about / do / be / respond / what / how / we / our child

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Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not ① address it at all. This "Mum Effect" — a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens because people want to avoid becoming the target of others' negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage ② to deliver bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the innocent messenger ③ falling before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can override our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have devastating effects in a steep hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "What starts out as bad news ④ become happier and happier as it travels up the ranks — because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit less ⑤ bad before passing it up the chain."

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [22]

Most parents think that if our child would just "behave," we could stay calm as parents. The truth is that managing our own emotions and actions ① is what allows us to feel peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can't control our children or the obstacles ② what they will face —but we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about how we respond. In fact, most of ③ what we call parenting doesn't take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it or trigger a full - scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond constructively to all ④ that childish behavior — and the stormy emotions behind it —requires that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we lose equilibrium and steer ⑤ ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it's what enables you to become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

- 1번 - ③ '막 ..하려고 하다'는 의미의 'be about to-V' 구문이므로, ③ changing을 change로 고쳐야 한다.
- 2번 - ③, ④ ① 주격보어 worse가 문두에 온 도치구문으로, '보어+동사+주어' 어순에 따라, 주어는 동명사구인 attempting to soften이므로 is가 적절하다. ② 용어가 만들어지는 수동관계이므로, 과거분사 coined가 적절하다. ⑤ 주어가 없는 불완전한 절이 이어지므로 관계대명사 What으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 3번 - ③ '부모로서 성장하기 위해 그 모든 유치한 행동과 그 뒤에 숨겨진 폭풍 같은 감정에 건설적으로 반응할 수 있을 정도로 충분히 침착하라'라는 의미의 명령문이므로, ③ Staying을 Stay로 고쳐야 한다.
- 4번 - ⑤ 단수 주어인 your self-concept의 동사 자리이고 주어와 수일치가 이루어져야 하므로 rest를 rests로 고쳐야 한다
- 5번 - ② allow동사는 5형식 문장으로 쓰일 때 목적격 보어자리에 to부정사를 취하므로 ② know를 to know로 고쳐야 한다.
- 6번 - ④ ④ '~을 고려하면, 감안하면'이라는 뜻의 전치사로 쓰여 부사구로 사용 되고 있으므로, giving을 given으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 7번 - ④ 주어인 neither person involved와 수동관계이므로 involved로 고쳐야 한다. 즉, 앞의 명사 person을 수식하는 형태로 '주격 관계대명사 + be동사 (who is)'가 생략된 구조이므로 볼 수 있다. [응용]
- 8번 - ⑤ [기출응용] 콤마 뒤의 부분이 분사 구문이어야 하므로, cools를 cooling으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 9번 - ⑤ 주어 they는 consumers를 지칭하며 고객들이 기만되어지는 수동관계를 이루므로 ⑤ deceiving을 deceived로 고쳐야 한다.
- 10번 - ⑤ sound의 보어 자리이므로 ⑤ badly를 bad로 고쳐야 한다. (less+원급)
- 11번 - ④ 'V할 만큼 충분히 ~한'을 의미하는 enough to-V구문이므로, ④ responding을 to respond로 고쳐야 한다.
- 12번 - ① 주어진 문장에서 that절 안에서 '도움을 받는 것'을 의미하는 주어 역할을 하는 동명사 자리 이므로, ① receives는 receiving으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 13번 - ③ [응용] 추정되어야 한단의 수동구문이므로 ③ had assumed를 had been assumed로 고쳐야 한다.
- 14번 - ① [기출 응용] ① what 뒤에 나오는 문장이 보어절로 쓰이는 완전한 문장인 명사절이기 때문에 that 으로 고쳐써야 한다.
- 15번 - ① 주어가 'A or B'일 때 B에 수일치하므로 단수동사여야 하며, 뒤에 대동사 is가 쓰인 점으로 보아 ① does를 is로 고쳐야 한다.
- 16번 - ① 등위접속사 or로 to soften과 병렬을 이루고 있으므로, ① addressed를 (to) address로 고쳐야 한다.
- 17번 - ① (A)가 포함된 문장에서 주어가 동명사(managing)이고 단수 취급을 하므로 (A)에는 is가 적절하다. (B)가 포함된 문장에서 주어가 'most of 명사'이고, 명사의 수로 주어의 단/복수임을 결정한다. 명사자리는 관계대명사 what절이므로 단수 취급을 하므로 동사자리 (B)에는 doesn't가 가장 적절하다. (C)가 포함된 문장에서 동명사(Staying calm)가 주어이고 단수 취급을 하므로 (C)에는 requires가 적절하다. 따라서 어법으로 가장 적절한 것은 ①번이다.
- 18번 - ③ [응용] '~이 고려되었을 때'라는 의미를 담고 있으므로, ③ giving을 given으로 고쳐야 한다.

- 19번 - ①, ⑤ ① 앞에 쓰인 is more environmentally friendly를 받고 있는 대동사이므로 is로 고쳐야 한다. ⑤ deceive는 '속이다, 기만하다'를 뜻하는 타동사인 데 제시된 목적어가 없고, 주어인 consumers가 기만되어지는 수동의 의미를 전달하므로 being deceived로 고쳐야 한다.
- 20번 - ② avoid는 동명사를 목적으로 취하는 동사이므로, ② to become을 becoming으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 21번 - ③ 동사인 respond를 수식하는 역할을 하는 부사가 있어야 할 자리이므로, ③ constructive를 constructively로 고쳐야 한다.
- 22번 - ③ [기출 응용] ③ 이 숫자는 생물학자들에게 놀라움으로 다가왔다. 이는 뇌와 신체의 복잡성을 고려했을 때, 수십만 개의 유전자가 필요할 것이라고 추정되어 왔기 때문이다. 로 해석되어야 하는 문장으로, 대과거에 있었던 일이 과거까지 영향을 미친 것이기 때문에 had assumed로 바꾸어야 한다.
- 23번 - ⑤ 주어가 없는 불완전한 절이 이어지므로, ⑤ That을 관계대명사 What으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 24번 - ④ Staying calm는 동명사 주어이고, 3인칭 단수 취급이므로, 동사자리의 ④ require를 requires로 고쳐야 한다.
- 25번 - ⑤ [응용] 주절의 주어가 없는 명령문이므로, getting을 get으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 26번 - ④ effects를 수식하는 분사로, 파괴적인 결과를 가져오는 능동관계이므로 현재분사 devastating으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 27번 - ① 'managing~ actions'의 동명사구 주어의 동사자리이고 주어를 3인칭 단수 취급하므로, ① to be를 is로 고쳐야 한다.
- 28번 - ④ [응용] <it + ~ to 부정사...>의 가주어, 진주어 구문이므로, ④ that을 가주어인 it으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 29번 - ④ 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사절이 주어 역할을 하고 있고, 주어 what에 대한 동사 starts에 맞춰 본동사도 단수 취급하여 ④ become을 becomes로 고쳐야 한다.
- 30번 - ② [응용] 선행사를 두고 있는 목적격 관계대명사 자리로, ② what을 which 또는 that으로 고쳐야 한다.