

2025년 9월 고2 전국연합 유형별 복습 [어법 틀린 것 찾기]

제 3 교시

영어

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21.㉑) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Mirror neurons are the hardware of empathy, and so what would make more sense than to look and see ①which animals possess these cells? And this is exactly ②what modern research now stands: all researchers know so far ③being that apes possess mirror neurons. We still need to test to see ④ which other species are like us in this respect. Scientists often publicly speculate ⑤that we can probably expect surprises here, too. They assume that all animals ⑥that live in herds or large groups possess similar brain mechanisms, because social units ⑦function only if individuals can see things from the perspective of others in the group and feel ⑧ that they are feeling. I can see a goldfish ⑨wave its fin at us. As an animal that travels around in a tightly-knit group, it's on board with this idea — or at least swimming alongside the boat.

24.㉔) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Everything in the world ①exists on a continuum, ②whether in speed, size, or any other possible descriptor you could think of. Still, we create and ③mindlessly adopt sharp distinctions, and those distinctions change lives far more dramatically than marginal differences ever ④are. Indeed, all differences are arbitrary, but ⑤drawing hard lines between categories ⑥hide this arbitrariness and can be severely ⑦damaging. I call this ⑧resulting damage “the borderline effect.” The examples are endless. Someone’s IQ is 69 and someone else’s is 70 — but only the score of 70 ⑨deems to be within the range of normal. We don’t have to be statisticians to know there ⑩is not a meaningful difference between 69 and 70. Yet once the person with the lower score ⑪labels “cognitively impaired,” his or her life will unfold ⑫differently than the person with a one-point advantage.

22.㉒) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The future of work ①depends on two forces: a harmful substituting force and a helpful complementing one. Many tales have a hero and a villain ②fighting each other for dominance, but in our story, technology plays both roles at once, ③ displacing workers while simultaneously ④raises the demand for their efforts elsewhere in the economy. This interaction helps ⑤explain why past worries about automation ⑥were misplaced: our ancestors ⑦had predicted the wrong winner in that fight, ⑧underestimating quite how ⑨powerfully the complementing force would prove to be or simply ⑩to ignore that factor altogether. It also helps ⑪to explain why economists have traditionally been dismissive of the idea of technological unemployment: there appeared ⑫to be firm limits to the substituting force, leaving lots of tasks ⑬that could not be performed by machines, and a growing demand for human beings ⑭does ⑮them instead.

29.㉙) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

All human cultures mark the passing of time by the differences they observe in the world around them. Our choice of ①which differences to mark depends firstly on what we can observe and secondly on what is important in our lives. ② What we mark the differences — the shapes of our calendars and our rituals — ③depends on the connections we make between those two things. In the agricultural society of pre-modern Europe, ④which higher latitudes make the seasons easily ⑤observable, it was natural ⑦to monitor the solar cycle. Conversely, among the ⑧largely nomadic peoples of Arabia, ⑨who seasonal changes were less significant, the lunar calendar was a more sensible choice. That did not make it ⑩ inevitable ⑪that Islam would use a lunar calendar and Roman Christianity a solar one, but political and religious decisions ⑫ were made from options ⑬limited by geography and lifestyle, ⑭filtering through tradition.

영어 영역

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31.31) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Paradoxically, it's uncertainty that makes us ①feel most alive. Think of events that ②shake you out of your everyday routine: maybe attending a family wedding, making a big presentation, or ③going somewhere you've never been. It's on those occasions ④which time seems to slow down a little, and you feel more fully ⑤engaging. The same holds true if the experience is risky, like mountain climbing or parasailing. Your senses are sharper. You notice more. Thanks to the release of a feel-good chemical in the brain ⑥called dopamine, you get a greater rush of pleasure from chance encounters with people than planned meetings. Good news, financial rewards, and gifts are more enjoyable if they are surprises. It's ⑦because the most popular television shows and movies are the ones with unexpected plot twists and ⑧astonishing endings.

33.33) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Dictionary definitions are constantly ①revised to keep up with our changing uses and knowledge. In Roman times, "addicts" were people who were unable to pay their debts and gave ②them as slaves to their creditors. The word eventually came to be associated with drug dependency: one becomes a slave to one's addiction. The word "husband" originally referred ③to be a homeowner; it had nothing to do with ④being married. But because owning your own property made ⑤it more likely you'd find a mate, the word eventually came to mean a male who ⑥has wed. On November 5th, 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the British Parliament. He was captured and ⑦put to death. Loyalists burned his effigy, ⑧where they nicknamed the "guy." Centuries later, the word lost its negative connotation and a musical ⑨named Guys and Dolls ran on Broadway. In American slang, bad means good, cool means great, and wicked means excellent. If you could transport yourself one hundred years into the future, you'd find yourself ⑩confusing by your great-grandchildren's speech because language itself is an ever-changing reflection of human invention.

32.32) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

A great strength of the market mechanism is ①that there are incentives for individuals ②to reveal their knowledge through their behavior. This stands in contrast to many strategic situations — for example, in political negotiations — ③which it is wise not to let the other side ④know what one's true preferences or production capacities are. A ⑤perfectly competitive market that clears on the spot ⑥leaves no room for such strategies. If prices are not sticky — as many models assume — individuals adapt their behavior instantaneously, ⑦whenever their preferences or the circumstances change. They stop buying items that do not satisfy their needs and stop selling items that do not provide them with optimal gains, maybe ⑧switching to the production of other items. If they have motivational problems, for example, ⑨to fall into denial about the fact ⑩that there is no demand for their products, markets reveal to them, sometimes in quite brutal ways, ⑪which they better accept this fact.

34.34) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The term "anchoring" was introduced by Roland Barthes who observed that text is often used next to images (his focus was on photographs) to confine meaning. Of all possible literal or ①implied interpretations an image could elicit, text would point the viewer towards a ②desired, specific direction. In advertising, as Barthes argues, the symbolic message does not guide identification but interpretation. The viewer is not asked to recognize what they see but ③understands why they see it and ④what it means to them. By combining images with text, advertising produces symbolic meaning that is accurate and specific on the one hand, richer on the other, thus adding depth and eliminating breadth of rational and emotional interpretations. The headline or tagline of an ad ⑤directs the reader through the intended meanings of the image, ⑥so that the reader avoids some and receives others. It "remote-controls" the reader towards a meaning ⑦chosen in advance.

영어 영역

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35.35) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

According to Einstein's theory, a large mass like the Sun 'bends' space-time. Newton's theory makes no such prediction. This bending of space-time leads to phenomena such as 'gravitational lensing' ①where the light of distant stars appears to be in different locations when they pass by a large mass like the Sun. We don't normally see this lensing because stars aren't visible during the day when the Sun is out, but a solar eclipse in 1919 allowed scientists ②to observe ③what the Sun's gravity was doing to the light from distant stars. The stars around the Sun appeared ④to move from their normal positions in the night sky. The shift was much larger than Newton's theory predicted, but exactly in the positions ⑤predicted by Einstein's theory.

37.37) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Once a nail is hammered in, it is friction ①that holds it in place. Friction is the force that arises when two surfaces are sliding, or ②trying to slide, against each other. If you try to pull apart two blocks of wood that ③has been nailed together, the wood fibers grip the shaft of the nail. The nail feels a force ④trying to rip it apart along its length, and we call that force tension. Your experiment can now fail in one of two ways — either the nail stretches and splits in half because the tension force is too large for the nail, or the nail comes loose because the friction force ⑤is overcome. The force it would take to stretch the nail ⑥to be much larger than the friction ⑦forces on the surface, so we don't have to worry too much about the former. It's the friction ⑧which we need to concern ourselves.

36.36) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

We're naturally ①wired to organize the world into a hierarchy. We do this to help make sense of the world, maintain our beliefs, and generally ②feel better. But when someone infringes on our place in the world and our understanding of ③how it works, we react without thinking. When someone cuts you off on the highway and road rage kicks in, ④that's your unconscious mind ⑤said, "Who are you to cut me off?" You're reacting to a threat to your inherent sense of hierarchy. On the road we are all equals. We're all supposed to play by the same rules. Cutting someone off ⑥violates those rules and implies higher status. Or consider ⑦when you get ⑧frustrated with your kids and ⑨ended an argument with "Because I said so." (Or the office equivalent: "Because I'm the boss.") In these moments you've stopped ⑩to think and ⑪regressing to your biological tendencies of reaffirming the hierarchy.

39.39) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Paper's mechanical properties lend ①themselves to ②folding and bending. The cellulose fibers ③which it is made can be partially snapped in the area of maximum bend, ④allowing a permanent crease ⑤to form, while sufficient fibers remain ⑥undamaged for the material ⑦not crack and fall apart. Indeed, in this state it pretty much maintains its ability to resist ⑧pulling apart, but it can also ⑨be torn easily and accurately along the crease if a point of weakness — a small, initial tear — ⑩is opened up. This winning combination of mechanical properties allows it ⑪to assume the shape of any object through creasing and folding — hence the art of origami. There are very few materials as good: metal foils can hold a crease, but control of the crease is somewhat more difficult. Plastic sheeting doesn't tend to hold a crease at all, unless it is very soft, in ⑫that case it lacks the rigidity ⑬required of a good wrapping material. So it is its ability to hold a crease ⑭while remaining stiff that makes paper uniquely ⑮suited to this purpose.

영어 영역

40.40) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Mother cats can tell ①which kittens belong to them – when litters are mixed up they use their kittens' scent to distinguish them from offspring of other mothers. Despite this, when ② faced with a selection of kittens who have wandered from the nest, her own and others that aren't hers, a mother cat doesn't appear to favor her own offspring when ③ retrieving them. The reason for this is uncertain, ④ although distress vocalizations from kittens that ⑤ are lost from their nest ⑥ is known to be very powerful, so it may just be hard for the mother ⑦ to resist retrieving them, regardless of ⑧ whether they are hers. In the wild, a squeaking kitten out in the open ⑨ is likely to attract predators, which ⑩ are bad news for any other kittens around it. A rapid rescue of any crying kitten would be a good strategy to prevent them from drawing ⑪ unwanted attention.

영어 영역

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정답

[어법 틀린 것 찾기]

- 21) ② where ③ is ⑧ what
- 22) ④ raising ⑨ powerful ⑩ ignoring ⑫ to do
- 24) ④ do ⑥ hides ⑨ is deemed ⑪ is labeled
- 29) ② How ④ where ⑨ for whom ⑭ filtered
- 31) ④ that ⑤ engaged ⑦ why
- 32) ③ in which ⑨ falling ⑪ that
- 33) ② themselves ③ to being ⑥ has been wed ⑧ which ⑩ confused
- 34) to understand
- 35) ④ to have moved
- 36) ⑤ saying ⑨ end ⑩ thinking ⑪ regressed
- 37) ③ have been nailed ⑥ is ⑧ with which
- 39) ③ of which ⑦ not to crack ⑧ being pulled ⑯ which
- 40) ⑥ are known ⑩ is