

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [20]

Too many times people, especially in today's generation, expect things to just ① happen overnight. When we have these false expectations, it tends to discourage us ② from continuing to move forward. Because this is a high tech society, everything we want ③ have to be within the parameters of our comfort and convenience. If it doesn't happen ④ fast enough, we're tempted to lose interest. So many people don't want to take the time it requires to be successful. Success is not a matter of mere desire; you should develop patience in order to achieve it. Have you ⑤ fallen prey to impatience? Great things take time to build.

* parameter: 매개 변수, 제한

management of time in everyday life, yet it is entirely overlooked in ⑤ discussions of high-speed society.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [23]

Empathy is frequently listed as one of the most desired skills in an employer or employee, although without specifying exactly what ① is meant by *empathy*. Some businesses stress cognitive empathy, ② emphasizing the need for leaders to understand the perspective of employees and customers when negotiating deals and making decisions. Others stress affective empathy and empathic concern, highlighting the ability of leaders to gain trust from employees and customers by treating ③ themselves with real concern and compassion. When some consultants argue that successful companies foster empathy, meaning that companies should conduct good market research. In other words, an "empathic" company understands the needs and wants of its customers and ④ seeks to fulfill those needs and wants. When some people speak of design with empathy, ⑤ what that translates to is that companies should take into account the specific needs of different populations — the blind, the deaf, the elderly, non-English speakers, the color-blind, and so on — when designing products.

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

If you had wanted to create a "self-driving" car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, the vehicle would ① have been able to move forward on its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn to avoid barriers. Obviously not ideal. But does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not ② worth pursuing? No, it only means that at the time we did not yet have the tools we now possess to help enable vehicles to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now ③ seems within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point where we can begin ④ to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that advance our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already wearing devices that monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that ⑤ were not even possible a decade ago.

* strap: 끈으로 묶다 ** autonomously: 자율적으로

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [24]

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [22]

We tend to overrate the impact of new technologies in part ① because older technologies have become absorbed into the furniture of our lives, so as to be almost invisible. Take the baby bottle. Here ② is a simple implement that has transformed a fundamental human experience for vast numbers of infants and mothers, yet it finds no place in our histories of technology. This technology might be ③ thought of a classic time-shifting device, as it enables mothers to exercise more control over the timing of feeding. It can also function to save time, as bottle feeding allows for someone else ④ to substitute for the mother's time. Potentially, therefore, it has huge implications for the

The most prevalent problem kids report is that they feel like they need to be accessible at all times. Because technology allows for it, they feel an obligation. It's easy for most of us ① to relate — you probably feel the same pressure in your own life! It is really challenging to deal with the fact ② that we're human and can't always respond ③ instantly. For a teen or tween who's still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it's even worse. Here's ④ how this behavior plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn't text back right away. Now it's easy for your child to think, "This person doesn't want to be my friend anymore!" So he texts again, and again, and again — "blowing up their phone." This can be stress-inducing and even read as aggressive. But you can see how ⑤ easy this could happen.

* tween: (10 ~ 12세 사이의) 십대 초반의 아동

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that the key ① to addressing negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality ② what is easiest to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various ③ eating behaviors are the most common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Process-addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine to help people change negative health behaviors ④ into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. What mental imagery does ⑤ is reinforce a new desired behavior. Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [30]

From an early age, individuals engage in emotion socialization absorbing societal norms about emotions, ① which shapes the development of emotion regulation skills. While peers and media become more influential in adolescence than before, parents remain the primary agents of socialization. Their responses to emotional situations serve as examples for their children's regulation strategies, potentially ② leading to similar reactions in comparable circumstances. The way parents handle their children's emotional challenges significantly ③ impact the development of

emotion regulation. Providing direct comfort and explicit guidance, ④ whose benefits for younger children are acknowledged, could intrude on the independence of teenagers. Consequently, adolescents might distance themselves from parental support unless their parents adjust their approach. What we really need in adolescence ⑤ is providing indirect support for autonomous emotion regulation such as displaying genuine interest, cultivating awareness, and offering nonjudgmental acceptance of teenagers' emotional experiences, along with being open to dialogue when they seek it.

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [31]

Dancers often push themselves to the limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, ① pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be impossible no matter how strong the dancer ② is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be ③ struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis ④ tell her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints ⑤ imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, minimizing potential risk of injury.

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children's film production and consumption habits. The term "children's film" implies ownership by children — *their* cinema — but films supposedly ① made for children have always been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The considerable crossover in audience composition for children's films can be shown by the fact ② which, in 2007, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 percent of theatrical admissions, and in 2014, German children's films comprised seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. This phenomenon corresponds with a broader, international embrace of ③ what is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children's film is some other realm, ④ separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults ⑤ is not supported by the realities of consumption: children's film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

* subordinate: 하위의

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [33]

Beethoven's drive to create something novel ① is a reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward when we create something new in the process of exploring something uncertain, such as a musical phrase ② that we've never played or heard before. When our curiosity leads to something novel, the resulting reward brings us a sense of pleasure. A number of investigators ③ have modeled how curiosity influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas written after age thirteen ④ revealing that the musical patterns found in all of Beethoven's music decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, increased. In other words, Beethoven's music became less predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a ⑤ powerful driver of human creativity.

11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [34]

Technologists are always on the lookout for quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify concrete measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things ① that are easy to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further away from the important goals we really care

about, which may require ② complicated metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion ③ which we are solving for a good end without actually making genuine progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently ④ substituting what is measurable for what is meaningful. As the saying goes, "Not everything that ⑤ counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

* metric: 측정 기준

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [35]

We are the only species that seasons its food, deliberately ① altered it with the highly flavored plant parts we call herbs and spices. It's quite possible that our taste for spices ② has an evolutionary root. Many spices have antibacterial properties — in fact, common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano inhibit the growth of almost every ③ bacterium tested. And the cultures that make the heaviest use of spices — think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico — come from warmer climates, ④ where bacterial spoilage is a bigger issue. In contrast, the most lightly spiced cuisines — those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — are from cooler climates. Our uniquely human attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out to ⑤ have arisen as a matter of life and death.

13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [36]

The process ① here the body development proceeds from single cell gives many examples of the structural richness that can be achieved when nonrandom selection and repeated production of random variation merge. Random activities at the cellular level ② occur in all phases of body development from embryo to adult. And body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities along with the selection of those outcomes ③ reflecting previously built-in criteria. Always, new structure is built on old structure, and at each level, selection favors some cells while eliminating others. The survivors serve to produce new cells ④ involved in further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development but rather are positionally chosen. Cells in the right place that make the right connections are stimulated, and those in the incorrect position ⑤ don't. This process is much like sculpting. Despite the fact that there's significant similarities in large-scale structures, a natural consequence of the strategy is great variability among individuals at the cellular and molecular levels.

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available ① to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus ② making the distribution of time and money visible and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, has contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as ③ efficiently as possible, but as a service to be provided to a client with whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may ④ perceive as obstacles that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may result in home care workers ⑤ becoming overloaded and demotivated.

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [38]

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases ① where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their

normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly ② assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively unimportant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event is ③ that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to inhospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being infrequent, these events can be extremely important when ④ viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. The most profound consequences of vagrancy ⑤ relating to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [39]

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet ① because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become data-driven. Only then are they able to act quickly in accordance with their internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet ② most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and conviction, offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge ③ that supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures that our messages ④ deliver to an audience more inclined to believing it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more open-minded, rational, and sensible ⑤ when they think just like us.

17. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [40]

The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, ① having far exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data ② collected in large data repositories become "data tombs" — data archives that are hardly visited. Important decisions are often made ③ based not on the information-rich data stored in data repositories ④ but rather on a decision maker's instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools to extract the valuable knowledge hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, ⑤ which typically rely on users or domain experts to manually input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to cause biases and errors and is extremely costly and time consuming. The widening gap between data and information calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

18. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

If you ① had wanted to create a "self-driving" car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, the vehicle would have been able ② to move forward on its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn to avoid barriers. Obviously not ideal. But does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not worth ③ pursuing? No, it only means that at the time we did not yet have the tools we now possess to help ④ enable vehicles to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now seems within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point where we can begin to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that advance our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already wearing devices that monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors ⑤ talking to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that was not even possible a decade ago.

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The most prevalent problem kids report is ① that they feel like they need to be accessible at all times. Because technology allows for it, they feel an obligation. It's easy for most of us to relate — you probably feel the same pressure in your own life! It is really challenging to deal with the fact ② that we're human and can't always respond instantly. For a teen or tween who's still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it's even worse. Here's ③ how this behavior plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn't text back right away. Now it's easy ④ of your child to think, "This person doesn't want to be my friend anymore!" So he texts again, and again, and again — "blowing up their phone." This can be stress-inducing and even read as ⑤ aggressively. But you can see how easily this could happen.

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22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [30]

Emotion socialization — learning from other people about emotions and how to deal with them — starts early in life and ① plays a foundational role for emotion regulation development. Although extra-familial influences, such as peers or media, gain in importance during adolescence, parents remain the primary socialization agents. For example, their own responses to emotional situations serve as a role model for emotion regulation, increasing the likelihood ② that their children will show similar reactions in comparable situations. Parental practices at times ③ which their children are faced with emotional challenges also impact emotion regulation development. Whereas direct soothing and directive guidance of what to do are beneficial for younger children, they may intrude ④ on adolescents' autonomy striving. In consequence, adolescents might pull away from, rather than turn toward, their parents in times of emotional crisis, unless parental practices are adjusted. More suitable in adolescence is indirect support of autonomous emotion regulation, such as through interest in, as well as awareness and nonjudgmental acceptance ⑤ of, adolescents' emotional experiences, and being available when the adolescent wants to talk.

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impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, pointing his feet while in the air and ③ lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be impossible no matter how strong the dancer is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis ④ tells her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints imposed by nature and described by physical laws ⑤ allowing dancers to work efficiently, minimizing potential risk of injury.

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*sonata: 악곡의 한 형식

peppers of Mexico — ④ comes from warmer climates, where bacterial spoilage is a bigger issue. In contrast, the most lightly spiced cuisines — those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — ⑤ is from cooler climates. Our uniquely human attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out to have arisen as a matter of life and death.

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28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [36]

Development of the human body from a single cell provides many examples of the structural richness that is ① possible when the repeated production of random variation is combined with nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities coupled with selection of those outcomes that ② satisfy previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and ③ eliminates others. The survivors serve to produce new cells that undergo further rounds of selection. Except ④ in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are positionally selected. Those in the right place that make the right connections are stimulated, and those that ⑤ doesn't are eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite similar.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available to perform ① these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time ② spent, thus making the distribution of time and money visible and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, has contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as ③ efficient as possible, but as a service to be provided to a client with whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement ④ to report may be perceived as obstacles that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may result in home care workers ⑤ becoming overloaded and demotivated.

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learning and practice: their intuition has become data-driven. Only then are they able to act quickly in accordance with their ① internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we ② interact others on social media, act with expert-like speed and conviction, ③ offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures ④ that our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to believing it, our delusions of expertise can ⑤ be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more open-minded, rational, and sensible when they think just like us.

32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 알맞은 것은? [40]

The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, ① collecting and stored in large and numerous data repositories, has far exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data ② collecting in large data repositories become "data tombs" — data archives that are hardly visited. Important decisions are often made based not on the information-rich data stored in data repositories but rather on a decision maker's instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools to extract the valuable knowledge ③ hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically rely on users or domain experts to manually input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is ④ like to cause biases and errors and ⑤ are extremely costly and time consuming. The widening gap between data and information calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

33. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

If you had wanted to create a “self-driving” car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, the vehicle ① would have been able to move forward on its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn to avoid barriers. Obviously not ideal. But does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not worth pursuing? No, it only means that at the time we did not yet have the tools we now possess to help enable vehicles ② operating both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now seems within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we ③ were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point ④ where we can begin to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that advance our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already wearing devices that monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way ⑤ that was not even possible a decade ago.

* strap: 끈으로 묶다 ** autonomously: 자율적으로

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [23]

Empathy is frequently listed as one of the most desired ① skills in an employer or employee, although without specifying exactly what is meant by *empathy*. Some businesses stress cognitive empathy, ② emphasizing the need for leaders to understand the perspective of employees and customers when negotiating deals and making decisions. Others stress affective empathy and empathic concern, emphasizing the ability of leaders to gain trust from employees and customers by treating ③ themselves with real concern and compassion. When some consultants argue that successful companies foster empathy, what that translates to ④ is that companies should conduct good market research. In other words, an “empathic” company understands the needs and wants of its customers and seeks to fulfill those needs and wants. When some people speak of design with empathy, what that translates to is ⑤ that companies should take into account the specific needs of different populations — the blind, the deaf, the elderly, non-English speakers, the color-blind, and so on — when designing products.

*empathy: 공감, 공감능력 **compassion 동정심

35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that ① the key to address negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality that is easiest

to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health ② concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Process-addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) ③ fall into this category as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine ④ to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. What mental imagery ⑤ does is reinforce a new desired behavior. Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

36. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [30]

Emotion socialization — learning from other people about emotions and how to deal with them — starts early in life and plays a foundational role for emotion regulation development. Although extra-familial influences, such as peers or media, ① gain in importance during adolescence, parents remain the primary socialization agents. For example, their own responses to emotional situations serve as a role model for emotion regulation, increasing the likelihood that ② their children will show similar reactions in comparable situations. Parental practices at times when their children are faced with emotional challenges also impact emotion regulation development. Whereas direct ③ soothing and directive guidance of what to do are beneficial for younger children, they may intrude on adolescents’ autonomy striving. In consequence, adolescents might pull away from, rather than ④ turn toward, their parents in times of emotional crisis, unless parental practices are adjusted. More suitable in adolescence is indirect support of autonomous emotion regulation, such as through interest in, as well as awareness and nonjudgmental acceptance of, adolescents’ emotional experiences, and ⑤ is available when the adolescent wants to talk.

37. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [31]

Dancers often push themselves to the limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is ① misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something ② physically impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be impossible no matter ③ how strong the dancer is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis ④ to tell her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, ⑤ understanding the constraints imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, minimizing potential risk of injury.

38. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children’s film production and consumption habits. The term “children’s film” ① implies ownership by children — their cinema — but films supposedly made for children have always ② been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The considerable crossover in audience composition for children’s films can be shown by the fact that, in 2007, eleven Danish children’s and youth films ③ attracted 59 percent of theatrical admissions, and in 2014, German children’s films comprised seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. This phenomenon corresponds with a broader, international embrace of ④ which is seemingly children’s culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children’s film is some other realm, ⑤ separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults is not supported by the realities of consumption: children’s film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [33]

Beethoven’s drive to create something novel is a reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward ① when we create something new in the process of ② exploring something uncertain, such as a musical phrase that we’ve never played or heard before. When our curiosity leads to something novel, ③ the resulting reward brings us a sense of pleasure. A number of investigators have modeled how curiosity influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, ④ computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas wrote after age thirteen

revealed that the musical patterns found in all of ⑤ Beethoven’s music decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, increased. In other words, Beethoven’s music became less predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a powerful driver of human creativity.

40. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [34]

Technologists are always on the lookout for quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model ① are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify concrete measures, or “proxies,” for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies ② produces a bias toward measuring things that are easy to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further away from the important goals we really care about, ③ which may require complicated metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion ④ that we are solving for a good end without actually making genuine progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently ⑤ substitute what is measurable for what is meaningful. As the saying goes, “Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts.”

41. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [35]

We are the only species that ① seasons its food, deliberately altering it with the highly flavored plant parts we call herbs and spices. It's quite possible ② that our taste for spices has an evolutionary root. Many spices have antibacterial properties — in fact, common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano ③ inhibiting the growth of almost every bacterium tested. And the cultures that make the heaviest use of spices — think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico — ④ come from warmer climates, where bacterial spoilage is a bigger issue. In contrast, the most lightly spiced cuisines — those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — are from cooler climates. Our uniquely human attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, ⑤ turns out to have arisen as a matter of life and death.

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [36]

Development of the human body from a single cell ① provides many examples of the structural richness that is possible when the repeated production of random variation is combined with nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult ② exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities coupled with selection of those outcomes that satisfy previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and eliminates others. The survivors serve ③ to produce new cells that undergo further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not ④ genetical selected during development, but rather, are positionally selected. Those in the right place that make the right connections are stimulated, and those that don't are eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite ⑤ similar.

43. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available ① to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus ② making the distribution of time and money visible and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, has

contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceived their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as ③ efficiently as possible. Rather, they may consider it as a service to be provided to a client with ④ whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may ⑤ perceive as obstacles that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may result in home care workers becoming overloaded and demotivated.

44. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 곳이 하나도 없는 것은? [38]

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, ① aside from the rare cases which individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively unimportant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, ② as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or exposed to inhospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. ③ Despite being infrequent, these events can be extremely important when viewed at the timescales which ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. ④ The most profound consequences of vagrancy relate to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. ⑤ Each of these can be occurred through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

45. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [39]

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become data-driven. Only then are they able to act quickly in accordance with their internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, ① despite they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, ② act with expert-like speed and conviction, ③ offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures ④ that our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to believing it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency ⑤ to find people more open-minded, rational, and sensible when they think just like us.

46. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [40]

The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, ① has far exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data collected in large data repositories become "data tombs" — data archives that are hardly visited. Important decisions are often made based not on the information-rich data stored in data repositories but rather on a decision maker's instinct, simply ② because the decision maker does not have the tools to extract the valuable knowledge hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically rely on users or domain experts to manually ③ input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to cause biases and errors and ④ are extremely costly and time consuming. The widening gap between data and information ⑤ calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

47. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

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vehicles to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now seems within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point ④ where we can begin to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that advance our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already wearing devices that monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors ⑤ to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that was not even possible a decade ago.

* strap: 끈으로 묶다 ** autonomously: 자율적으로

48. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists ① have held strongly to the belief that the key to addressing negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality ② that is easiest to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Process-addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion ③ was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved ④ effectively for some people. What mental imagery does is reinforce a new desired behavior. ⑤ Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

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51. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [32]

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by the fact ② that, in 2007, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 per cent of theatrical admissions. And in 2014, German children's films ③ comprised seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. This phenomenon corresponds with a broader, international embrace of ④ what is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children's film is some other realm, separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults ⑤ being not supported by the realities of consumption: children's film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

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Technologists are always on the lookout for quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model ① are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify concrete measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things ② that are easy to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further away from the important goals we really care about, which may require complicated metrics or ③ be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion that we are solving for a good end without actually ④ making genuine progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently ⑤ substitute what is measurable for what is meaningful. As the saying goes, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

*metric: 측정 기준

selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are positionally selected. Those in the right place that ④ makes the right connections are stimulated, and those that don't are eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, ⑤ even though large-scale structures are quite similar.

54. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 올바른 것은? [35]

We are the only species that seasons its food, deliberately altering it with the highly flavored plant parts we call herbs and spices. It's quite ① possibly that our taste for spices has an evolutionary root. Many spices have antibacterial properties — in fact, common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano ② inhibit the growth of almost every bacterium tested. And the cultures ③ what make the heaviest use of spices — think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico — come from warmer climates, where bacterial spoilage is a bigger issue. In contrast, the most lightly ④ spicing cuisines — those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — are from cooler climates. Our uniquely human attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out ⑤ to have been arisen as a matter of life and death.

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Development of the human body from a single cell provides many examples of the structural richness ① that is possible when the repeated production of random variation is combined with nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities ② coupled with selection of those outcomes that satisfy previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and ③ eliminates others. The survivors serve to produce new cells that undergo further rounds of

56. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

① So as to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus ② making the distribution of time and money visible and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, ③ has contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as efficiently as possible, but as a service to be provided to a client ④ whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may be perceived as obstacles that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may result in home care workers ⑤ becoming overloaded and demotivated.

57. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [38]

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases ① where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively unimportant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event ② is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to inhospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest ③ that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being infrequent, these events can be extremely important when ④ viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. The most profound consequences of vagrancy ⑤ relates to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

58. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [39]

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become data-driven. Only then ① are they able to act quickly in accordance with their internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they ② are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and conviction, ③ offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures ④ what our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to believing it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more open-minded, rational, and ⑤ sensible when they think just like us.

59. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [40]

The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, ① having far exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data collected in large data repositories become "data tombs" — data archives ② that are hardly visited. Important decisions are often made based not on the information-rich data ③ stored in data repositories but

rather on a decision maker's instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools ④ to extract the valuable knowledge hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made ⑤ to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically rely on users or domain experts to *manually* input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to cause biases and errors and is extremely costly and time consuming. The widening gap between data and information calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

* repository: 저장소 ** golden nugget: 금괴

60. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

If you had wanted to create a "self-driving" car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, the vehicle would have been able to move forward on ① its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn to avoid barriers. Obviously not ideal. But does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not worth ② pursuing? No, it only means that at the time we did not yet have the tools we now possess to help enable vehicles ③ to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now seems within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point ④ which we can begin to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that advance our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already wearing devices ⑤ which monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that was not even possible a decade ago.

* strap: 끈으로 묶다 ** autonomously: 자율적으로

61. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists have held ① strongly to the belief ② that the key to addressing negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality that is easiest to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Process-addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category ③ as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and ④ coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. What mental imagery does is ⑤ reinforced a new desired behavior. Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

62. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [30]

Emotion socialization — learning from other people about emotions and how to deal with them — starts early in life and plays a foundational role for emotion regulation development. Although extrafamilial influences, such as peers or media, ① gain in importance during adolescence, parents remain the primary socialization agents. For example, their own responses to emotional situations serve as a role model for emotion regulation, ② increase the likelihood that their children will show similar reactions in comparable situations. Parental practices at times when their children are faced with emotional challenges also impact emotion regulation development. Whereas direct soothing and directive guidance of what to do ③ are beneficial for younger children, they may intrude on adolescents' autonomy striving. In consequence, adolescents might pull away from, rather than turn toward, their parents in times of emotional crisis, unless parental practices ④ are adjusted. More suitable in adolescence ⑤ is indirect support of autonomous emotion regulation, such as through interest in, as well as awareness and nonjudgmental acceptance of, adolescents' emotional experiences, and being available when the adolescent wants to talk.

63. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [31]

Dancers often push themselves to the limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically

impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, ① pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be impossible no matter how strong the dancer ② is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be ③ struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis ④ tell her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints ⑤ imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, minimizing potential risk of injury.

64. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children's film production and consumption habits. The term "children's film" implies ownership by children — their cinema — but films supposedly made for children ① have always been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The considerable crossover in audience composition for children's films can be shown by the fact ② what, in 2007, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 percent of theatrical admissions, and in 2014, German children's films comprised seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. This phenomenon corresponds with a broader, international embrace of what ③ is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice ④ that children's film is some other realm, separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults ⑤ is not supported by the realities of consumption: children's film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

65. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [33]

Beethoven's drive to create something novel is a reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward when we create something new in the process of ① exploring something uncertain, such as a musical phrase ② which we've never played or heard before. When our curiosity leads to something novel, the ③ resulting reward brings us a sense of pleasure. A number of investigators have modeled how curiosity influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas written after age thirteen revealed that the musical patterns ④ are found in all of Beethoven's music decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, increased. In other words, Beethoven's music became less ⑤ predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a powerful driver of human creativity.

66. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [34]

Technologists are always on the lookout for quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model ① are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify concrete measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things ② that are easy to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further away from the important goals we really care about, which may require complicated metrics or ③ be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion that we are solving for a good end without actually ④ making genuine progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently ⑤ substitute what is measurable for what is meaningful. As the saying goes, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

67. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [35]

We are the only species that seasons its food, deliberately altering it with the highly flavored plant parts ① what we call herbs and spices. It's quite possible ② that our taste for spices has an evolutionary root. Many spices have antibacterial properties — in fact, common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano inhibit the growth of almost every bacterium tested. And the cultures that make the heaviest use of spices — think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico — ③ come from

warmer climates, where bacterial spoilage is a bigger issue. In contrast, the most lightly spiced cuisines — ④ those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — are from cooler climates. Our uniquely human attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out ⑤ to have arisen as a matter of life and death.

68. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [36]

Development of the human body from a single cell ① provides many examples of the structural richness that is possible when the repeated production of random variation is combined with nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities ② generated by these activities coupled with selection of those outcomes that satisfy previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and eliminates others. The survivors serve to produce new cells ③ that undergo further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are positionally selected. Those in the right place that ④ makes the right connections are stimulated, and those that don't are eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite ⑤ similar.

69. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget ① available to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus ② making the distribution of time and money visible and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, has contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as efficiently as possible, but ③ as a service to be provided to a client with whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and ④ enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may be perceived as obstacles that make ⑤ that impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may result in home care workers becoming overloaded and demotivated.

70. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [38]

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases ① in which individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively unimportant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event ② is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to inhospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest ③ that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, do is to dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being infrequent, these events can be extremely important, ④ viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. The most profound consequences of vagrancy ⑤ relates to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

71. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [39]

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in ① learning and practice: their intuition has become data-

driven. Only then ② are they able to act quickly in accordance with their internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they ③ do. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and conviction, offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. And thanks to AI, ④ which ensures that our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to believing it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency ⑤ to find people more open-minded, rational, and sensible when they think just like us.

72. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [40]

The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, has far exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data collected in large data repositories become "data tombs" — data archives ① that are hardly visited. Important decisions are often made based not on the information-rich data stored in data repositories but rather on a decision maker's instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools to extract the valuable knowledge ② hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts ③ have made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically rely on users or domain experts to manually input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to cause biases and errors and is extremely ④ costly and time consuming. The widening gap between data and information ⑤ calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

73. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

If you had wanted to create a "self-driving" car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, the vehicle ① would have been able to move forward on its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn to avoid barriers. Obviously not ideal. But does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not worth ② pursuing? No, it only means that at the time we did not yet have the tools we now possess to help enable vehicles to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now ③ seems within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point where we can begin ④ to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that advance our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already wearing devices that monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that ⑤ were not even possible a decade ago.

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74. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

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impossible no matter how strong the dancer is. But a ④ short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis tells her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers ⑤ to work efficiently, minimizing potential risk of injury.

76. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [33]

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It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases ① where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also widely held belief ②

that vagrancy is a biological phenomenon that doesn't really matter. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely result of any given vagrancy event is that the individual will fail to find sufficient resources or ③ exposed to hostile environmental conditions, in which case they will die. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being rarity, these occurrences can be enormously significant when ④ evaluated over the periods over which ecological and evolutionary processes occur. The most profound consequences of vagrancy relate to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these ⑤ is likely to occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

80. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [39]

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82. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

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① Beethoven's drive to create something novel is a reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward when we create something new in the process of exploring something uncertain, such as a musical phrase that we've never played or heard before. ② When our curiosity leads to something novel, the resulting reward brings us a sense of pleasure. ③ The number of investigators have modeled how curiosity influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas written after age thirteen revealed that the musical patterns found in all

of Beethoven's music decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, increased. ④ In other words, Beethoven's music became less predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. ⑤ Curiosity is a powerful driver of human creativity.

92. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available ① to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus ② making the distribution of time and money visible and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, has contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceived their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as ③ efficiently as possible. Rather, they may consider it as a service to be provided to a client with ④ whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may ⑤ perceive as obstacles that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too strict, this may result in home care workers becoming overloaded and demotivated.

93. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것, 2개는? [38]

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases ① where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively unimportant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event is ② that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to inhospitable environmental conditions, and ③ perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being infrequent, these events can be extremely important when ④ viewing at the timescales over ⑤ what ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. The most profound consequences of vagrancy relate to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

94. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [39]

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become data-driven. Only then ① is they able to act quickly in accordance with their internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they ② are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and conviction, ③ offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. And thanks to AI, ④ which ensures that our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to believing it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency ⑤ to find people more open-minded, rational, and sensible when they think just like us.

95. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that the key to ① addressing negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality that is easiest ② to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns ③ targeted for behavioral changes. Processaddiction behaviors (workaholism,

shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category as well. Mental imagery ④ combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. ⑤ That mental imagery does is reinforce a new desired behavior. Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

96. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [31]

Dancers often push ① themselves to the limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, ② pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be impossible no matter ③ how strong the dancer is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis ④ telling her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints ⑤ imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, minimizing potential risk of injury.

*alignment: 정렬 **rotation axis: 회전축

97. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

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values and attitudes, is the part of personality that is easiest to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, ② drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Process addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine ③ to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when ④ used alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. What mental imagery does is reinforce a new ⑤ desired behavior. Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

100. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [38]

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- 1 번 - ③ everything을 주어로 하는 동사 자리이므로, 'has to'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 2 번 - ⑤ [변형] way를 수식하는 관계사절의 동사이므로 ⑤ were을 was로 바꿔야 한다.
- 3 번 - ③ <think of A as B : A를 B로 간주하다>를 수동태로 만든 문장이므로, ③ thought of를 thought of as로 고쳐야 한다.
- 4 번 - ③ treating의 주체가 leaders이므로, 반복되는 from의 목적어인 'employees and customers'는 재귀대명사가 아닌, 인칭 대명사인 'them'으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 5 번 - ⑤ 간접의문문의 구조로 사용된 <how + 형용사/부사+ 주어 + 동사>에서 뒤 부분이 완전한 절의 구조(this could happen)를 취하고 있으므로, how 다음에 부사가 나와야 하므로 ⑤ easy를 easily로 고쳐야 한다.
- 6 번 - ② personality를 선행사로 하는 주격 관계대명사 자리이므로 that이나 which로 고쳐야 한다.
- 7 번 - ③ 주어가 단수인 'The way'이므로, 'impact'를 'impacts'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 8 번 - ④ 주어가 동명사로 단수 취급을 해주어야 하므로, ④의 tell을 tells로 고쳐야 한다.
- 9 번 - ② the fact 이후로 완전한 절이 이어지고 있으므로 ②which를 동격을 나타내는 접속사 that으로 바꾸어야 한다.
- 10 번 - ④ revealing → revealed: 주어 computer modeling의 동사 자리이므로 과거 동사 revealed로 수정해야 한다.
- 11 번 - ③ 앞의 명사(the illusion)과 동격을 이루는 명사절 (we are ... a worthy solution)을 이끌고 있고, 뒤에 완전한 절이 이어지므로 동격의 접속사 that이 오는 것은 적절하다.
- 12 번 - ① 'deliberately' 이하의 부분은 '~ 함으로써'라는 수단을 의미의 분사구문이고, 'seasons its food'의 의미를 보충 설명해준다. ①의 자리에는 it라는 목적어를 취하고 있어서, 현재분사인 'altering'으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 13 번 - ⑤ are stimulated에 연결되는 자리이므로, aren't로 고쳐야 한다. [지문 전체 변형]
- 14 번 - ④ 주어진 문장에서 문장의 주어는 'Restricted time and the requirement to report[제한된 시간과 보고를 해야 한다는 요구 사항]'으로 밑줄 친 부분의 동사 'perceive[인식하다, 여기다]'와 수동의 의미 관계가 형성되는 것이 적절하다. 따라서, ④ 'perceive'는 'be perceived'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 15 번 - ⑤ 문장의 동사가 필요하므로, ⑤ relating을 'relate'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 16 번 - ④ 주어가 our messages(메시지들)이고, 이 메시지는 AI에 의해 전달되는 수동의 대상이므로, ④ deliver를 수동의 are delivered로 고쳐야 한다.
- 17 번 - ① 주어인 'the fast-growing'와 호응하는 동사가 없으므로, having을 'has'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 18 번 - ⑤ allow+목적어+to 부정사(목적격보어): 목적어가 to V하도록 하다는 표현이 적절하다. 따라서 ⑤ talking 을 to talk 로 고쳐야 한다.
- 19 번 - ② leaders를 꾸며주는 to 부정사의 형용사적 용법 자리이므로, ② gains를 to gain으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 20 번 - ④, ⑤ ④ to 부정사의 의미상의 주어이므로, of를 for로 바꾸는 게 적절하며, ⑤ 'read [A] as [B]'(~한 것으로 읽히다)의 패턴에서, [B] 자리엔 부사가 아닌, 형용사 보어가 필요하므로, 'aggressive'로 바꾸는 게 적절하다.

- 21 번 - ③ '흡연, 음주 및 다양한 식습관과 같은 섭취 습관이 행동 변화의 [대상이 된다]'는 수동의 의미이므로, 과거분사인 'targeted'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 22 번 - ③ [변형] times에 연결되는 관계부사 자리이므로 when으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 23 번 - ⑤ 주어가 동명사이기 때문에, 동사로 쓰인 allow를 수 일치시켜야 하므로 ⑤ allowing을 allows로 고쳐야 한다.
- 24 번 - ① 문장의 동사는 have always been consumed이다. 따라서 '어린이를 위해 만들어진'의 의미로 과거분사구는 ① were made를 made로 쓰는 것이 적절하다.
- 25 번 - ④ 이미 동사 revealed가 존재하고 the thirty-two piano sonatas 수식하는 과거분사가 와야 하므로, ④의 wrote를 written으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 26 번 - ④ 'without doing'(~하는 것 없이)의 패턴이므로, ④ 'to make'를 'making'으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 27 번 - ①, ② 오답 풀이: ③ bacterium이 테스트 받는 것이므로, 'tested', ④ the cultures가 복수 주어이므로, 'come', ⑤ cuisines이 복수 주어이므로, 'are'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 28 번 - ⑤ those를 수식어로 하는 주격 관계대명사의 동사 자리이므로 don't로 고쳐야 한다.
- 29 번 - ③ performed를 수식하는 부사 자리이므로 efficiently로 고쳐야 한다.
- 30 번 - ② 'fail to do'(~하지 못하다)이므로, ② finding을 'to find'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 31 번 - ② 다른 사람들과 상호작용 한다는 문맥에서 전치사 with가 필요하므로 interact with로 고쳐야 한다.
- 32 번 - ③ knowledge를 수식하는 과거 분사 자리이므로 hidden이 적절하다. ① collecting → collected ② collecting → collected ④ like → likely ⑤ are → is
- 33 번 - ② enable은 목적격 보어로 to 부정지만 취하는 동사이므로, operating을 'to operate'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 34 번 - ③ 재귀 대명사의 사용을 묻는 문제로 treat의 동작은 leaders가 하는 것이며, treat의 대상은 employees and customers이다. 따라서 주어와 목적어가 다르므로 themselves를 them으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 35 번 - ① 전치사 뒤에서 동사는 동명사 형태가 되어야 하므로 ① address → addressing으로 바뀌어야 한다.
- 36 번 - ⑤ [변형] through의 목적어 자리이므로 being으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 37 번 - ④ 위 글에서 주어인 Understanding 다음에 동사가 등장하지 않고 있기 때문에, ④ 'to tell'을 'tells'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 38 번 - ④ of의 목적어와 is의 주어 역할을 동시에 수행하는 관계대명사 'what'으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 39 번 - ④ '13세 이후로 작곡된 32개의 피아노 소나타'라는 의미이기 때문에, 과거분사를 사용해야 한다. ④의 wrote를 written으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 40 번 - ⑤ 전치사 'in'의 목적어역할을 하는 동명사가 필요하며, 'technologists'는 동명사의 의미상 주어이므로, ⑤ substitute를 'substituting'으로 고쳐야 한다.

41 번 - ③ common seasonings를 주어로 하는 동사 자리이므로 inhibit로 고쳐야 한다.

42 번 - ④ [응용] selected 형용사를 수식하는 것은 부사이므로 어법상 틀린 것은 ④ 'genetical'을 'genetically'로 고쳐야 한다.

43 번 - ⑤ 앞에 나온 Restricted time and the requirement가 장애물로 '여겨질 것'이라는 의미의 수동태가 자연스러우므로 ⑤ perceive를 may be perceived로 고쳐야 한다.

44 번 - ④ ① which → where 뒤에 완전한 구조가 이어지므로 관계부사 where로 고쳐야 한다. ② exposed → be exposed 노출된다는 문맥이므로 수동태 형태로 고쳐야 한다. ③ which → over which 뒤에 완전한 구조가 이어지므로 전치사 + 관계대명사 형태로 고쳐야 한다. ⑤ be occurred → occur 수동태 불가 자동사이므로 occur로 고쳐야 한다.

45 번 - ① despite(~에도 불구하고)는 전치사로 뒤에 명사(구) 형태로 와야 한다. 보기 이후에는 완전한 문장의 형태로 왔으므로 ② despite를 접속사 though로 바꿔야 한다.

46 번 - ④ and로 연결된 병렬구조로 주어가 this procedure이므로. ④ are을 'is'로 고친다.

47 번 - ② [변형] the vehicle을 받는 자리이므로 ② their을 its로 고쳐야 한다.

48 번 - ④ proved의 보어 자리이므로, 형용사 'effective'로 고쳐야 한다.

49 번 - ② despite는 전치사이므로 명사가 와야하는데, 주어(extra-familial influences) 동사(gain)를 가진 절이 따르고 있으므로 although정도로 바꾸어야 한다.

50 번 - ① 주어(Dancers)가 목적어와 동일하므로 ① them을 재귀대명사 themselves로 바꿔야 한다. * push oneself to: ~에 자신을 밀어붙이다

51 번 - ⑤ The old prejudice를 주어로 하고 문장에 동사가 없으므로, ⑤의 being을 be동사 is로 고쳐야 한다.

52 번 - ④ [변형] sonatas를 수식하는 과거분사 자리이므로 written으로 고쳐야 한다.

53 번 - ⑤ 문장에 동사가 이미 존재하고 전치사 in의 목적어 자리에 substituting은 동명사로 사용되므로, ⑤의 substitute를 substituting으로 고쳐야 한다.

54 번 - ② [응용] 오답 풀이 - ① 보어 역할을 하는 형용사 possible ④ spiced ⑤ 자동사로 수동태가 불가 하므로, to have arisen

55 번 - ④ makes → make: 선행사가 place가 아니라 those이므로 복수동사 make로 고쳐야 한다.

56 번 - ④ they may have developed a relationship with a client와 앞문장을 연결 한 관계사 절이므로, ④ whom을 with whom으로 바꾸어야 한다. [원문변형] ① In order to bring -> So as to bring

57 번 - ⑤ 주어 consequences의 동사 자리에 오는 '~와 관련이 있다'라는 의미의 동사 자리이므로 relate로 고쳐야 한다.

58 번 - ④ ensure의 목적으로 접속사 'that'이 와야 하므로, ④가 오답이다.

59 번 - ① collected~repositories 까지가 중간에 삽입된 부연 설명으로, 주어인 The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data의 동사가 필요하기 때문에 ① having far exceeded를 has far exceeded로 고쳐야 한다.

60 번 - ④ 완전한 문장을 이끌고 the point를 수식하고 있으므로, 관계부사 where로 고쳐야 한다.

61 번 - ⑤ 주어절에 do를 가지고 있는 문장의 보어 역할을 하는 원형 부정사 자리이므로, '(to) reinforce'로 고쳐야 한다.

62 번 - ② 문장의 주어인 their own responses와 동사 serve as가 모두 있어서, and it increases의 능동분사구문이므로, ② increase를 increasing으로 고쳐야 한다.

63 번 - ④ 동명사구가 주어로 온 경우 단수로 취급하므로 ④의 tell을 tells로 고쳐야 한다. (본문변형)

64 번 - ② 동격인 that으로 사용되어 뒤에 완전한 문장이 와야 하므로, ②의 what을 that으로 고쳐야 한다.

65 번 - ④ decreased라는 주동사가 있으므로, 'are found'는 patterns를 수식하는 과거분사 'found'로 고쳐야 한다.

66 번 - ⑤ 이미 results라는 동사가 있고 results in 뒤에는 동명사 형태가 와야 하므로, ⑤의 substitute를 substituting으로 고쳐야 한다.

67 번 - ① 불완전한 절을 이끌며, the highly flavored plant parts가 선행사 역할을 하고 있으므로, 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 what은 쓰일 수 없다. 따라서, ① what을 목적격 관계대명사 that 또는 which로 고쳐야 한다.

68 번 - ④ Those가 복수 주어이므로, makes를 'make'로 고쳐야 한다.

69 번 - ⑤ to deliver~를 대신하는 가목적어 자리이므로 it으로 고쳐야 한다.

70 번 - ⑤ The most profound consequences(복수 명사) of vagrancy가 주어이므로 relates를 relate로 고쳐야 한다.

71 번 - ③ 사람들은 그들이 전문가라고 생각한다(they are experts)이므로, ③ do를 대동사 are로 고쳐야 한다.

72 번 - ③ 주어 Efforts(노력)가 이루어지는 수동 관계이므로, 현재완료 수동태(have + been + p.p.)로 써야 한다. 따라서, ③ have made를 have been made로 고쳐야 한다.

73 번 - ⑤ a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way를 선행사로 하고 주격 관계대명사가 쓰였으므로, ⑤의 were를 단수 동사 was로 고쳐야 한다.

74 번 - ② be taken up as B의 형태로 수동태가 쓰여야 하므로, ②의 took up을 was taken up으로 고쳐야 한다.

75 번 - ② 수동태를 가진 부사절 'if it is directed'에서 'it is'가 생략된 형태이므로, 'directed'로 고쳐야 한다.

76 번 - ⑤ 접속사 as가 이끄는 절의 동사가 필요한 자리이므로, 'driving'을 동사인 'drove'로 고쳐야 한다.

77 번 - ⑤ variability를 수식하는 형용사 자리이므로 great로 고쳐야 한다.

78 번 - ⑤ 가목적어 진목적어 구문에서 진목적어는 to부정사, 동명사, 명사절이어야 한다. 명사구 목적어는 길어서 후치하더라도 가목적어는 사용하지 않는다. 따라서 delivery of를 to deliver로 고쳐 써야 한다.

79 번 - ③ or 라는 등위접속사로써, 동사 'fail'과 'be exposed'가 병렬로 연결되어 있다. 그러므로, exposed는 'be exposed'로 고쳐야 한다.

80 번 - ④ [응용] ensure that 구조여야 하므로, 뒤에 문장에 완전한 문장이 오기 때문에, 어법상 틀린 것은 ④ 'what'을 'that'으로 고쳐야 한다.

81 번 - ⑤ 앞 문장 전체가 선행사이므로, 'allows'로 고쳐야 한다.

82 번 - ④ [변형] 명사절을 주어로 받는 동사 자리이므로 is로 고쳐야 한다.

83 번 - ⑤ 단수 주어인 'Understanding'에 호응해서, 'tells'로 고쳐야 한다.

84 번 - ③ [변형] A number of investigators를 주어로 받는 동사 자리이므로 have로 고쳐야 한다.

85 번 - ③ make가 이끄는 목적격 보어 자리이므로, controllably를 형용사 'controllable'로 고쳐야 한다.

86 번 - ① 죽을 운명에 처하게 된다는 보어 자리이므로 doomed로 고쳐야 한다.

87 번 - ⑤ 형용사인 'open-minded', 'rational'과 병렬이 되어야 하므로, sensibly를 'sensible'로 고쳐야 한다.

88 번 - ③ [변형] tools를 수식하는 목적격 관계사절 자리이므로 ③ what을 that이나 which로 고쳐야 한다.

89 번 - ③ '대처 전략'을 나타내므로, ③의 coped를 coping으로 고쳐야 한다.

90 번 - ⑤ 주어진 문장에서 문장의 주어는 'understanding ~ by physical laws'의 동명사구이며, 밑줄 친 부분은 동사 자리이므로, ⑤ allowing은 'allows'로 고쳐야 한다.

91 번 - ③ '[여러] 연구자들은, 호기심이 음악 작곡에 어떻게 영향을 미치는지 모델링했다'는 의미의 문장이므로, 'the number of'(~의 숫자)를 'a number of'(많은)로 고쳐야 한다.

92 번 - ⑤ 주어인 제한된 시간과 보고 요구 사항은 여기는 것이 아닌 여겨지는 존재이므로, ⑤의 perceive를 수동인 perceived으로 고쳐야 한다.

93 번 - ④, ⑤ ④ 'when (they are) viewed'의 축약된 형태이므로, viewing을 과거분사인 'viewed'로 고쳐야 한다. ⑤ 'ecological and evolutionary processes unfold [over which]'에서 전치사구인 [over which]를 문두에 위치한 경우이다. * which = the timescales

94 번 - ① 부정의 부사구인 'only then'으로 인한 도치로, 주어가 they에 호응하는 복수동사가 필요해서, ① is를 'are'로 고쳐야 한다.

95 번 - ⑤ 주어로 온 명사절을 이끄는 관계대명사 자리이므로, ⑤ That을 What으로 고쳐야 한다.

96 번 - ④ 문장의 주어인 동명사구 'Understanding the connection ~ the rotation axis'의 동사 자리이므로 telling을 tells로 고쳐야 한다.

97 번 - ④ a service를 수식하는 '제공되는'이라는 의미를 갖는 수동의 to 부정사구 자리이므로 be provided로 고쳐야 한다.

98 번 - ④ 'when (they are) viewed'의 축약된 형태이므로, viewing을 과거분사인 'viewed'로 고쳐야 한다.

99 번 - ① that 절에서 the key를 주어로 받는 동사 자리이므로, ① are를 is로 고쳐야 한다.

100 번 - ④ 주절의 주어인 these events가 when절의 생략된 주어이고, 이러한 경우들(these events)이 생태학적이고 진화적인 과정이 진행되는 시간의 관점에서 '보아질' 때 중요하다는 내용이 문맥상 적절하므로, ④ 현재분사 'viewing'을 수동의 의미를 가진 과거분사 'viewed'로 고쳐야 한다.