

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [20]

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

*recuperation: 회복

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

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [23]

We have already seen that learning is ① much more efficient when ② done at regular intervals: rather than cramming an entire lesson into one day, we are better off spreading out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, our brain consolidates ③ what it has learned during the day. This is one of the most important neuroscience discoveries of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a period of inactivity or a garbage collection of the waste products that the brain accumulated while we were awake. Quite the contrary: while we sleep, our brain remains ④ active; it runs a specific algorithm that replays the important events it recorded during the previous day and gradually transfers ⑤ it into a more efficient compartment of our memory.

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

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

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 부분을 포함하고 있는 것을 모두 고르시오. [24]

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [22]

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

From the earliest times, ① healthcare services have been recognized to have two equal aspects, namely clinical care and public healthcare. In classical Greek mythology, the god of medicine, Asklepios, had two daughters, Hygiea and Panacea. ② The former was the goddess of preventive health and wellness, or hygiene, and the latter was the goddess of treatment and curing. In modern times, the societal ascendancy of medical professionalism has caused treatment of sick patients ③ to overshadow those preventive healthcare services provided the less heroic figures of sanitary engineers, biologists, and governmental public health officers. Nevertheless, ④ the quality of health that human populations enjoy is attributable less to surgical dexterity, innovative pharmaceutical products, and bioengineered devices than to the availability of public sanitation, sewage management, and services which control the pollution of the air, drinking water, urban noise, and food for human consumption. ⑤ The human right to the highest attainable standard of health depend on public healthcare services no less than on the skills and equipment of doctors and hospitals.

*ascendancy: 우세 **dexterity: 기민함

one activity —such as food raising, clothing production, or home construction — each worker gains mastery over the particular activity. Specialization makes sense, however, only if the specialist can ③ subsequent trade his or her output with the output of specialists in other lines of activity. It would make no sense to produce more food than a household needs unless there is a market outlet to exchange ④ that excess food for clothing, shelter, and so forth. At the same time, without the ability to buy food on the market, it would not be possible ⑤ to be a specialist home builder or clothing maker, since it would be necessary to farm for one's own survival. Thus Smith realized that the division of labor is limited by the extent of the market, whereas the extent of the market is determined by the degree of specialization.

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [31]

It is not the peasant's goal to produce the highest possible time - averaged crop yield, averaged over many years. If your time - averaged yield is marvelously high as a result of the combination of nine great years and one year of crop failure, you will still starve to death ① in that one year of crop failure before you can look back to congratulate yourself on your great time - averaged yield. Instead, the peasant's aim is to make sure to produce a yield above the starvation level in every single year, ② even though the time - averaged yield may not be highest. That's why field scattering may make sense. If you have just one big field, ③ no matter how good it is on the average, you will starve when the inevitable occasional year arrives ④ in which your one field has a low yield. But if you have many different fields, varying independently of each other, then in any given year some of your fields will produce well even when your other fields are producing ⑤ poor.

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

By noticing the relation between their own actions and resultant external changes, infants develop self - efficacy, a sense that they are agents of the perceived changes. Although infants can notice the effect of their behavior on the physical environment, it is in early social interactions ① that infants most readily perceive the consequence of their actions. People have perceptual characteristics that virtually assure ② that infants will orient toward them. They have visually contrasting and moving faces. They produce sound, provide touch, and have ③ interesting smells. In addition, people engage with infants by exaggerating their facial expressions and ④ inflected their voices in ways that infants find fascinating. But most importantly, these antics are responsive to infants' vocalizations, facial expressions, and gestures; people vary the pace and level of their behavior in response to infant actions. Consequentially, early social interactions provide a context ⑤ where infants can easily notice the effect of their behavior.

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7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 옳은 것은?[2개] [30]

Adam Smith pointed out that specialization, where each of us focuses on one specific skill, ① lead to a general improvement of everybody's well - being. The idea is simple and powerful. By ② specialized in just

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 어법상 옳은 것은? [32]

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

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [33]

As well as making sense of events through narratives, historians in the ancient world ① establishing the tradition of history as a source of moral lessons and reflections. The history writing of Livy or Tacitus, for instance, ② was in part designed to examine the behavior of heroes and villains, meditating on the strengths and weaknesses in the characters of emperors and generals, ③ providing exemplars for the virtuous to imitate or avoid. This continues to be one of the functions of history. French chronicler Jean Froissart said he ④ had written his accounts of chivalrous knights fighting in the Hundred Years' War "so that brave men ⑤ should be inspired thereby to follow such examples." Today, historical studies of Lincoln, Churchill, Gandhi, or Martin Luther King, Jr. perform the same function.

* chivalrous: 기사도적인

11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [34]

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that when we shift our emphasis from behavior to character, people evaluate choices differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of "Please don't cheat," they changed the appeal to "Please don't be a cheater." When you're urged not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ethical person in the mirror. But when you're told not ① to cheat, the act casts a shadow; immorality is tied to your identity, ② make the behavior much less attractive. Cheating is an isolated action that ③ gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? ④ Being a cheater

evokes a sense of self, triggering the logic of appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should embrace nouns more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could be rephrased as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can ⑤ be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork creative, we can say "You are creative."

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [35]

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

13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [36]

If DNA were the only thing that mattered, there would be no particular reason to build meaningful social programs to pour good experiences into children and ① protect them from bad experiences. But brains require the right kind of environment if they are ② to correctly develop. When the first draft of the Human Genome Project came to completion at the turn of the millennium, one of the great surprises was ③ that humans have only about twenty thousand genes. This number came as a surprise to biologists: ④ given the complexity of the brain and the body, it had been assumed that hundreds of thousands of genes would be required. So how does the massively complicated brain, with its eighty - six billion neurons, ⑤ getting built from such a small recipe book? The answer relies on a clever strategy implemented by the genome: build incompletely and let world experience refine.

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 옳은 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. If two people disagree without arguing, all they do is ① yelling at each other. No progress is made. Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that ② articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments ③ refutes — that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to change his view. That is one way to achieve humility —on one side at least. ④ The other possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. ⑤ Despite neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

*articulate: 분명히 말하다 **humility: 겸손

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [38]

Adaptation involves changes in a population, with characteristics ① that are passed from one generation to the next. This is different from acclimation — an individual organism's changes in response to an altered environment. For example, if you spend the summer outside, you may acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will increase ② its concentration of dark pigments that protect you from the sun. This is a temporary change, and you won't pass the temporary change on to future generations. However, the capacity to produce skin pigments ③ are inherited. For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good

ability to produce skin pigments are more likely to thrive, or ④ survive, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly common in subsequent generations. If you look around, you can find countless examples of adaptation. The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, for example, ⑤ developed as individuals that happened to have longer necks had an advantage in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

* pigment: 색소

16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것 두 개를 고르면? [39]

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

17. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [40]

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

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respond. In fact, most of what we call parenting doesn't take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it or trigger a full scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond ③ constructive to all that childish behavior — and the stormy emotions behind it — ④ requires that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we lose equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it's what enables you ⑤ to become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

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* consolidate: 통합 정리하다

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오. [24]

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and one year of crop failure, you will still starve ② to death in that one year of crop failure. And there will be no opportunity to look back at the time passed ③ to celebrating yourself on your great time-averaged yield. Instead, the peasant's aim is to make sure to produce a yield above the starvation level in every single year, even though the time-averaged yield may not be highest. That's why field scattering may make sense. If you have just one big field, no matter how good it is on the average, you will starve when the inevitable occasional year arrives ④ in which your one field has a low yield. But if you have many different fields, ⑤ varying independently of each other, then in any given year some of your fields will produce well even when your other fields are producing poorly.

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In the past, no one would have expected or even wanted a consumer brand to share their thoughts on social issues, but the world has changed. Many of today's shoppers (particularly younger demographics) want the companies which they buy products from ① take a stand when it comes to the issues they care about. Silence is no longer the reliable strategy it once was. Taking a stand is important because you become a beacon for those who are your people, your tribe, and your audience. When you raise your viewpoint up like a flag, it becomes a rallying point, ② where people would join together to support you. Displaying your perspective through unwavering messages, not hollow manifestos, ③ lets prospective and current customers know that you don't just sell your products or services. The best marketing is never just about selling a product or service, but about taking a stand - showing an audience why they should believe in ④ what you're marketing enough to want it at any cost, simply because they agree with what you're doing. Products can be changed or adjusted if they aren't functioning, but rallying points should be kept ⑤ aligned with the values and meaning behind what you do.

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* latitude: 위도

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? [40]

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* CFC: 염화불화탄소 ** fraud: 사기

31. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This "Mum Effect" — a term ① coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens because people want to avoid becoming the target of others' negative emotions. We all have the opportunity ② to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage to

deliver bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the innocent messenger ③ who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can override our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have ④ devastating effects in a steep hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "⑤ That starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks — because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit less bad before passing it up the chain."

32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [22]

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

33. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 옳은 것은? [32]

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

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [34]

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that when we shift our emphasis from behavior to character, people evaluate choices differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of "Please don't cheat," they changed the appeal to "Please don't be a cheater." When you're urged ① not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ethical person in the mirror. But when you're told not to be a cheater, the act casts a shadow; immorality is ② tied to your identity, making the behavior much less attractive. Cheating is an isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater evokes a sense of self, ③ triggering the logic of appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we embrace nouns more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could ④ rephrase as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork ⑤ creative, we can say "You are creative."

35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [35]

Taking a stand is important because you become a beacon for those individuals ① who are your people, your tribe, and your audience. When you raise your viewpoint up like a flag, people know where to find you; it becomes a rallying point. Displaying your perspective allows prospective (and current) customers ② know that you don't just sell your products or services. The best marketing is never just about ③

selling a product or service, but about taking a stand — ④ showing an audience why they should believe in what you're marketing enough to want it at any cost, simply because they agree with what you're doing. Products can be changed or adjusted if they aren't functioning, but rallying points ⑤ align with the values and meaning behind what you do.

*beacon: 횃불 **rallying point: 집합 지점

36. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [36]

If DNA ① were the only thing that mattered, there would be no particular reason to build meaningful social programs to pour good experiences into children and protect them from bad experiences. But brains require the right kind of environment if they ② are to correctly develop. When the first draft of the Human Genome Project came to completion at the turn of the millennium, one of the great surprises was that humans have only about twenty thousand genes. This number came as a surprise to biologists: given the complexity of the brain and the body, it ③ had been assuming that hundreds of thousands of genes would be required. So how ④ does the massively complicated brain, with its eighty - six billion neurons, get built from such a small recipe book? The answer relies on a clever strategy ⑤ implemented by the genome: build incompletely and let world experience refine.

37. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments ① is that they can foster humility. If two people disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made. Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that ② articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted — that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs ③ to change his view. That is one way to achieve humility — on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person ④ involving is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against ⑤ their own view.

*articulate: 분명히 말하다 **humility: 겸손

38. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [39]

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

*latitude: 위도

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [40]

Greenwashing involves misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really ① is. Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC - free for example), to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too vague or misleading. Some products ② are labeled "chemical - free," when the fact is everything contains chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims ③ were laundry detergents,

household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ensure shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is ④ to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may increase sales in the short term. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being ⑤ deceiving.

*CFC: 염화불화탄소 **fraud: 사기

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

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

41. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [22]

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

[조건]

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

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [32]

There are several reasons why support may not be effective. One possible reason is ① that by getting some assistance people can develop a lower self image. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University ② examining this possibility and they proposed the theory named a threat to self-esteem model. According to the theory, help can be perceived as supportive and loving, or assisted people can feel ③ intimidated if that help is interpreted as implying incompetence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to be seen as threatening if it is in an area that is self-relevant or self-defining - that is, in an area ④ in which your own success and achievement are especially important. Receiving help with a self-relevant task can make you feel bad about yourself, and this can undermine the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, you may find it ⑤ frustrating when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you’re not the master chef you thought you were.

If DNA ① were the only thing that mattered, there would be no particular reason to build meaningful social programs to pour good experiences into children and protect them from bad ② experiences. But brains require the right kind of environment if they are ③ to correctly develop. When the first draft of the Human Genome Project came to completion at the turn of the millennium, one of the great surprises was that humans have only about twenty thousand genes. This number came as a surprise to biologists: given the complexity of the brain and the body, ④ that had been assumed that hundreds of thousands of genes would be required. So how does the massively complicated brain, with its eighty - six billion neurons, get built from such a small recipe book? The answer relies on a clever strategy implemented by the genome: build incompletely and let world experience ⑤ refine.

44. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is ① what they can foster humility. If two people disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made. Both still think ② that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted — that is, it ③ is shown to fail. In that case, the person ④ who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to change his view. That is one way to achieve humility —on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person ⑤ involved is convinced by the other’s argument, both can still come to appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

*articulate: 분명히 말하다 **humility: 겸손

43. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [36]

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

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

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① 2개 ② 3개 ③ 4개 ④ 5개 ⑤ 6개

51. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [21]

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is ① attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This "Mum Effect" — a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens because ②

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

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

1번 - ③ '막 ..하려고 하다'는 의미의 'be about to-V' 구문이므로, ③ changing을 change로 고쳐야 한다.

2번 - ④ effects를 수식하는 분사로, 파괴적인 결과를 가져오는 능동관계이므로 현재분사 devastating으로 고쳐야 한다.

3번 - ③ '부모로서 성장하기 위해 그 모든 유치한 행동과 그 뒤에 숨겨진 폭풍 같은 감정에 건설적으로 반응할 수 있을 정도로 충분히 침착하라'라는 의미의 명령문이므로, ③ Staying을 Stay로 고쳐야 한다.

4번 - ⑤ 앞서 언급된 the important events를 지칭하므로 ⑤ it을 복수형 대명사 them으로 고쳐야 한다.

5번 - ③, ⑤ 덜 영웅적인 인물들에 의해서 제공되는 그러한 예방적 헬스케어 서비스라는 의미의 수동관계이므로 ③ 변을 provided by로 고쳐야 한다. 또한 'The human right'가 단수 주어이므로, ⑤ 변을 'depends'로 고쳐야 한다.

6번 - ④ 전치사 by의 목적으로 쓰인 동명사 exaggerating와 병렬을 이루고 있으므로, ④ inflected를 inflecting으로 고쳐야 한다.

7번 - ④, ⑤ [응용] [오답 풀이; ① specialization이 주어이므로, 'leads to', ② 전치사의 목적어이므로, 동명사 'specializing', ③ 동사 수식하는 부사 subsequently가 필요]

8번 - ⑤ 동사 are producing을 수식하고 있으므로 ⑤ poor을 부사 poorly로 고쳐야 한다.

9번 - ⑤ ① 동명사 주어인 'receiving'의 본동사가 필요하므로, 'could <be> a blow', ② what → 지시 형용사 'that', ③ which → 'where' + 완전한 절, ④ 'the potential positive effects'라는 목적어가 있으므로, 'be undermined'를 능동의 형태인 'undermine'로 고쳐야 한다.

10번 - ① 문장의 주어가 historians이며 문장 내에 동사가 없으므로 ① establishing을 established로 고쳐야 한다.

11번 - ② 앞 부분(immorality ~ identity)이 동사를 포함한 완전한 절의 형태로 추가적인 동사가 올 수 없으며, 앞 부분의 절의 내용을 주체로 하는 분사구문의 형태가 적절하며 목적어가 이어지는 능동의 형태이므로 ② make를 making으로 고쳐야 한다.

12번 - ③ 동사가 올 자리가 아니라 taking a stand를 부연 설명하는 준동사가 이어져야 하므로 ③ shows를 동명사 showing으로 바꿔야 한다.

13번 - ⑤ [응용] 주절의 주어가 없는 명령문이므로, getting을 get으로 고쳐야 한다.

14번 - ② ① <all + 주어 + 동사(do) + be + (to)V >구문으로 be동사의 보어 자리에는 to-V 또는 동사원형이 와야 하므로 yelling을 (to) yell로 고쳐야 한다. ③ 타동사 refute가 목적어를 취하지 않으므로, 수동태가 되어야 하고, refutes를 'is refuted'로 고쳐야 한다. ④ 특정 안 된, 불특정 범위 내에서 추가의 하나를 가리키므로, The other을 'Another'로 고쳐야 한다. ⑤ Despite는 전치사이므로 절이 아닌, (동)명사가 와야 하므로, Despite를 'Even if' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

15번 - ③ 주어가 단수인 the capacity이므로, ③ are을 is로 고쳐야 한다.

16번 - ①, ③ ① 앞의 일반 동사 receive를 대신하는 대동사가 있어야 할 자리이므로 are을 do로 고쳐야 한다. ③ 주격관계대명사절로 선행사 huge, global - scale engine에 맞추어 takes로 수정한다.

17번 - ① 주어가 'A or B'일 때 B에 수일치하므로 단수동사여야 하며, 뒤에 대동사 is가 쓰인 점으로 보아 ① does를 is로 고쳐야 한다.

18번 - ① 등위접속사 or로 to soften과 병렬을 이루고 있으므로, ① addressed를 (to) address로 고쳐야 한다.

19번 - ③ 동사인 respond를 수식하는 역할을 하는 부사가 있어야 할 자리이므로, ③ constructive를 constructively로 고쳐야 한다.

20번 - ⑤ the important events를 선행사로 수식하는 관계절의 동사 replays와 등위접속사 and에 의해 병렬관계를 이루므로, ⑤ transferred를 transfers로 고쳐야 한다.

21번 - ②, ④ ② had; 'the god of medicine'이라는 주어와 호응하는 동사가 필요한 자리이다. ④ which; 선행사 'services'를 한정하는 관계사절 안에, 동사 'control'의 주어가 없어서, 주격관계대명사가 필요하다.

22번 - ⑤ 앞선 명사 a context에 대한 부연설명이며, 뒤에 완전한 문장이 이어지고 있으므로, ⑤ which를 관계부사 where 또는 in which로 고쳐야 한다.

23번 - ③ '~하기 위해서'를 의미하는 to부정사구(부사적-목적)이므로 ③ to celebrating을 to celebrate로 고쳐야 한다. [추가된 문장]

24번 - ① 주어진 문장에서 that절 안에서 '도움을 받는 것'을 의미하는 주어 역할을 하는 동명사 자리 이므로, ① receives는 receiving으로 고쳐야 한다.

25번 - ② and it makes로 바꿀 수 있는 능동분사구문이므로, ②의 make를 making로 고쳐야 한다.

26번 - ① 전치사의 목적어로 taking a stand로 써야 한다.

27번 - ③ [기출 응용] ③ 이 숫자는 생물학자들에게 놀라움으로 다가왔다. 이는 뇌와 신체의 복잡성을 고려했을 때, 수십만 개의 유전자가 필요할 것이라고 추정되어 왔기 때문이다. 로 해석되어야 하는 문장으로, 대과거에 있었던 일이 과거까지 영향을 미친 것이기 때문에 had assumed로 바꾸어야 한다.

28번 - ⑤ 주어인 neither person involved와 수동관계이므로 involved로 고쳐야 한다. 즉, 앞의 명사 person을 수식하는 형태로 '주격 관계대명사 + be동사 (who is)'가 생략된 구조이므로 볼 수 있다.

29번 - ① 앞의 내용과 비교대상이 되는 절이고, than 뒤에서 주어가 길고, 동사가 짧을 경우 도치가 되는 부분이면서 중복되는 의미의 동사를 대동사로 간략하게 쓴 부분이고, 동사의 수는 도치된 뒤의 주어 'the polar regions and the colder hemisphere'에 맞춰서 일반동사의 대동사를 써야 하는 부분이므로, 앞의 receive를 대신하는 ① does를 do로 고쳐야 한다.

30번 - ③ 동사 contain의 주어는 everything이며, everything은 단수취급하므로 ③ contain을 단수형 contains로 고쳐야 한다.

31번 - ⑤ 주어가 없는 불완전한 절이 이어지므로, ⑤ That을 관계대명사 What으로 고쳐야 한다.

32번 - ② [응용] 선행사를 두고 있는 목적격 관계대명사 자리로, ② what을 which 또는 that으로 고쳐야 한다.

33번 - ⑤ ① 동사가 필요한 자리이므로, 'examined'로 고쳐야 한다. ② 주어와 수동의 관계이므로, 'is interpreted'로 고쳐야 한다. ③ 'an area'를 선행사로 뒤에 완전한 절을 연결하므로, where로 고쳐야 한다. ④ make가 사역 동사이므로, 목적격 보어로 동사원형을 차해야 하므로, 'feel'로 고쳐야 한다.

- 34 번 - ④ [기출 응용] "Don't Drink and Drive"라는 문장이 다시 고쳐서 말 되는 수동이므로 be rephrased로 고쳐야 한다.
- 35 번 - ② allow동사는 5형식 문장으로 쓰일 때 목적격 보어 자리에 to부정사를 취하므로 ② know를 to know로 고쳐야 한다.
- 36 번 - ③ it은 가주어이고 that이하의 완전한 절이 진주어이다. 진주어에 해당하는 내용이 추정되어 온 대상이므로 수동태로 쓰여야 하고, 추정된 것은 앞 절의 과거 시점(came)보다 더 이전에 있었던 것이므로 ③ had been assuming을 had been assumed로 고쳐야 한다.
- 37 번 - ④ 주어인 neither person involved와 수동관계이므로 involved로 고쳐야 한다. 즉, 앞의 명사 person을 수식하는 형태로 '주격 관계대명사 + be동사 (who is)'가 생략된 구조이므로 볼 수 있다. [응용]
- 38 번 - ⑤ [기출응용] 콤마 뒤의 부분이 분사 구문이어야 하므로, cools를 cooling으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 39 번 - ⑤ 주어 they는 consumers를 지칭하며 고객들이 기만되어지는 수동관계를 이루므로 ⑤ deceiving을 deceived로 고쳐야 한다.
- 40 번 - ③, ④ ① 주격보어 worse가 문두에 온 도치구문으로, '보어+동사+주어' 어순에 따라, 주어는 동명사구인 attempting to soften이므로 is가 적절하다. ② 용어가 만들어지는 수동관계이므로, 과거분사 coined가 적절하다. ⑤ 주어가 없는 불완전한 절이 이어지므로 관계대명사 What으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 41 번 - ④ Staying calm는 동명사 주어이고, 3인칭 단수 취급이므로, 동사자리의 ④ require를 requires로 고쳐야 한다.
- 42 번 - ② 주어인 A recent study의 동사가 있어야 할 자리이므로 examining을 examined로 고쳐야 한다.
- 43 번 - ④ [응용] <it + ~ to 부정사...>의 가주어, 진주어 구문이므로, ④ that을 가주어인 it으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 44 번 - ① [기출 응용] ① what 뒤에 나오는 문장이 보어절로 쓰이는 완전한 문장인 명사절이기 때문에 that 으로 고쳐써야 한다.
- 45 번 - ①, ⑤ ① 앞에 쓰인 is more environmentally friendly를 받고 있는 대동사이므로 is로 고쳐야 한다. ⑤ deceive는 '속이다, 기만하다'를 뜻하는 타동사인데 제시된 목적어가 없고, 주어인 consumers가 기만되어지는 수동의 의미를 전달하므로 being deceived로 고쳐야 한다.
- 46 번 - ② avoid는 동명사를 목적으로 취하는 동사이므로, ② to become을 becoming으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 47 번 - ④ 'V할 만큼 충분히 ~한'을 의미하는 enough to-V구문이므로, ④ responding을 to respond로 고쳐야 한다.
- 48 번 - ⑤ 단수 주어인 your self-concept의 동사 자리이고 주어와 수일치가 이루어져야 하므로 rest를 rests로 고쳐야 한다.
- 49 번 - ③ [기출 응용] ③에서 considering~ = given~ = ~를 고려해볼때 라는 분사에서 유래된 전치사로 쓰이고 있기에, given이 적절하다.
- 50 번 - ① ㉠ 타동사 label은 5형식 동사이고 "chemical-free"는 목적보어이기 때문에 목적어가 없으므로 수동태가 쓰인 문장이다. 또한 일부 제품이 표기되어지는 수동관계이므로 label을 are labeled로 고쳐야 한다. ㉡ 수동형 are informed 사이의 adequate는 동사를 수식하는 부사여야 하므로, adequately로 고쳐야 한다.
- 51 번 - ④ what은 단수이므로 start를 단수동사인 starts로 고쳐야 한다.

- 52 번 - ① 'managing~ actions'의 동명사구 주어의 동사자리이고 주어를 3인칭 단수 취급하므로, ① to be를 is로 고쳐야 한다.
- 53 번 - ③ [응용] '~이 고려되었을 때'라는 의미를 담고 있으므로, ③ giving을 given으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 54 번 - ⑤ sound의 보어 자리이므로 ⑤ badly를 bad로 고쳐야 한다. (less+원급)
- 55 번 - ⑤ <let + 목적어 + 목적격보어(refine:동사 원형)>의 사역 동사 구문이므로, ⑤ to refine를 refine으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 56 번 - ④ 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사절이 주어 역할을 하고 있고, 주어 what에 대한 동사 starts에 맞춰 본동사도 단수 취급하여 ④ become을 becomes로 고쳐야 한다.
- 57 번 - ③ [응용] 추정되어야 한다는 수동구문이므로 ③ had assumed를 had been assumed로 고쳐야 한다.
- 58 번 - ④ ④ '~을 고려하면, 감안하면'이라는 뜻의 전치사로 쓰여 부사구로 사용 되고 있으므로, giving을 given으로 고쳐야 한다.