

## 2025년 6월 고2 전국연합 유형별 복습 [어법 틀린 것 찾기]

### 제 3 교시

# 영어

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#### 20.20) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag ①that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag ②work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water ③to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be careful ④not to build walls around ⑤themselves ⑥who ⑦prevent people from reaching out to ⑧themselves. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant ⑨to mix with the water. Similarly all of us ⑩were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

#### 21.21) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

It is difficult, if not impossible, ①to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just ②so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for ③to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, ④to be as pointless as ⑤try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him ⑥to ask for; he is just as happy without ⑦it; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, ⑧feeling ⑨miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him ⑩to get.

#### 22.22) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

All of the restaurants ①are using carefully chosen words ②to evoke vivid mental images of delicious food and rich desserts in order to draw the potential customer to their particular establishment. Just like the restaurants, nature has its own dining establishments. In a fashion ③similarly to the restaurants' financial dependence upon drawing in many customers, the restaurateurs of the natural world (i.e., flowers) must also attract potential diners ④to sample their offerings. In the natural world, there are no neon signs or flashy words ⑤which to market a potential meal to hungry animals. These restaurants that I am referring to ⑥being the world's flowers, and the potential guests are the host of organisms that ⑦visit flowers to obtain nectar and other valuable resources. Instead of using a written language or neon sign, they advertise their offerings just as effectively ⑧use the language of smell.

#### 24.24) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Of central importance for understanding the development of handedness ①the answer is to the question of ②when in development it is actually determined ③what a child will be left-handed or right-handed. It was long thought that handedness could only be ④reliably determined in elementary school, when a child learns to write. However, this assumption is incorrect. In fact, scientific studies show that left-handedness ⑤is established in many children long before elementary school — interestingly, even before birth in most people. In such studies, the hand and arm movements of unborn children in the womb ⑥are recorded ⑦using ultrasound images. ⑧Used this technique, it was shown that a clear preference for the movement of the right arm ⑨exists as early as 10 weeks after fertilization. In this study, ultrasound images of 72 unborn children 10 weeks after fertilization ⑩was evaluated and 85% showed more movements of the right arm than the left. This number is already very ⑪close to the approximately 89.4% right-handers among adults.

## 29.29) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

In art, there are a number of ways to use perspective ①to obtain the illusion of depth, including using colors and graduated values of black and white, and accurately ②to draw the subject by applying the rules of the geometric system of perspective. In order to achieve perspective, you must make a number of observations. The forms or objects that you draw on a flat surface actually ③have depth and dimension in real life. As you view them and ④place their shapes and forms on a drawing surface, ⑤try to represent that depth to make the objects ⑥appeared ⑦realistic and three-dimensional. Objects appear ⑧differently when ⑨viewing from various positions. Because of this, it's important to establish the viewpoint, and ⑩stick with it. When ⑪observing a subject, you see depth and three dimensions. When you draw this subject onto a flat surface ⑫as it appears to the eye, you are drawing in perspective.

## 30.30) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Low oil prices are a good thing, because it means lower energy costs of production for the majority of industries, ①not least the automobile and the logistics industries. Firms directly ②benefit from the decrease in their costs of production and provision of services. This has the effect of stimulating the aggregate supply and ③provides a stimulus for growth. Conversely, a sudden rise in oil prices ④because a shrink in oil production is never good news, even though it definitely gives a big boost to the energy sector. A look through the history of oil price fluctuations ⑤confirm this notion, as this has been the subject of much economic research. ⑥Following an oil price jump of 10 per cent ⑦due to a contraction in supply, an economy (as typified by the US economy) typically sees its output (GDP) ⑧slowed by close to 1 percentage point. For a \$15 trillion economy, ⑨that is a loss of \$150 billion in potential wealth or economic growth. Conversely, there ⑩have never been much concern with oil price decreases ⑪follow an excess in its supply.

## 32.32) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Steve Jobs used analogy to get people ①to embrace the new technology. Before computers, people worked in a physical world. We used paper and pens and physical file folders and so on. The idea of working in a virtual world was radically different. Or at least seemed radically different. ②That Jobs understood was that a physical office was fundamentally similar to a virtual office. To win over the masses, Jobs drew strong analogies between the traditional workplace people knew well with the new, unfamiliar virtual workplace. In the pre-computer workplace, when ideas were written on paper it was called . . . a document. When those documents needed to be stored they ③were put in . . . a folder. And those folders ④were kept on . . . a desk. Documents, folders, and desktops are the terms we use in our virtual work because Steve Jobs understood that using familiar terms would make the new technology easier ⑤to understand. The parallels between the physical and virtual workplace now ⑥seems obvious.

## 35.35) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The writer and zoologist Desmond Morris observed that our feet communicate exactly ①what we think and feel more honestly than any other part of our bodies. Why are the feet and legs such accurate reflectors of our sentiments? For millions of years, long before humans ②spoke, our legs and feet reacted to environmental threats (e.g., hot sand, ill-tempered lions) instantaneously, without the need for conscious thought. Our limbic brains made sure that our feet and legs reacted as ③needed by either ceasing motion, running away, or ④kicking at a potential threat. This survival regimen, ⑤retaining from our ancestral heritage, has served us well and continues to do so today. In fact, these age-old reactions are still so hardwired in us ⑥that when we are presented with something dangerous or even disagreeable, our feet and legs still react as they ⑦were in prehistoric times.

## 36.36) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The transition from an oral culture, ①which knowledge was handed down through stories, songs, and apprenticeships, to a literate one, ②based on the written word, ③was held back for centuries by the lack of suitable writing material. Stone and clay tablets were used, but they were prone to fracture and were bulky and heavy ④to transport. Wood suffers from splitting and ⑤is susceptible to decay. Wall paintings are static and space is limited. The invention of paper, ⑥saying to be one of the four great inventions of the Chinese, ⑦solved these problems, but it wasn't until the Romans replaced the scroll with the codex — or, as we call it now, the book — ⑧that the material reached its full potential. ⑨That was two thousand years ago, and it is still a dominant form of the written word. ⑩What paper, a much softer material than either stone or wood, ⑪winning out as the guardian of the written word ⑫is a remarkable materials story.

## 37.37) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

A reason for a conclusion is very unlikely to consist in a single claim. ①No matter what we might state it in short-hand, it is, analytically, a complex interaction of many ideas and implications. The reason must ②be broken down into a chain of more precise premises. For example, the claim ③which 'university education should be free for all Australians' might be supported by the reason ④that 'the economy benefits from a well-educated Australian population'. But is our analysis of the situation clearly ⑤expressed in just one statement? Hardly. The conclusion is about universities and free education, while the reason introduces some new ideas: economic benefit and a well-educated population. While the link between these two ideas and the conclusion might seem obvious, the purpose of reasoning is to avoid ⑥to assume the 'obvious' by carefully ⑦working through the connections between the various ideas in the initial statement of our reason.

## 38.38) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The word "migration" is almost always reported in the popular media and even in scientific literature as a problem or a crisis. For example, migrants are assumed to overcrowd cities, clog up labor markets, and increase poverty. The other questionable assumption is that most migration is involuntary — people ①fleeing natural or man-made disasters. The reality, however, is more complex, and many migrants are simply seeking greater economic opportunity. Of course migration can and ②does create social and economic problems. But migration can also be a solution for many preexisting problems. For example, out-migration generally redistributes workers from places of labor surplus to areas ③where there is greater demand or more opportunity. Migration is generally selective of persons who are younger, healthier, more flexible, and more ④willing to endure hardship in hopes of a better life relative to their prospects in their places of origin. Most research that examines long-term outcomes of migration, including remittances and intergenerational mobility, ⑤finding positive "long-term" effects on places of origin and destination.

## 39.39) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The big problem with money created by the government ①is that those who run the government always ②face the temptation to create more money and spend it. Whether among ancient kings or modern politicians, this has happened again and again over the centuries, leading to inflation and the many economic and social problems that ③follow from inflation. For this reason, many countries have preferred ④using gold, silver, or some other material that is ⑤inherently limited in supply, as money. It is a way of depriving governments of the power to expand the money supply to inflationary levels. Gold has long been considered ⑥ideally for this purpose, since the supply of gold in the world usually cannot be increased ⑦rapidly. When paper money is convertible into gold ⑧whatever the individual chooses to do so, then the money is said to be "backed up" by gold. This expression is ⑨misled only if we imagine that the value of the gold is somehow ⑩transferred to the paper money, ⑪when in fact the real point is that the gold simply limits the amount of paper money that can ⑫be issued.

## 40.40) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The study of emotions and decision making is now ①of considerable importance. This involves the application of various tools afforded by neuroscience. One important stream of the literature examines people with brain damage and ②how damage to particular parts of the brain ③known to be responsible for particular cognitive functions ④impact on decision making. One example of this research is the work of Antonio Damasio, who finds ⑤that when the emotional part of the brain ⑥is damaged, this actually reduces the efficacy of decision making. Good decisions are a product of the emotional part of the brain ⑦work in conjunction with the deliberative part. This contradicts the assumptions of conventional economics, ⑧where emotions play a negative role in the decision-making process. Here it is assumed that decision making can be modeled as ⑨being generated in a stoic, unemotional fashion, and that's ⑩because decisions tend to be optimal. But the evidence suggests that emotions actually play an important and, often, a positive role in decision making.

## 41-2.41) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Shoppers confronted with the choice of thirty different varieties of gourmet chocolates are more likely to walk away without buying any, compared with when they ①are presented with only half a dozen choices. If employees ②give a free trip to Paris, they are happy. If you give them a free trip to Hawaii, they are happy. But if you offer them the choice between the two destinations, they are less happy, no matter ③how they choose. Why might choice be so disruptive? The reason is ④that choice forces us to make comparisons and acknowledge relative disadvantages. People who choose Paris complain that it doesn't have the ocean and those who choose Hawaii ⑤regret that it doesn't have the museums. Psychologist Barry Schwartz calls this the 'tyranny of choice' because rather than providing freedom, it actually constrains our decision-making. He argues that greater choice increases unhappiness ⑥because we worry that we are going to make the wrong decision and so we get ⑦stressed about trying to process all the comparisons in an effort to get it right. This both increases our fear of making the wrong choice and raises expectations that we should be able to get the best choice. ⑧ Having made the choice, we then start to regret, wondering whether it was the right one.

정답

## [어법 틀린 것 찾기]

- 20) ② to work ⑥ that ⑧ them  
21) ④ is ⑤ to try and express ⑦ them ⑧ feels  
22) ③ similar ⑤ in which ⑥ are ⑧ using  
24) ① is the answer ③ whether ⑧ Using ⑩ were evaluated  
29) ② drawing ⑥ appear ⑨ viewed  
30) ④ due to ⑤ confirms ⑩ has never been ⑪ following  
32) ② What ⑥ seem  
35) ⑤ retained ⑦ did  
36) ① in which ⑥ said ⑩ That ⑪ won  
37) ① No matter how ③ that ⑥ assuming  
38) ⑤ finds  
39) ⑥ ideal ⑧ whenever ⑨ misleading  
40) ④ impacts ⑦ working ⑩ why  
41) ② are given ③ what