

제 3 교시

영어

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18.18) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Dear Professor Sanchez,

My name is Ellis Wight, and I'm the director of the Alexandria Science Museum. We are holding a Chemistry Fair for local middle school students on Saturday, October 28. The goal of the fair is ①to encourage them ②to be interested in science through ③guided experiments. We are looking for college students who can help with the experiments ④during the event. I am contacting you ⑤ask you ⑥to recommend some students from the chemistry department at your college ⑦which you think ⑧is qualified for this job. With their help, I'm sure the participants will have a great experience. I look forward to ⑨hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Ellis Wight

19.19) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Gregg and I ①had been rock climbing since sunrise and ②had had no problems. So we took a risk. "Look, the first bolt is right there. I can ③definitely climb out to it. Piece of cake," I persuaded Gregg, minutes before I found myself ④pin. It wasn't a piece of cake. The rock was ⑤deceptively barren of handholds. I clumsily moved back and forth across the cliff face and ⑥ended up with nowhere to go...⑦but down. The bolt ⑧that would save my life, if I could get to it, ⑨being about two feet above my reach. My arms trembled from exhaustion. I looked at Gregg. My body froze with fright from my neck down to my toes. Our rope was tied between us. If I ⑩fell, he would fall with me.

20.20) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

We are always teaching our children something by our words and our actions. They learn from seeing. They learn from hearing and from overhearing. Children share the values of their parents about the most important things in life. Our priorities and principles and our examples of good behavior can teach our children ①to take the high road when other roads look ②tempted. Remember ③that children do not learn the values ④that make up strong character simply by ⑤telling about them. They learn by seeing the people around them ⑥act on and uphold those values in their daily lives. Therefore ⑦show your child good examples of life by your action. In our daily lives, we can show our children ⑧who we respect others. We can show them our compassion and concern when others are suffering, and our own self-discipline, courage and honesty as we make difficult decisions.

21.21) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Most people have no doubt heard this question: If a tree falls in the forest and there is no one there to hear it ①to fall, does it make a sound? The correct answer is no. Sound is more than pressure waves, and indeed there can be no sound without a hearer. And similarly, scientific communication is a two-way process. Just as a signal of any kind is useless unless it ②is perceived, a published scientific paper (signal) is useless unless it is both received and understood by its ③intended audience. Thus we can restate the axiom of science as follows: A scientific experiment is not complete until the results have ④published and understood. Publication is no more than pressure waves unless the published paper ⑤is understood. Too many scientific papers fall ⑥silently in the woods.

22.22) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

We all negotiate every day, ①whether we realise it or not. Yet few people ever learn how to negotiate. Those who ②are usually learn the traditional, win-lose negotiating style rather than an approach that is likely ③to result in a win-win agreement. This old-school, adversarial approach may be useful in a one-off negotiation ④which you will probably not deal with that person again. However, such transactions are becoming increasingly ⑤rare. ⑥because most of us deal with the same people repeatedly — our spouses and children, our friends and colleagues, our customers and clients. In view of this, it's essential to achieve successful results for ourselves and ⑦maintain a healthy relationship with our negotiating partners at the same time. In today's interdependent world of business partnerships and long-term relationships, a win-win outcome is ⑧fast becoming the only acceptable result.

23.23) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The interaction of workers from different cultural backgrounds with the host population might increase productivity ①due to positive externalities like knowledge spillovers. This is only an advantage up to a certain degree. When the variety of backgrounds ②is too large, fractionalization may cause excessive transaction costs for communication, ③which may lower productivity. Diversity not only impacts the labour market, but may also affect the quality of life in a location. A tolerant native population may value a multicultural city or region ④because of an increase in the range of available goods and services. On the other hand, diversity could ⑤be perceived as an unattractive feature if natives perceive it as a distortion of ⑥which they consider to be their national identity. They might even discriminate against other ethnic groups and they might fear that social conflicts between different foreign nationalities ⑦are imported into their own neighbourhood.

## 24.24) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

We think we are shaping our buildings. But really, our buildings and development ①are also shaping us. One of the best ②examples of this is the oldest-known construction: the ornately carved rings of standing stones at Göbekli Tepe in Turkey. Before these ancestors got the idea ③to erect standing stones some 12,000 years ago, they were hunter-gatherers. It appears ④that the erection of the multiple rings of megalithic stones took so long, and so many successive generations, ⑤which these innovators were forced to settle down ⑥to complete the construction works. In the process, they became the first farming society on Earth. This is an early example of a society ⑦constructed something that ends up radically ⑧remaking the society itself. Things are not so ⑨different in our own time.

## 29.29) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

There is a reason the title “Monday Morning Quarterback” exists. Just ①read the comments on social media from fans ②discussing the weekend’s games, and you quickly see how many people believe they could play, coach, and manage sport teams more ③successfully than ④those on the field. This goes for the boardroom as well. Students and professionals with years of training and specialized degrees in sport business may also find ⑤them ⑥giving advice on how to do their jobs from friends, family, or even total strangers without any expertise. Executives in sport management ⑦have decades of knowledge and experience in their respective fields. However, many of them ⑧face criticism from fans and community members ⑨tell them how to run their business. Very few people tell their doctor how to perform surgery or their accountant how to prepare their taxes, but many people provide feedback on how sport organizations should ⑩be managed.

## 30.30) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

While moving is difficult for everyone, it is particularly stressful for children. They lose their sense of security and may feel ①disoriented when their routine is disrupted and all that is familiar ②is taken away. Young children, ages 3–6, are particularly affected by a move. Their understanding at this stage is quite literal, and it is hard for them ③to imagine beforehand a new home and their new room. Young children may have worries such as “Will I still be me in the new place?” and “Will my toys and bed come with us?” It is important to establish a balance between validating children’s past experiences and ④focusing on helping them ⑤adjust to the new place. Children need to have opportunities to share their backgrounds in a way that respects their past as an important part of ⑥how they are. This contributes to ⑦build a sense of community, ⑧which is essential for all children, especially ⑨those in transition.

## 31.31) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Many people are ①terrifying to fly in airplanes. Often, this fear stems from a lack of control. The pilot is in control, not the passengers, and this lack of control instills fear. Many potential passengers are ②too afraid they choose to drive great distances ③to get to a destination instead of flying. But their decision to drive is based solely on emotion, not logic. Logic says that ④statistically, the odds of dying in a car crash ⑤are around 1 in 5,000, while the odds of dying in a plane crash are ⑥closer to 1 in 11 million. If you’re going to take a risk, especially ⑦one that could possibly involve your well-being, wouldn’t you want the odds in your favor? However, most people choose the option that will cause ⑧themselves the least amount of anxiety. Pay attention to the thoughts you have about taking the risk and ⑨making sure you’re basing your decision on facts, not just feelings.

## 32.32) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The famous primatologist Frans de Waal, of Emory University, says humans ①downplay similarities between us and other animals as a way of maintaining our spot at the top of our imaginary ladder. Scientists, de Waal points out, can be some of the worst offenders — ②employing technical language ③to distance the other animals from us. They call “kissing” in chimps “mouth-to-mouth contact”; they call “friends” between primates “favorite affiliation partners”; they interpret evidence ④show that crows and chimps can make tools as ⑤being somehow qualitatively ⑥differently from the kind of toolmaking ⑦saying to define humanity. If an animal can beat us at a cognitive task — like ⑧how certain bird species can remember the precise locations of thousands of seeds — they write it off as instinct, not intelligence. This and so ⑨much more tricks of language are ⑩that de Waal has termed “linguistic castration.” The way we use our tongues to disempower animals, the way we invent words ⑪to maintain our spot at the top.

## 33.33) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

A key to engagement and achievement is providing students with relevant texts they will be interested in. My scholarly work and my teaching have been deeply ①influenced by the work of Rosalie Fink. She interviewed twelve adults who were highly successful in their work, including a physicist, a biochemist, and a company CEO. All of them had dyslexia and ②had had significant problems with reading throughout their school years. While she expected to find that they ③had avoided reading and ④discovering ways to bypass it or ⑤compensate with other strategies for learning, she found the opposite. "To my surprise, I found that these dyslexics were enthusiastic readers...they rarely avoided ⑥reading. On the contrary, they sought out books." The pattern Fink discovered was ⑦that all of her subjects ⑧had been passionate in some personal interest. The areas of interest included religion, math, business, science, history, and biography. ⑨That mattered was that they read ⑩voraciously to find out more.

## 34.34) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

For many people, ability refers to intellectual competence, so they want everything they do ①to reflect how smart they are — writing a brilliant legal brief, getting the highest grade on a test, writing elegant computer code, saying something exceptionally wise or witty in a conversation. You could also define ability in terms of a particular skill or talent, such as how ②good one plays the piano, learns a language, or ③serves a tennis ball. Some people focus on their ability ④to be attractive, entertaining, up on the latest trends, or ⑤having the newest gadgets. ⑥Whatever ability may be defined, a problem ⑦occurs when it is the sole determinant of one's self-worth. The performance becomes the only measure of the person; nothing else ⑧is taken into account. An outstanding performance means an outstanding person; an average performance means an average person. Period.

## 35.35) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Sensory nerves have specialized endings in the tissues that ①pick up a particular sensation. If, for example, you step on a sharp object such as a pin, nerve endings in the skin will transmit the pain sensation up your leg, ②up and along the spinal cord to the brain. While the pain itself is unpleasant, it is in fact ③acting as a protective mechanism for the foot. Within the brain, nerves will connect to the area that ④controls speech, ⑤so that you may well shout 'ouch' or something rather less ⑥polite. They will also connect to motor nerves that ⑦travel back down the spinal cord, and to the muscles in your leg that now ⑧contracts quickly to lift your foot away from the painful object. Sensory and motor nerves control almost all functions in the body — from the beating of the heart to the movement of the gut, swating and just about everything else.

## 36.36) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Maybe you've heard this joke: "How do you eat an elephant?" The answer is "one bite at a time." So, how do you "build" the Earth? That's simple, too: one atom at a time. Atoms are the basic building blocks of crystals, and since all rocks are ①made up of crystals, the more you know about atoms, ②the better. Crystals come in a variety of shapes ③what scientists call habits. Common crystal habits include squares, triangles, and six-sided hexagons. Usually crystals form when liquids cool, such as when you create ice cubes. Many times, crystals form in ways that ④do not allow for perfect shapes. If conditions are too cold, too hot, or there ⑤isn't enough source material, they can form strange, ⑥twisted shapes. But when conditions are right, we see beautiful displays. Usually, this involves a slow, steady environment ⑦which the individual atoms have plenty of time ⑧to join and fit perfectly into ⑨that's known as the crystal lattice. This is the basic structure of atoms that ⑩are seen time after time.

## 37.37) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

When you pluck a guitar string it moves back and forth hundreds of times every second. Naturally, this movement is so fast that you cannot see ①it — you just see the ②blurred outline of the moving string. Strings vibrating in this way on their own ③makes hardly any noise because strings are very thin and don't push much air about. But if you attach a string to a big hollow box (like a guitar body), then the vibration is ④amplified and the note is heard loud and ⑤clear. The vibration of the string is passed on to the wooden panels of the guitar body, which ⑥vibrates back and forth at the same rate ⑦as the string. The vibration of the wood creates more powerful waves in the air pressure, which ⑧travels away from the guitar. When the waves reach your eardrums they flex in and out the same number of times a second as the original string.

## 38.38) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Boundaries between work and home ①are blurring as portable digital technology makes it increasingly possible ②work anywhere, anytime. Individuals differ in ③how they like to manage their time ④to meet work and outside responsibilities. Some people prefer to separate or segment roles ⑤so that boundary crossings are minimized. For example, these people might keep separate email accounts for work and family and ⑥try to conduct work at the workplace and take care of family matters only ⑦during breaks and non-work time. We've even noticed more of these "segmenters" ⑧to carry two phones — one for work and one for personal use. Flexible schedules work well for these individuals because they enable greater distinction between time at work and time in other roles. Other individuals prefer ⑨integrating work and family roles all day long. This might entail constantly trading text messages with children from the office, or monitoring emails at home and on vacation, rather than ⑩return to work to find hundreds of messages in their inbox.

## 39.39) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

A "complementary good" is a product that ①is often consumed alongside another product. For example, popcorn is a complementary good to a movie, while a travel pillow is a complementary good for a long plane journey. When the popularity of one product increases, the sales of ②its complementary good also increase. By producing goods that ③complements other products that ④is already (or about to be) popular, you can ensure a steady stream of demand for your product. Some products enjoy perfect complementary status — they have to be consumed together, such as a lamp and a lightbulb. However, ⑤do not assume that a product is perfectly complementary, as customers may not be completely locked in to the product. For example, although motorists may seem ⑥required to purchase gasoline to run their cars, they can switch to electric cars.

## 41-2.41) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Claims that local food production cut greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the burning of transportation fuel ①is usually not well ②founded. Transport is the source of only 11 percent of greenhouse gas emissions within the food sector, so ③reducing the distance that food travels after it leaves the farm ④is far less important than reducing wasteful energy use on the farm. Food ⑤coming from a distance can actually be better for the climate, depending on ⑥what it was grown. For example, field-grown tomatoes ⑦shipped from Mexico in the winter months will have a smaller carbon footprint than local winter tomatoes ⑧grown in a greenhouse. In the United Kingdom, lamb meat that travels 11,000 miles from New Zealand ⑨generates only one-quarter the carbon emissions per pound ⑩compared to British lamb because farmers in the United Kingdom ⑪raises their animals on feed (which must be produced using fossil fuels) rather than on clover pastureland. When food does travel, ⑫what matters most is not the distance ⑬traveled but the travel mode (surface versus air), and most of all the load size. Bulk loads of food can travel halfway around the world by ocean freight with a smaller carbon footprint, per pound ⑭delivered, than foods ⑮traveling just a short distance but in much smaller loads. For example, 18-wheelers carry much larger loads than pickup trucks so they can move food 100 times ⑯as far while burning only one-third ⑰as much gas per pound of food delivered.

## 정답

- 18) ⑤ to ask ⑦ who ⑧ are
- 19) ④ pinned ⑨ was
- 20) ② tempting ⑤ being told ⑧ that
- 21) ① fall(falling) ④ been published and understood
- 22) ② do ④ where
- 23) ⑥ what
- 24) ⑤ that ⑦ constructing
- 29) ⑤ themselves ⑥ being given ⑨ telling
- 30) ⑥ who ⑦ building
- 31) ① terrified ② so ⑧ them ⑨ make
- 32) ④ showing ⑥ different ⑦ said ⑨ many ⑩ what
- 33) ④ discovered ⑨ What
- 34) ② well ⑤ to have ⑥ However
- 35) ⑧ contract
- 36) ③ that ⑦ where ⑨ what's ⑩ is
- 37) ③ make ⑥ vibrate ⑧ travel
- 38) ② to work ⑧ carrying ⑩ returning
- 39) ③ complement ④ are
- 41) ① are ⑥ how ⑩ raise