

2025년 6월 고1 전국연합 유형별 복습 [어법 틀린 것 찾기]

제 3 교시

영어

1

20.20) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

People often ask me, “What surprises you most about habits?” One thing that continually astonishes me ①is the degree ②which we’re influenced by sheer convenience. The amount of effort, time, or decision making ③required by an action ④has a huge influence on habit formation. To a truly remarkable extent, we’re more likely to do something if it’s convenient, and less likely if it’s not. For this reason, we should pay close attention to the convenience of any activity we want to make into a habit. ⑤Putting a wastebasket next to our front door made mail sorting slightly more ⑥conveniently, and I stopped ⑦to procrastinate with this chore. Many people report that they do a much better job of staying ⑧close to distant family members ⑨now that tools like group chats make it easy ⑩stay in touch.

22.22) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Imagine ①following the spirit of a silence vow into daily life. Challenge yourself ②to spend an entire day ③say only ④that you absolutely must say. It’s been widely observed by behavioral psychology experts — and anyone who’s ever been on a first date — ⑤what we too often tend ⑥to treat “conversation” as a game of waiting for our own turn ⑦to speak. We miss what’s ⑧saying because we’re mentally rehearsing our next utterance. What if you could eliminate the idea ⑨that the next available mini-silence is your next opening to express ⑩whatever is in your head? What if you ⑪were limited to, say, fifty spoken words tomorrow? I think you’d listen quite ⑫differently. You’d attend quite carefully ⑬to every word you heard. You’d be attuned to ⑭which you must respond to. You might discover that the less you say, the more you hear.

21.21) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

It is common sense ①that people’s inner beliefs may drive their external behavior. If you’re attracted to a certain person, you should be more likely to socialize with that person. If you favor a brand of toothpaste, you’re more likely to buy it. Of course, our internal thoughts don’t always predict our public behavior, but, overall, ②what we do obviously reflects ③what we think. But beliefs and behaviors are also ④related in a more remarkable way. It turns out that the arrow is ⑤as likely to point in the reverse direction. As social psychologist David Myers observes, “If social psychology has taught us anything ⑥during the last 25 years, it is that we are likely not only to think ourselves into a way of acting but also ⑦acting ourselves into a way of thinking.”

23.23) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Science is concerned with accumulating and understanding observations of the physical world. That understanding alone solves no problems. Individual people have to act on that understanding for it ①help ②solve problems. For instance, science has found that regular exercise can lower your risk of heart disease. Knowing this fact is ③interesting, but it will do nothing for your personal health ④unless you act on ⑤it and actually exercise. And that’s the hard part. Reading an article about exercise ⑥is easy. Getting into an actual routine of regular exercise is harder. In this sense, science really solves no problems at all. Problems are only solved when people take the knowledge ⑦provided by science and use it. In fact, many of humanity’s biggest problems ⑧are caused by lack of action, and not lack of knowledge.

영어 영역

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24.24) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

We think we're being logical, objective, and rational — and therefore ①accurately in our analysis, judgment, and decisions. So we think that if other people are logical, objective, and rational, they will agree with us and see ②what we see. But the opposite is the case. Every human brain is different. Everyone's life experience is different. Everyone's desires and knowledge are different. You might think you're being realistic — that is, that your ideas match reality, but that's impossible. It's only your interpretation of reality, ③which will always be different from ④someone else. When two nations play each other in the World Cup, the fans of each country ⑤criticize the referees for missing all the infractions that the other team commits. Without fail, each fan base believes that the referees ⑥are biased against their team.

30.30) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

It is natural for people to observe happenings and then seek explanations for ①where those happenings occurred. But sometimes the reasoning is wrong because of one or more misconceptions. One of these is the ecological fallacy, ②which an argument claims that there is a causal relationship between two things merely because they occur together. For example, in the 1950s it was found that crime rates were the highest in neighborhoods ③where immigrants were most numerous. Some people used this "co-occurrence" to argue ④that immigrants were a cause of crime. But a careful analysis of this situation revealed ⑤that immigrants were forced to live in neighborhoods ⑥where crime rates were already high; they could not afford more expensive housing in safer neighborhoods. Immigrants themselves committed very few of the crimes. Unless you analyze the claim carefully, you would misinterpret the relationship and thereby ⑦construct a faulty belief.

29.29) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Studies of experts provide insight into ①which it means to have deep and flexible understanding. Experts in a particular domain ②are people who have deep, ③richly interconnected ideas about the world. They are not just good thinkers or people who ④are exceptionally smart. Rather, experts have knowledge in a specific domain — such as chess, chemistry, or tennis — and ⑤is not generalists. However, experts do not just know "a bunch of facts." In fact, ⑥having expertise in a topic means that knowledge ⑦is organized into coherent frameworks, and the expert understands the inter-relationship between facts and can distinguish ⑧which ideas are most central. This kind of deep but organized understanding allows for greater flexibility in learning and ⑨facilitating application across multiple contexts.

31.31) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

In everyday life, we use previous experience to predict ①what we should pay attention. Different environments create different expectations. This was ②profoundly illustrated by the scientist Jared Diamond in his book Guns, Germs, and Steel. He describes an adventure ③wandering through the New Guinea jungle with native New Guineans. He relates that these natives tend to perform poorly at tasks Westerners ④have trained to do since childhood. But they are hardly stupid. They can detect the most subtle changes in the jungle, ⑤good for following the tracks of a predator or for finding the way back home. They know ⑥which insects to leave alone, know ⑦where food exists, can build and tear down shelters with ease. Diamond, who ⑧had never spent time in such places, has no ability to pay attention to these things. He ⑨were to ⑩be tested on such tasks, he also ⑪would perform poorly.

영어 영역

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32.32) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Most entrepreneurs put in tremendous amounts of time and effort in creating and ①launching new products and services and then ②making the mistake of overpricing ③them. They have created something they care deeply about, it's ④them, and this powerful sense of ownership distorts their perception of value which causes them ⑤to_overprice their products. While many of them are quick to realize that their initial prices are too high, not all these people are happy or willing ⑥to_drop their prices ⑦to_make their products more attractive. And this can be a very ⑧costly mistake that may lead to the failure of their new business. When you launch a new product or service, your priority should be to get sufficient market adoption as soon as possible and you should be ready to sacrifice your initial prices and profits ⑨to_achieve this aim. Once you have strong sales volumes, you can increase your prices ⑩to_maximize your profits.

35.35) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

In the 1930s, the British psychologist Sir Frederic Bartlett asked people ①to_listen to folktales from other countries and then ②recalled these stories at a later date. As you might guess, unfamiliar stories were not ③remembered as well as familiar stories. Surprisingly, however, errors in memory ④were not random. Rather, subjects often rewrote similar parts of the stories in their own minds — particularly the parts ⑤that made the least sense to them. Bartlett concluded that when ⑥face problems, humans draw upon mental schemata, or shelves of ⑦stored knowledge in our brains, ⑧fill in any minor gaps in our memories. Therefore, remembering is an imaginative process that involves ⑨building upon past experiences.

34.34) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

When scientists make an important new discovery or experimentally ①prove some hypothesis, they do not, in general, ②keep that information to ③themselves so that they alone can consider its meaning and ④derive additional theories from it. Instead, they publish their results and make their data ⑤available for inspection. This makes it possible for other scientists ⑥to_reconsider their data and possibly refute their conclusions. More important, though, ⑦it makes it possible for other scientists ⑧use that data ⑨to_construct new hypotheses and perform new experiments. The assumption is ⑩that society as a whole will end up ⑪knowing more if information is spread as ⑫wide as possible, rather than ⑬limiting to a few people. In a strict sense, every scientist depends on the work of other scientists.

36.36) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

History, people often say, repeats itself. And ①look at the historical records of the ancient civilizations, some things do seem to happen again and again. Civilizations expand, get overextended, and then ②collapse as in the cases of Rome, ③which went under in 476 AD, and the British Empire, which ④fell apart more than a thousand years later in the post-World War II era. But is this always the case? If so, archaeology would be pretty ⑤boring; one thing would happen again and again. But that's not ⑥that archaeologists see. Some civilizations end suddenly, like the Aztec and Inca, ⑦were conquered by invaders in the 1520s AD. Those empires never had the chance to collapse as a result of overexpansion. So in the case of civilizations, "history repeats itself" seems ⑧to be an oversimplification.

영어 영역

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37.37) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Stanford psychology professor Dr. Carol Dweck is the ①internationally recognized pioneer of the concept of “growth mindset” as a way to continually grow, learn, and persevere in our efforts. Dweck found that kids who ②told they’re “smart” actually ③underperform in future tasks, by choosing easier tasks to avoid evidence ④that they are not smart, ⑤where Dweck calls having a “fixed mindset.” In contrast, Dweck found, kids who are praised not for their smarts but for their effort ⑥develops ⑦that Dweck calls a “growth mindset.” They learn that their effort is ⑧what led to their success, and if they continue to try, over time they’ll improve and achieve more things. These kids end up taking on tougher things, and ⑨feel better about themselves. “⑩Emphasizing effort gives a child a variable that they can control,” Dweck has explained.

39.39) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

We have a ‘diving reflex’, like other marine mammals. This means that special nerve endings on our faces, around the mouth and nose, ①triggering this reflex only when the facial region goes under water. If we are in the water, with our head out in the air, there is no diving reflex. But if we sink just our face in a bowl of water, while the whole of the rest of our body ②is in the dry air, the diving reflex is triggered. It automatically closes down the airway, reducing the risk of swallowing water, and it narrows the small air-passages in the lungs. At the same time the heart rate is slowed down to half speed and blood ③is shunted to the vital organs, ④protecting them from the effects of the brief stop in breathing. By contrast, if a chimpanzee or a gorilla found ⑤itself in water with its face below the surface, it would panic, its heart would race and it would quickly drown.

38.38) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

To monitor our surroundings is to focus on ①what’s outside of ourselves: what we see, hear, smell, feel, and perhaps even taste. But sometimes ②that really marks a place is something less specific — a feeling within us. An interesting example ③emerged from a study of subway passenger behavior. Researchers ④tried to understand why people sit where they sit or stand where they stand in subway and metro trains ⑤examined the factors that shape the way riders used and navigated that space in different situations. One of their findings involved the reasons many riders like ⑥to plant themselves close to the train’s doors. Partly this was the obvious convenience of being able to exit more quickly. But it was shaped partly by a more abstract sensation — the desire to avoid the sometimes uncomfortable feeling of accidentally making eye contact with ⑦seated passengers. We can’t see feelings — but they’re very real, and they influence our experience of the world.

40.40) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

There is a natural assumption of truth, or a truth bias when humans communicate with one another. In other words, when we’re listening to others or ①reading their words, our automatic assumption is ②that the other person is telling the truth. This usually works out fine. If you ask someone ③where the restroom is located or if it’s raining outside, you can safely assume that most people will not lie in their responses. Imagine how difficult it would be ④to converse with someone if you assumed that everything they were telling you ⑤were false! Indeed, questioning the truth of a statement and then ⑥choosing not to believe it ⑦requires additional mental steps. For the most part, humans are “cognitive misers,” which ⑧mean we typically don’t expend more mental effort than ⑨seem necessary in a given situation. It makes sense then, ⑩that when we see something online, even if it is fake, our default is to believe it, at least at first.

영어 영역

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정답

- 20) ② to which ⑥ convenient ⑦ to stay ⑩ procrastinating
21) ⑦ to act
22) ③ saying ④ what ⑤ that ⑧ being said ⑭ what
23) ① to help
24) ① accurate ④ someone else's
29) ① what ⑤ are ⑨ facilitates
30) ① why ② where
31) ① where ④ have been trained ⑨ Were he to
32) ② make ④ theirs
34) ⑧ to use ⑫ widely ⑬ being limited
35) ② recall ⑥ facing ⑧ to fill
36) ① looking ⑥ what ⑦ conquered
37) ② are told ⑤ which ⑥ develop ⑦ what
38) ② what ④ trying to
39) ① trigger
40) ⑤ was ⑧ means ⑨ seems