

# 2024년 9월 고1 전국연합 유형별 복습 [어법 틀린 것 찾기]

제 3 교시

## 영어

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### 20.20) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

As the parent of a gifted child, you need to be aware of a certain common parent trap. Of course you are a proud parent, and you should ①do. While it is very easy ②to talk nonstop about your little genius and his or her remarkable behavior, this can be very stressful on your child. It is extremely important ③to limit your bragging behavior to your very close friends, or your parents. Gifted children feel ④pressured when their parents ⑤show off them too much. This behavior creates expectations ⑥that they may not be able to live up to, and also ⑦create a false sense of self for your child. You want your child ⑧to be who they are, not who they seem to be as ⑨defining by their incredible achievements. If not, you could end up with a driven perfectionist child or perhaps a drop-out, or worse.

### 22.22) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Our emotions are thought to exist because they have contributed to our survival as a species. Fear has helped us avoid dangers, expressing anger helps us scare off threats, and ①expressing positive emotions helps us ②bond with others. From an evolutionary perspective, an emotion is a kind of “program” that, when ③triggering, ④directing many of our activities (including attention, perception, memory, movement, expressions, etc.). For example, fear makes us very ⑤attentively, narrows our perceptual focus to ⑥threatening stimuli, will cause us either ⑦to face a situation (fight) or avoid it (flight), and ⑧to cause us to remember an experience more ⑨acute (so that we avoid the threat in the future). Regardless of the specific ways ⑩which they activate our systems, the specific emotions we possess ⑪to be thought to exist because they have helped us (as a species) ⑫survive challenges within our environment long ago. If they ⑬didn’t help us adapt and survive, they ⑭would not have evolved with us.

### 21.21) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

One valuable technique for getting out of helplessness, depression, and situations which ①are predominantly ②being run by the thought, “I can’t,” ③are to choose to be with other persons who ④have resolved the problem ⑤which we struggle. This is one of the great ⑥powers of self-help groups. When we are in a negative state, we have given a lot of energy to negative thought forms, and the positive thought forms are ⑦weak. Those who are in a higher vibration ⑧are free of the energy from their negative thoughts and ⑨has energized positive thought forms. Merely ⑩to be in their presence is beneficial. In some self-help groups, this ⑪is called “hanging out with the winners.” The benefit here is on the psychic level of consciousness, and there is a transfer of positive energy and relighting of one’s own latent positive thought forms.

### 23.23) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

By improving accessibility of the workplace for workers that are typically at a disadvantage in the labour market, AI can improve inclusiveness in the workplace. AI-powered assistive devices ①to aid workers with visual, speech or hearing difficulties ②is becoming more widespread, ③improving the access to, and the quality of work for people with disabilities. For example, speech recognition solutions for people with dysarthric voices, or live captioning systems for deaf and hard of hearing people can facilitate communication with colleagues and access to jobs ④which inter-personal communication is necessary. AI can also enhance the capabilities of low-skilled workers, with potentially positive effects on their wages and career prospects. For example, AI’s capacity ⑤to translate written and spoken word in real-time can improve the performance of non-native speakers in the workplace. Moreover, recent developments in AI-powered text generators can instantly improve the performance of lower-skilled individuals in domains such as writing, coding or customer service.

# 영어 영역

## 30.30) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

An excellent alternative to calming traffic is ①removing it. Some cities reserve an extensive network of lanes and streets for bikes, pedestrians, and the occasional service vehicle. This motivates people ②to travel by bike rather than by car, ③ making streets more ④ safely for everyone. As bicycles become more popular in a city, planners can convert more automobile lanes and entire streets ⑤ to accommodate more of them. Nevertheless, even the most bikeable cities still require motor vehicle lanes for taxis, emergency vehicles, and delivery trucks. Delivery vehicles are frequently a target of animus, but they are actually an essential component to ⑥ making cities greener. A tightly ⑦ packed delivery truck is a far more efficient transporter of goods than several hybrids ⑧ carried a few shopping bags each. Distributing food and other goods to neighborhood vendors ⑨ allow them ⑩ to operate smaller stores close to homes so that residents can walk, rather than ⑪ drive, ⑫ get their groceries.

## 31.31) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

You hear again and again that some of the greatest composers ① were misunderstood in their own day. Not everyone could understand the compositions of Beethoven, Brahms, or Stravinsky in their day. The reason for this initial lack of acceptance ② is unfamiliarity. The musical forms, or ideas ③ expressed within them, ④ was completely new. And yet, this is exactly one of the things that ⑤ makes them so ⑥ greatly. Effective composers have their own ideas. Have you ever seen the classic movie Amadeus? The composer Antonio Salieri is the “host” of this movie; he’s depicted as one of the most famous non-great composers – he lived at the time of Mozart and ⑦ was completely overshadowed by him. Now, Salieri wasn’t a bad composer; in fact, he was a very good one. But he wasn’t one of the world’s great ⑧ composers because his work wasn’t original. ⑨ That he wrote sounded just like what everyone else was composing at the time.

## 32.32) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Every time a new medium comes along – whether it’s the invention of the printed book, or TV, or SNS – and you start to use ① it, it’s ② like you are putting on a new kind of goggles, with their own special colors and lenses. Each set of ③ goggles you put on ④ making you ⑤ see things ⑥ differently. So when you start to watch television, before you absorb the message of any particular TV show – whether it’s Wheel of Fortune or The Wire – you start to see the world as ⑦ shaping like television itself. That’s ⑨ because Marshall McLuhan said that every time a new medium comes along – a new way for humans to communicate – it ⑩ has buried in it a message. It is gently guiding us ⑪ to see the world according to a new set of codes. The way information gets to you, McLuhan argued, ⑫ to be more important than the information itself. TV teaches you that the world is fast; that it’s about surfaces and appearances.

## 36.36) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

The discovery of mirror neurons has ① profoundly changed the way we think of a fundamental human capacity, learning by observation. As children we learn a lot by observing ② that our parents and friends do. Newborns, in the first week of life, have an inborn tendency ③ to stick out their tongue if their parents stick out theirs. Such imitation is not perfect. You may not see the tongue ④ to stick out each time you stick yours out at your newborn, but if you do it many times, the tongue will come out more often than if you do something ⑤ different. Babies babble and later start to imitate the sounds their parents produce. Later still, they play with vacuum cleaners and hammers in imitation of their parents. Our modern cultures, ⑥ which we write, speak, read, build spaceships and go to school, can work only because we are not ⑦ restricted to the behavior we are born with or learn by trial and error. We can learn a lot by simply watching others.

## 37.37) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Have you ever been surprised to hear a recording of your own voice? You might have thought, “Is that really ①how my voice sounds like?” Maybe your accent is more pronounced in the recording than you realized, or your voice is higher than it seems to your own ears. This is of course quite a common experience. The explanation is actually ②fairly simple. There are two pathways ③which we perceive our own voice when we speak. One is the route through which we perceive most external sounds, like waves ④that travel from the air through the outer, middle and inner ear. But because our vocal cords vibrate when we speak, there is a second internal path. Vibrations ⑤are conducted through our bones and ⑥are stimulated our inner ears directly. Lower frequencies ⑦are emphasized along this pathway. That makes your voice ⑧sounded deeper and richer to yourself than it may sound to other people.

## 39.39) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Seawater contains an abundance of dissolved oxygen that all marine animals ①breathe to stay alive. It has long been established in physics that cold water holds more dissolved oxygen than warm water ②is – this is one reason ③that cold polar seas are full of life while tropical oceans are blue, clear, and relatively poorly ④populate with living creatures. Thus, as global warming ⑤raises the temperature of marine waters, it is self-evident that the amount of dissolved oxygen will decrease. This is a worrisome and potentially disastrous consequence if ⑥allowing to continue to an ecosystem-threatening level. Now scientists have analyzed data ⑦indicating that the amount of dissolved oxygen in the oceans has been declining for more than a half century. The data show that the ocean oxygen level has been falling more ⑧rapidly than the corresponding rise in water temperature. Falling oxygen levels in water ⑨has the potential to impact the habitat of marine organisms worldwide and in recent years this has led to more ⑩frequent anoxic events that killed or displaced populations of fish, crabs, and many other organisms.

## 38.38) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Biologists distinguish two kinds of similarity. “Analogous” traits are ①ones that have a common function but arose on different branches of the evolutionary tree and ②are in an important sense not “the same” organ. The wings of birds and the wings of bees ③are both used for flight and are similar in some ways because anything used for flight has ④to be built in those ways, but they arose ⑤independently in evolution and have nothing in common beyond their use in flight. “Homologous” traits, in contrast, may or may not have a common function, but they descended from a common ancestor and hence ⑥have some common structure that indicates their ⑦to be “the same” organ. The wing of a bat and the front leg of a horse ⑧have very different functions, but they are all modifications of the forelimb of the ancestor of all mammals. As a result, they share nonfunctional traits like the number of bones and the ways they ⑨are connected. To distinguish analogy from homology, biologists usually look at the overall architecture of the organs and focus on their most useless properties.

## 41-2.41) 어법 틀린 것 고치기

Higher education has grown from an elite to a mass system across the world. In Europe and the USA, increased rates of participation ①occurred in the decades after the Second World War. Between 2000 and 2014, rates of participation in higher education almost ②doubled from 19% to 34% across the world among the members of the population in the school-leaving age category (typically 18–23). The dramatic expansion of higher education has been marked by a wider range of institutions of higher learning and a more diverse demographic of students.

Changes from an elite system to a mass higher education system ③is associated with political needs to build a specialised workforce for the economy. In theory, the expansion of higher education to develop a highly skilled workforce should diminish the role of examinations in the selection and control of students, ④initiating approaches to assessment which ⑤enables lifelong learning: assessment for learning and a focus on feedback for development. In reality, socio-political changes to expand higher education ⑥have set up a ‘field of contradictions’ for assessment in higher education. Mass higher education requires efficient approaches to assessment, such as examinations and multiple-choice quizzes, with minimalist, impersonal, or standardised feedback, often ⑦causing students to focus more on grades than feedback. In contrast, the relatively small numbers of students in elite systems in the past allowed for closer relationships between students and their teachers, with formative feedback ⑧shapes the minds, academic skills, and even the characters of students.

# 영어 영역

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## 정답

- 20) ① be ⑤ show them off ⑦ creates ⑨ defined  
21) ③ is ⑤ with which ⑨ have energized  
22) ③ triggered ④ directs ⑤ attentive ⑧ may cause ⑨  
    acutely ⑩ in which ⑪ are ⑬ had not helped  
23) ② are ④ where  
30) ④ safer ⑧ carrying ⑨ allows ⑫ to get  
31) ④ were ⑥ great ⑨ What  
32) ④ makes ⑧ being shaped ⑨ why ⑫ is  
36) ② what ④ stick ⑥ in which  
37) ① what ③ through which ⑥ stimulate ⑧ sound  
38) ⑦ being  
39) ② does ④ populated ⑥ allowed ⑨ have  
41) ③ are ⑤ enable ⑧ shaping