



## 4.Speak to Be Heard\_천재(김태영)



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시  
1) 제작연월일 : 2020-03-20  
2) 제작자 : 교육지대(주)  
3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」외에도「저작권법」에 의하여 보호되는 콘텐츠의 경우, 그 콘텐츠의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복제하거나 전송하는 것은 콘텐츠산업 진흥법 외에도 저작권법에 의한 법적 책임을 질 수 있습니다.



## 핵심문법

## do so (그렇게 하다) / 관계대명사의 계속적 용법

- do so (그렇게 하다)
  - 역할: 앞에 나온 동사구를 대신한다. 동사구의 반복을 피하기 위해 do so를 사용한다.
  - 문장 내 위치, 수, 시제 등에 따라 does so, did so, doing so 등으로 쓸 수 있다.
- 관계대명사의 계속적 용법
  - 형태: 관계대명사 which나 who앞에 콤마(,)를 사용한다.
  - 역할: 선행사에 관한 추가적인 정보를 제공한다.
  - 선행사가 사람일 때는 who, 사물일 때나 앞 문장 전체를 받을 때는 which를 사용한다.
  - 관계대명사 that은 계속적 용법으로 쓸 수 없다.
  - 사람 이름과 같은 고유명사가 선행사일 때는 이미 대상이 한정되어 있으므로 계속적 용법을 사용해야 한다.



## 대표유형

## 시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

- ★❶ [문법] 어법상 옳은/옳지 않은 것 고르기
- ❷ [독해] 글의 주제/요지 파악하기
- ★❸ [독해] 글의 내용과 일치/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기
- ★❹ [독해] 글의 내용을 읽고 흐름 파악하기
- ❺ [독해] 문맥에 맞게 빈칸 채우기
- ❻ [독해] 문맥상 알맞은/알맞지 않은 어휘 고르기

## 문법 어법상 옳은/옳지 않은 것 고르기

★★★

## 1. (A), (B), (C)에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

&lt; Debate: Is Social Media: Good or Bad? &gt;

Speaker A

I think social media is bad as a means of making friends. For a long time, people have been meeting in person to make friends. However, social media is not a way of (A) [ being / doing ] so. Therefore, it is not a correct way to make friends.

Speaker B

Well, I think social media is very useful. It lets me reach my friends anytime, anywhere. So I became closer to them. Because it worked for me, I am sure that social media is good for others, too.

Speaker C

I don't agree. Social media does us harm. News reports say (B) [ what / that ] the use of social

media is increasing. And the crime rate is also increasing. Therefore, social media causes crime.

Did you find any logical fallacies in the debate? Speaker A appeals to tradition to back up her opinion. However, tradition cannot be the basis for our judgment. Doing something for a long time does not guarantee it is correct. In other words, making friends face to face, (C) [ which / that ] is the traditional way, cannot be the reason to reject social media. In the case of Speaker B, she is making a hasty generalization. She just uses her personal situation to make a broad judgment. Those who use social media do not always become closer to one another. Speaker C is using false reasoning. The increase in social media use and crime just happened to occur at the same time; there is no logical relationship between them.

(A) (B) (C)

- |         |      |       |
|---------|------|-------|
| ① being | what | which |
| ② being | what | that  |
| ③ doing | what | which |
| ④ doing | that | that  |
| ⑤ doing | that | which |

문법 어법상 옳은/옳지 않은 것 고르기

★★★

## 2. (A), (B), (C)에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes you need to persuade others in situations such as debates, discussions, or public speeches. But how can you (A) [ be / do ] so effectively? There are three key elements of effective persuasion: credibility, logic, and emotion. Let's look at them one by one.

Credibility means that the audience believes you and your words. First, credibility comes from proper delivery. If you use clear expressions and show respect for the audience, they will usually trust you more. That is to say, hesitation, exaggeration, or rudeness should be kept in check.

In addition, credibility comes from reliable sources, (B) [ which / that ] include the results of recent studies or expert opinions. Look at the two statements below. Whose statement do you think is more credible?

Taeho: Violent games cause aggressive behavior in children. Recently (C) [ conducting / conducted ] research has proved it.

Jimin: Violent games cause aggressive behavior in children. People say so.

Taeho cites the results of recent research as supporting evidence for his idea. But Jimin just relies on random people's opinions. Therefore, Taeho's statement is more credible than Jimin's.

- | (A)  | (B)   | (C)        |
|------|-------|------------|
| ① be | which | conducting |
| ② be | that  | conducting |
| ③ do | which | conducting |
| ④ do | that  | conducted  |
| ⑤ do | which | conducted  |

독해 글의 주제/요지 파악하기

★★★

## 3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Credibility means that the audience believes you and your words. First, credibility comes from proper delivery. If you use clear expressions and show respect for the audience, they will usually trust you more. That is to say, hesitation, exaggeration, or rudeness should be kept in check.

In addition, credibility comes from reliable sources, which include the results of recent studies or expert opinions. Look at the two statements below. Whose statement do you think is more credible?

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Taeho cites the results of recent research as supporting evidence for his idea. But Jimin just relies on random people's opinions. Therefore, Taeho's statement is more credible than Jimin's.

- ① 신뢰성은 인간관계에서 필수적인 요소이다.
- ② 화자와 청중의 신뢰보다 화자의 진술 정확성이 중요하다.
- ③ 정확한 전달과 출처가 화자의 진술을 믿을 수 있게 만든다.
- ④ 기본적으로 청중은 화자를 신뢰하고 있으므로 화자는 겸손한 태도를 갖춰야 한다.
- ⑤ 화자는 청중이 자신과 같은 감정을 가질 수 있도록 해야 한다.

독해 글의 주제/요지 파악하기

★★★

#### 4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Logic is a reasonable way of thinking about something. It is another key element of effective persuasion, but we often use it incorrectly. Let's find the logical fallacies that the three speakers are using in the following debate.

Social Media: Good or Bad?

Speaker A

I think social media is bad as a means of making friends. For a long time, people have been meeting in person to make friends. However, social media is not a way of doing so. Therefore, it is not a correct way to make friends.

Speaker B

Well, I think social media is very useful. It lets me reach my friends anytime, anywhere. So I became closer to them. Because it worked for me, I am sure that social media is good for others, too.

Speaker C

I don't agree. Social media does us harm. News reports say the use of social media is increasing. And the crime rate is also increasing. Therefore, social media causes crime.

Did you find any logical fallacies in the debate? Speaker A appeals to tradition to back up her opinion. However, tradition cannot be the basis for our judgment. Doing something for a long time does not guarantee it is correct. In other words, making friends face to face, which is the traditional way, cannot be the reason to reject social media. In the case of Speaker B, she is making a hasty generalization. She just uses her personal situation to make a broad judgment. Those who use social media do not always become closer to one another. Speaker C is using false reasoning. The increase in social media use and crime just happened to occur at the same time; there is no logical relationship between them.

- ① logical errors that can be seen in discussions
- ② ways to maintain logic when persuading someone
- ③ various opinions on whether social media is good or bad
- ④ reasons that logical fallacies should be corrected in writing

- ⑤ features of social media shown in the present generation

독해 글의 주제/요지 파악하기

★★★

#### 5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Emotions are strong feelings such as love, sympathy, anger, or grief. Good speakers often use effective language to win over an audience. Let's compare two different speeches.

Speech with Emotion

A man is losing consciousness. He is bleeding a lot. He needs more blood to survive. But there is no one to save him. What if you could do so? Well, you can! Donate your blood and save a life!

Speech Without Emotion

Recent medical research shows that donating blood can reduce the risk of a heart attack. Donate your blood and stay healthy.

Are you having difficulty persuading others? Do you want to be a better speaker? Then, please remember emotion. Using it can make a difference.

- ① 헌혈을 하도록 국민의 감성을 자극해야 한다.
- ② 연설에서 감정의 호소가 꼭 긍정적인 것만은 아니다.
- ③ 좋은 연사는 청중의 감성에 호소하여 설득할 수 있다.
- ④ 설득이 어려울 때는 현재 청중이 느끼는 감정을 고려해야 한다.
- ⑤ 연설문에 감성이 개입되는 것을 막기 위해 연사는 노력해야 한다.

독해 글의 내용과 일치/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★★

## 6. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Social Media: Good or Bad?

Speaker A

I think social media is bad as a means of making friends. For a long time, people have been meeting in person to make friends. However, social media is not a way of doing so. Therefore, it is not a correct way to make friends.

Speaker B

Well, I think social media is very useful. It lets me reach my friends anytime, anywhere. So I became closer to them. Because it worked for me, I am sure that social media is good for others, too.

Speaker C

I don't agree. Social media does us harm. News reports say the use of social media is increasing. And the crime rate is also increasing. Therefore, social media causes crime.

Did you find any logical fallacies in the debate? Speaker A appeals to tradition to back up her opinion. However, tradition cannot be the basis for our judgment. Doing something for a long time does not guarantee it is correct. In other words, making friends face to face, which is the traditional way, cannot be the reason to reject social media. In the case of Speaker B, she is making a hasty generalization. She just uses her personal situation to make a broad judgment. Those who use social media do not always become closer to one another. Speaker C is using false reasoning. The increase in social media use and crime just happened to occur at the same time; there is no logical relationship between them.

- ① Speaker A is opposed to making friends on social media by appealing to tradition.
- ② Speaker B is in favor of social media while Speaker A isn't.
- ③ Speaker B draws expansive conclusions just based on her own experience although it is insufficient.
- ④ Making false inferences, Speaker C thinks highly of social media.
- ⑤ Speakers A, B and C all committed logical errors.

독해 글의 내용과 일치/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★★

## 7. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Sometimes you need to persuade others in situations such as debates, discussions, or public speeches. But how can you do so effectively? There are three key elements of effective persuasion: credibility, logic, and emotion. Let's look at them one by one.

Credibility means that the audience believes you and your words. First, credibility comes from proper delivery. If you use clear expressions and show respect for the audience, they will usually trust you more. That is to say, hesitation, exaggeration, or rudeness should be kept in check.

In addition, credibility comes from reliable sources, which include the results of recent studies or expert opinions. Look at the two statements below. Whose statement do you think is more credible?

Taeho: Violent games cause aggressive behavior in children. Recently conducted research has proved it.

Jimin: Violent games cause aggressive behavior in children. People say so.

Taeho cites the results of recent research as supporting evidence for his idea. But Jimin just relies on random people's opinions. Therefore, Taeho's statement is more credible than Jimin's.

- ① Factors of effective persuasion are reliability, logic, and emotion.
- ② Credibility means that the belief of the audience in the speaker and his or her words.
- ③ Reliability comes from adequate delivery and reliable sources.
- ④ Taeho is against violent games and Jimin is in favor.
- ⑤ In terms of credibility, Tae-ho's statement is better than Jimin's.

유형 글의 내용을 읽고 흐름 파악하기

★★☆

### 8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

That is to say, hesitation, exaggeration, or rudeness should be kept in check.

Credibility means that the audience believes you and your words. ( Ⓐ ) First, credibility comes from proper delivery. ( Ⓑ ) If you use clear expressions and show respect for the audience, they will usually trust you more. ( Ⓒ ) In addition, credibility comes from reliable sources, which include the results of recent studies or expert opinions. ( Ⓓ ) Look at the two statements below. Whose statement do you think is more credible?

Taeho: Violent games cause aggressive behavior in children. Recently conducted research has proved it.

Jimin: Violent games cause aggressive behavior in children. People say so.

Taeho cites the results of recent research as supporting evidence for his idea. ( Ⓔ ) But Jimin just relies on random people's opinions. Therefore, Taeho's statement is more credible than Jimin's.

- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| ① Ⓐ | ② Ⓑ |
| ③ Ⓒ | ④ Ⓓ |
| ⑤ Ⓔ |     |

유형 글의 내용을 읽고 흐름 파악하기

★★☆

### 9. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

What if you could do so?

Emotions are strong feelings such as love, sympathy, anger, or grief. Good speakers often use effective language to win over an audience. Let's compare two different speeches.

#### Speech with Emotion

A man is losing consciousness. He is bleeding a lot. ( Ⓐ ) He needs more blood to survive. ( Ⓑ ) But there is no one to save him. ( Ⓒ ) Well, you can! ( Ⓓ ) Donate your blood and save a life!

#### Speech Without Emotion

Recent medical research shows that donating blood can reduce the risk of a heart attack. ( Ⓔ ) Donate your blood and stay healthy.

- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| ① Ⓐ | ② Ⓑ |
| ③ Ⓒ | ④ Ⓓ |
| ⑤ Ⓔ |     |

유형 글의 내용을 읽고 흐름 파악하기

★★★

## 10. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Emotions are strong feelings such as love, sympathy, anger, or grief. Good speakers often use effective language to win over an audience. Let's compare two different speeches.

### Speech with Emotion

A man is losing consciousness. He is bleeding a lot. He needs more blood to survive. ㉠ But there is no one to save him. ㉡ What if you could do so? Well, you can! ㉢ Donate your blood and save a life!

### Speech Without Emotion

㉣ Recent medical research shows that donating blood can reduce the risk of a heart attack. ㉤ Many people have been dying from lack of blood and waiting your aids. Donate your blood and stay healthy.

- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| ① ㉠ | ② ㉡ |
| ③ ㉢ | ④ ㉣ |
| ⑤ ㉤ |     |

유형 문맥에 맞게 빈칸 채우기

★★★

## 11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

< Debate: Is Social Media: Good or Bad? >

Speaker A

I think social media is bad as a means of making friends. For a long time, people have been meeting in person to make friends. However, social media is not a way of doing so. Therefore, it is not a correct way to make friends.

Speaker B

Well, I think social media is very useful. It lets me reach my friends anytime, anywhere. So I became closer to them. Because it worked for me, I am sure that social media is good for others, too.

Speaker C

I don't agree. Social media does us harm. News reports say the use of social media is increasing. And the crime rate is also increasing. Therefore, social media causes crime.

Speaker A appeals to tradition to back up her opinion. However, tradition cannot be the basis for our judgment. Doing something for a long time does not guarantee it is correct. In other words, making friends face to face, which is the traditional way, cannot be the reason to reject social media. In the case of Speaker B, she is making a hasty generalization. She just uses her personal situation to make a broad judgment. Those who use social media do not always become closer to one another. Speaker C is using false reasoning. The increase in social media use and crime just happened to occur at the same time; there is no logical relationship between them. To sum up, all of participants shown in the above debate -----.

- ① ignore the opinions of one another
- ② learn to think logically, dealing with abstract concepts
- ③ have the logical reasoning to handle their studies
- ④ commit the logical fallacies, using logic incorrectly
- ⑤ have a heated debate to draw only one conclusion

유형 문맥에 맞게 빈칸 채우기

★★☆

## 12. 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

< Debate: Is Social Media Good or Bad? >

Speaker A

I think social media is bad as a means of making friends. For a long time, people have been meeting in person to make friends. However, social media is not a way of doing so. Therefore, it is not a \_\_\_\_\_ way to make friends.

Speaker B

Well, I think social media is very useful. It lets me reach my friends anytime, anywhere. So I became closer to them. Because it worked for me, I am sure that social media is good for others, too.

Speaker C

I don't agree. Social media does us harm. News reports say the use of social media is increasing. And the crime rate is also increasing. Therefore, social media causes crime.

Did you find any logical fallacies in the debate? Speaker A appeals to tradition to back up her opinion. However, tradition cannot be the basis for our judgment. Doing something for a long time does not guarantee it is \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, making friends face to face, which is the traditional way, cannot be the reason to reject social media. In the case of Speaker B, she is making a hasty generalization. She just uses her personal situation to make a broad judgment. Those who use social media do not always become closer to one another. Speaker C is not having \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning. The increase in social media use and crime just happened to occur at the same time; there is no logical relationship between them.

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| ① humorous      | ② right    |
| ③ inappropriate | ④ touching |
| ⑤ wrong         |            |

독해 문맥상 알맞은/알맞지 않은 어휘 고르기

★★☆

## 13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Sometimes you need to persuade others in situations such as debates, discussions, or public speeches. But how can you do so ①effectively? There are three key elements of effective persuasion: credibility, logic, and emotion. Let's look at them one by one.

Credibility means that the audience believes you and your words. First, credibility comes from proper delivery. If you use clear expressions and show ②respect for the audience, they will usually trust you more. That is to say, hesitation, exaggeration, or rudeness should ③be avoided.

In addition, credibility comes from reliable sources, which include the results of recent studies or expert opinions. Look at the two statements below. Whose statement do you think is more credible?

Taeho: Violent games cause aggressive behavior in children. Recently conducted research has ④demonstrated it.

Jimin: Violent games cause aggressive behavior in children. People say so.

Taeho cites the results of recent research as supporting evidence for his idea. But Jimin just relies on random people's opinions. Therefore, Taeho's statement is ⑤less credible than Jimin's.

- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| ① ㉠ | ② ㉡ |
| ③ ㉢ | ④ ㉣ |
| ⑤ ㉤ |     |



독해 문맥상 알맞은/알맞지 않은 어휘 고르기

★★☆

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

< Debate: Is Social Media Good or Bad? >

Speaker A: I think social media is bad as a means of making friends. For a long time, people have been meeting in person to make friends. However, social media is not a way of doing so. Therefore, it is not a correct way to make friends.

Speaker B: Well, I think social media is very useful. It lets me reach my friends anytime, anywhere. So I became closer to them. Because it worked for me, I am sure that social media is good for others, too.

Speaker C: I don't agree. Social media does us harm. News reports say the use of social media is increasing. And the crime rate is also increasing. Therefore, social media @results in crime.

Did you find any logical fallacies in the debate? Speaker A appeals to tradition to ① support her opinion. However, tradition cannot be the basis for our judgment. Doing something for a long time ② guarantees it is correct. In other words, making friends face to face, which is the traditional way, cannot be the reason to ③ refuse social media. In the case of Speaker B, she is making a hasty generalization. She just uses her personal situation to make an ④ extensive judgment. Those who use social media do not always become closer to one another. Speaker C is using false reasoning. The increase in social media use and crime just happened to occur at the same time; there is no logical relationship between them.

- ① a                      ② b  
③ c                      ④ d  
⑤ e

독해 문맥상 알맞은/알맞지 않은 어휘 고르기

★★☆

15. (A), (B), (C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Logic is a reasonable way of thinking about something. It is another key element of effective persuasion, but we often use it incorrectly. Let's find the logical fallacies that the three speakers are using in the following debate.

Social Media: Good or Bad?

Speaker A

I think social media is bad as a means of making friends. For a long time, people have been meeting in person to make friends. However, social media is not a way of doing so. Therefore, it is a(an) (A) [ correct / incorrect ] way to make friends.

Speaker B

Well, I think social media is (B) [ useful / useless ]. It lets me reach my friends anytime, anywhere. So I became closer to them. Because it worked for me, I am sure that social media is good for others, too.

Speaker C

I don't agree. Social media does us (C) [ good / harm ]. News reports say the use of social media is increasing. And the crime rate is also increasing. Therefore, social media causes crime.

- | (A)         | (B)     | (C)  |
|-------------|---------|------|
| ① correct   | useful  | good |
| ② incorrect | useful  | harm |
| ③ correct   | useful  | harm |
| ④ incorrect | useless | harm |
| ⑤ correct   | useless | good |



정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (A) 한 문장이나 인접해 있는 두 문장에서 비교적 긴 일반 동사구가 반복될 때, 뒤 절이나 뒤 문장에서 이를 대신하여 do so를 쓸 수 있다. 일반 동사인 meet in person을 대신하고 있고 전치사 뒤에는 (동)명사만 올 수 있으므로 doing이 적절하다. (B) 뒤의 절이 완전하고, 선행사가 없기 때문에 관계대명사가 필요한 자리가 아니다. 따라서 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that이 적절하다. (C) 관계대명사의 계속적 용법은 관계대명사 앞에 콤마(,)를 붙여 구분하고, 선행사에 대한 추가적인 정보를 제공하기 위해 사용한다. 계속적 용법에서는 관계대명사 that을 사용할 수 없다. 관계대명사 that은 콤마(,)가 없는 한정적 용법일 때만 사용할 수 있다. 따라서 which가 적절하다.

2) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (A) 한 문장이나 인접해 있는 두 문장에서 비교적 긴 일반 동사구가 반복될 때, 뒤 절이나 뒤 문장에서 이를 대신하여 do so를 쓸 수 있다. 앞 문장의 일반 동사 persuade others를 대신하므로 do가 적절하다. (B) 관계대명사의 계속적 용법은 관계대명사 앞에 콤마(,)를 붙임으로써 선행사의 의미에 추가적인 정보를 제공하는 용법이다. 관계대명사 that은 콤마(,)가 없는 한정적 용법일 때만 사용할 수 있고, 계속적 용법에서는 사용할 수 없다. 따라서 which가 적절하다. (C) 명사를 수식하는 분사의 관계가 능동일 때는 현재분사(V-ing), 수동일 때는 과거분사(V-ed)를 사용한다. research(연구)는 시행되는 것(수동)이지 연구가 무엇을 스스로 시행하는 것(능동)이 아니므로 과거분사 conducted가 적절하다.

3) [정답] ③

[해설] 해당 글은 청중이 화자에게 가질 수 있는 신뢰성의 의미와 화자가 신뢰성을 갖출 수 있는 조건인 적절한 전달과 믿을 만한 출처에 관해 이야기하고 있으므로 글의 요지로 ③번 '정확한 전달과 출처가 화자의 진술을 믿을 수 있게 만든다.'가 가장 적절하다.

4) [정답] ①

[해설] 해당 글은 A, B, C 세 연사의 주장에서 사용된 논리적 오류를 찾아 분석하고 있다. 따라서 주제로는 ①번 '토론에서 찾을 수 있는 논리적 오류들'이 주제로 가장 적절하다.

5) [정답] ③

[해설] 해당 글은 훌륭한 연사들은 청중을 끌어들이기 위해 감성을 담은 효율적인 언어를 사용한다는

글이다. 따라서 글의 요지로는 ③번 '좋은 연사는 청중의 감성에 호소하여 설득할 수 있다.'가 가장 적절하다.

6) [정답] ④

[해설] 연사 C는 잘못된 추론을 하여 연관성이 없는 소셜 미디어와 범죄를 연관시켜 소셜 미디어가 범죄를 조장한다고 생각하면서 소셜 미디어를 반대한다. 따라서 ④번 '연사 C는 잘못된 추론을 하여 소셜 미디어를 높게 평가한다.'는 옳지 않다. ① 연사 A는 전통에 호소하여 소셜 미디어로 친구를 사귀는 것을 반대한다. ② 연사 B는 소셜 미디어에 찬성하는 입장이다. ③ 연사 B는 자신의 경험이 불충분함에도 불구하고 자신의 경험만을 근거하여 확장된 결론을 이끌고 있다. ⑤ 연사 A, B, C 모두 논리적 오류를 범했다.

7) [정답] ④

[해설] 태호는 자신의 생각을 뒷받침하는 근거로써 최근의 연구결과를 인용하지만 지민이는 불특정 다수의 의견에 의존한다는 차이가 있다. 하지만 공통적으로 태호와 지민이는 둘 다 폭력적인 게임에 반대한다. 따라서 ④번 '태호는 폭력적인 게임에 대해 반대하고 지민이는 찬성한다.'는 옳지 않다. ① 효과적인 설득의 요소는 신뢰성, 논리, 감성이다. ② 신뢰성은 연사와 연사의 말에 대한 청중의 믿음을 의미한다. ③ 신뢰성은 적절한 전달과 믿을 만한 출처에서 나온다. ⑤ 신뢰성 측면에서 태호의 진술이 지민의 진술보다 낫다.

8) [정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '다시 말해서, 망설임, 과장이나 무례함은 억제되어야 한다.'란 의미이다. 망설임, 과장, 무례함을 억제하는 것은 적절한 전달(proper delivery)의 구체적 방법에 해당하고, 연결사 'That is to say(다시 말해서)'의 기능이 살기 위해서는 '망설임, 과장, 무례함이 아니라 정확한 표현을 사용해야 한다.'는 비슷한 내용이 주어진 문장 앞에 나와야 하므로, ㉠에 들어가는 것이 옳다.

9) [정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '만약 당신이 그렇게 할 수 있다면 어떻게 하겠느냐?' 대동사 do so가 내용상 무엇을 가리키는지 찾으면 적절한 위치를 찾을 수 있다. 내용상 ㉠ 앞에 '그를 구할 사람이 아무도 없다.'이고 ㉡ 뒤에 '자, 당신은 할 수 있습니다!'라는 내용이다. 주어진 문장의 do so는 save him(그를 구하다)를 가리키므로 주어진 문장은 ㉡에 들어가야 한다.

10) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ㉠, ㉢, ㉤문장은 감성을 담고 있는 문장이므로 Speech with Emotion에 적절하다. ㉡는 최

근 의학 연구결과를 들어 객관적으로 이야기하므로 Speech without Emotion에 적절하다. 그러나 ㉔는 ‘많은 사람이 피 부족으로 죽어가고 있고 당신의 도움을 기다리고 있다.’는 감성에 호소하는 문장이므로 Speech without Emotion에 부적절하다. 따라서 ㉔가 문장의 흐름상 적절하지 않다.

11) [정답] ㉔

[해설] 연사 A는 오랜 세월 동안 사람들이 친구를 사귀어온 방식을 근거로 들며 소셜 미디어로 친구를 사귀는 것은 옳지 않은 방법이라는 자신의 주장을 전개한다. 이는 ‘전통에 호소하는 오류’이다. 연사 B는 개인적인 경험을 통해 다른 사람 또한 자신과 같은 경험을 할 것으로 생각하므로 ‘성급한 일반화의 오류’를 범하고 있다. 연사 C는 소셜 미디어와 범죄가 상관이 없음에도 불구하고 연결 지어 소셜 미디어의 사용 증가가 범죄율 증가를 만든다고 주장하고 있으므로 잘못된 추론을 하고 있다. 따라서 토론에 참여한 모든 참가자가 논리적 오류를 범하고 있으므로 빈칸에는 ㉔번 ‘논리성을 잘못 사용하여 논리적 오류를 범하고 있다.’가 가장 적절하다. ① 서로의 의견을 무시하다 ② 추상적인 개념을 다루면서 논리적으로 생각하는 것을 배우다 ③ 학업을 다루는 논리적인 판단력이 있다. ⑤ 오직 하나의 결론을 도출하기 위해 열띤 토론을 한다.

12) [정답] ㉔

[해설] (첫 번째 빈칸) 연사 A는 소셜 미디어를 반대하므로 소셜 미디어를 친구를 사귀는 옳은(right, correct) 방법이 아니라 생각한다. (두 번째 빈칸) 전통은 판단의 근거가 될 수 없고 무언가를 오래 한다는 것이 그것이 옳다는(right, correct) 것을 보장할 수 없다. (세 번째 빈칸) 연사 C는 상관없는 소셜 미디어와 범죄를 연관 지어 생각하고 있는 잘못된 추론을 하고 있다. 즉 옳은(right, correct) 추론을 하지 못하고 있다. 따라서 빈칸에 공통으로 들어간 단어는 ‘right(옳은)’이다. ①웃긴 ③부적절한 ④감동적인 ⑤틀린

13) [정답] ㉔

[해설] 최근 연구결과나 전문가의 의견과 같은 믿을 만한 출처를 이용하는 것이 신뢰성(credibility)을 줄 수 있는데, 태호가 최근 연구결과를 사용하여 주장하고 있으므로 일반적인 사람들의 의견을 언급한 지민의 진술보다 더(more) 믿을 만하다는 것을 알 수 있다. 따라서 less는 적절하지 않다.

14) [정답] ㉔

[해설] ㉔의 주변 내용을 보면 전통은 판단의 근거가 될 수 없으며 전통적인 방식인 면대면으로 친구를 사귀는 것이 소셜 미디어를 거부하는 이유가

될 수 없다고 하였다. 따라서 무언가를 오래 한다는 것은 그것이 옳다는 것을 보장 할 수 없는 것이 문맥상 적절하므로 ‘does not guarantee’가 적절하다. ㉔results in(∼을 초래하다=cause, bring about) ㉕support(지지하다=back up) ㉖refuse(거절하다=reject) ㉗extensive(폭넓은=broad) (문맥상 알맞지 않은 어휘 고르기)

15) [정답] ㉔

[해설] (A) it은 소셜 미디어를 가리키며 연사 A는 앞에 소셜 미디어가 친구를 사귀는 방식으로 나쁘다고 생각한다고 하였으므로 ‘소셜 미디어는 친구를 사귀기에 옳지 않은(incorrect) 방식이다.’가 적절하다. (B) 연사 B는 ‘자신에게 효과가 있었기 때문에 소셜 미디어가 다른 사람들에게도 좋을 것이라고 확신한다.’고 했으므로 ‘소셜 미디어가 유용하다(useful).’고 생각할 것이다. (C) 연사 C는 ‘소셜 미디어는 범죄를 조장한다.’고 하였으므로 ‘소셜 미디어는 우리에게 해를 끼친다(do harm).’가 적절하다.