



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
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3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초
제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

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



핵심문법

so that 구문과 도치구문

- so that 구문
→ [so + 형용사/부사 + that + 주어 + 동사]는 '너무 ...해서 ~하다', '...할 정도로 ~하다'라고 해석한다.
- 도치구문
→ 부정어(not only, not until, no sooner, never, little, hardly, seldom 등)가 문장의 앞에 나오면 주어와 동사가 도치된다.
→ 동사가 be동사나 조동사일 때는 그대로 어순만 바꾸고, 일반동사인 경우에는 조동사 do를 인칭과 시제에 맞게 바꾸어 주
어 앞에 놓아야 한다.



대표유형

시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

- ★ ① [문법] so that 구문이 사용된 문장의 어법성 판단하기
- ② [문법] 도치구문을 이용한 문장 구성하고 어법성 판단하기
- ③ [독해] 글의 제목으로 적절한 보기 고르기
- ④ [독해] 글의 목적으로 적절한 보기 고르기
- ⑤ [독해] 글의 내용과 일치하는 보기 고르기
- ⑥ [독해] 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 연결사/단어 고르기
- ⑦ [독해] 글의 흐름에 맞게 순서 배열하기

문법유형 so that 구문이 사용된 문장의 어법성 판단하기



고난도

★★★

1. 다음 중 어법상 틀린 문장을 고르시오.

- ① It was so windy that we couldn't go sailing.
- ② This machine works so loudly that I have a headache.
- ③ William played so cleverly that John couldn't beat him.
- ④ He is so ill that the doctors don't expect him to survive.
- ⑤ My teacher is so wisely that she can give advice to her students.

문법유형 도치구문을 이용한 문장을 구성하고 어법성 판단하기



서술형

★★★

2. 아래의 우리말과 의미가 같아지도록, 괄호 안에
주어진 단어들을 빈칸에 알맞게 배열하여 쓰시오.

선생님께서 나에게 질문을 하자마자 종이 울렸다.

= No sooner _____ the bell rang.

(my, teacher, me, than, asked, had, a, question)

◎ 채점기준

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| (1) 어법상 옳은 문장일 것 | 4 점 |
| (2) 철자 오류가 없을 것 | |



★★★

3. 다음은 부정어를 도치한 문장들이다. 바뀐 문장이 어법상 틀린 것은?

- ① He little knew! → Little did he know!
- ② I will never do that again! → Never will I do that again.
- ③ I have rarely eaten better food. → Rarely have I eaten better food.
- ④ He had rarely seen such a sunset. → Rarely did he see such a sunset.
- ⑤ One seldom hears a politician say 'sorry'. → Seldom does one hear a politician say 'sorry'.

독해유형 글의 제목으로 적절한 보기 고르기

★★★

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the 1860s, the populations of Manhattan and Brooklyn were dramatically growing and so was the number of the commuters between them. Thousands of people took boats and ferries across the East River every day, but these forms of transport were unstable and frequently stopped by bad weather. Many New Yorkers wanted to have a bridge directly connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn because it would make their commute quicker and safer. Unfortunately, because of the East River's great width and rough tides, it would be difficult to build anything on it. It was also a very busy river at that time, with hundreds of ships constantly sailing on it. Any bridge over the river would need to be a very high suspension bridge. Considering the limited technology in those days, building such a bridge seemed impossible.

- ① Formation of New York City in the 1860s
- ② Advance of Technology for Building a Bridge
- ③ Geographical Characteristics of the East River
- ④ Process of Connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn
- ⑤ Need and Constraints of Building a Bridge over the East River

독해유형 글의 목적으로 적절한 보기 고르기

★★★

5. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Towering over the East River, the Brooklyn Bridge is one of New York City's famous landmarks. The beautiful bridge connects Brooklyn with Manhattan. There is a pedestrian walkway set above the traffic that allows a pleasant walk across the East River. The city skyline views seen from the bridge are amazing, but it's not just a tourist attraction. It's a necessity for many local people who use the bridge to commute between Brooklyn and Manhattan. Nowadays, many people take it for granted, but back in the 1800s it was something people only dreamt of. The bridge's construction cost more than \$320 million in today's money, and it took about 13 years to create the impressive bridge we all know and love today. If you are traveling New York, never forget to walk on this special bridge and enjoy the beautiful scenery before your eyes.

- ① to encourage more tourists to visit New York City
- ② to explain the historical meaning of the Brooklyn Bridge
- ③ to give information about public transportation in New York City.
- ④ to introduce the Brooklyn Bridge and lead people to visit it
- ⑤ to tell about the importance of sacrifice in completing a challenging project

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는 보기 고르기

★★★

6. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Luckily, John's role as chief engineer was succeeded by his son, Washington Roebling. Because he had built bridges with his father and studied bridge construction in Europe, he believed in John's dream. At that time, the foundations for the bridge's two towers were being built in the East River, which was extremely difficult and dangerous work. Workers had to stay at the bottom of the river in a waterproof box with little light and constant danger. Many died or were permanently injured by a serious disease called

"the bends," including Washington Roebling. In 1872, he developed this disease and was unable to move easily or visit the construction sites throughout the rest of the project. Other people would have quit at that point, but not Washington. He continued to supervise the bridge building for years by watching it through a telescope from his bedroom. However, there were still many things he could not do despite all his efforts.

*the bends: 잠함병

- ① Washington took over his father's project assuringly.
- ② It was highly challenging to build the foundations for the bridge's towers.
- ③ Workers had to endure underwater jobs with little exposure to light.
- ④ The bridge construction caused heavy casualties.
- ⑤ Washington carried out on-site supervision in spite of his immobility.

독해유형 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 연결사/단어 고르기

★★☆

7. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People thought it was impossible until John Roebling, an expert at building suspension bridges, accepted the challenge. John proposed the use of steel cables-instead of iron ones-that would be six times stronger than needed to support the bridge. --- (A) ---, he planned to build two large stone towers to hold up the bridge's road and allow people to walk across it. If his ideas worked, the final result would be the longest, strongest suspension bridge ever built. John's ambition inspired people, so construction began in 1869. --- (B) ---, he was involved in a ferry accident later that year and died of an infection not long after. It looked like his ambitious plan was destined to fail shortly after it had been launched. Luckily, John's role as chief engineer was succeeded by his son, Washington Roebling.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① For example | However |
| ② Furthermore | As a result |
| ③ For instance | As a result |
| ④ In addition | However |
| ⑤ In other words | On the other hand |

★★☆

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말을 넣으시오.

By the time the bridge was finished in 1883, Emily was carrying out many of the chief engineer's duties, which was unprecedented for a woman in those days. Many people praised her contributions to the project, and she became the first person to cross the bridge. It was the moment ----- she, Washington, John, and everyone else who built the bridge had worked so hard.

Answer : -----

독해유형 글의 흐름에 맞게 순서 배열하기

★★☆

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

At that time, the foundations for the bridge's two towers were being built in the East River, which was extremely difficult and dangerous work.

- (A) He continued to supervise the bridge building for years by watching it through a telescope from his bedroom. However, there were still many things he could not do despite all his efforts. Once again, the project seemed likely to be abandoned.
- (B) Workers had to stay at the bottom of the river in a waterproof box with little light and constant danger. Many died or were permanently injured by a serious disease called "the bends," including Washington Roebling.
- (C) In 1872, he developed this disease and was unable to move easily or visit the construction sites throughout the rest of the project. Other people would have quit at that point, but not Washington.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) - (C) - (B) | ② (B) - (A) - (C) |
| ③ (B) - (C) - (A) | ④ (C) - (A) - (B) |
| ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A) | |

정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ⑤

[해설] [so ... that ~]은 '너무 ...해서 ~하다' 라는 의미로, so 앞에 be동사인 is가 있으므로 so 다음에는 is의 보어 역할을 할 형용사가 들어가야 한다.

2) [정답] had my teacher asked me a question than

[해설] [no sooner + 주어 + 동사, than]은 주어가 동사하자마 ~하다라는 뜻으로, 동사인 had가 먼저 오고, 주어인 my teacher이 와야 한다.

3) [정답] ④

[해설] 부정어구가 문장 앞에 오면 주어와 동사가 도치된다. 동사가 had seen이 쓰였으므로 Rarely had he seen으로 바꿔야 한다.

4) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 많은 뉴욕 사람들이 Manhattan과 Brooklyn을 한 번에 연결하는 다리를 원했지만 제한된 기술력 등의 여러 가지 제약 때문에 불가능해 보였다는 내용이다. 따라서 제목은 'East River위에 다리를 놓는 것의 필요성과 제약'이 적절하다.

5) [정답] ④

[해설] 본문의 마지막 부분에서 뉴욕을 여행하고 있다면 이 특별한 다리를 이용하는 것을 잊지 말고 아름다운 풍경을 즐기라는 이야기를 했으므로 소개하는 것이 목적이다.

6) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 마지막에서 두 번째 문장을 통해서 현장이 아니라 그의 침실에서 계속 감독을 했다는 것을 알 수 있다.

7) [정답] ④

[해설] (A)필요한 것보다 여섯 배나 더 강한 강철케이블을 사용할 것을 제안했고 이에 더해 두 개의 큰 석탑을 건설할 것을 계획했다는 내용으로 연결되므로 '게다가'가 들어가는 것이 적절하다. (B)이전 내용은 그의 야망이 사람들을 고무시켰다는 긍정적인 내용이고 다음 내용은 그가 페리 사고에 휘말려 죽었다는 부정적인 내용이다. 따라서 '그러나'가 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

8) [정답] for which

[해설] ~worked so hard for the moment에서 전치사 for과 전치사의 목적어 the moment가 관계사 for which로 바뀌어 이동한 형태이다.

9) [정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 글의 내용은 '그 당시에, 다리의 두 개의 탑을 위한 기반이 이스트 강에서 지어지고 있었는데, 이는 굉장히 어렵고 위험한 작업이었다.'이다. (B)많은 사람들이 잠함병에 걸려 죽거나 부상당했다. (C)1872년에 그도 이 질병에 걸려 움직일 수 없게 되었다. (A)그는 망원경으로 지켜보면서 수년간 감독했지만 그럼에도 그가 할 수 없는 일들이 많았다.