



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
1) 제작연월일 : 2019-08-06
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

관계대명사 what, 분사구문

• 관계대명사 what

→ 관계대명사 what은 선행사를 포함하며 뒤에 불완전한 절이 온다. '~하는 것' 이라고 해석되며 명사절을 이끈다.

ex. It is because of what psychologists refer to as "cognitive dissonance." : 그것은 심리학자들이 '인지부조화'라고 부르는 것 때문이다.

→ 관계대명사 what은 the thing which(that)으로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.

• 분사구문

→ 접속부사가 이끄는 부사절을 분사구문으로 바꾸기 위해 부사절의 접속사와 주어를 생략하고 동사를 현재분사/과거분사의 형태로 바꾸면 된다.

ex. Because he felt anxious and unhappy, he had to find a way to resolve his feelings. → Feeling anxious and unhappy, ~



대표유형

시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

- ★ ① [독해] 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 다른 것 찾기
- ② [독해] 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 접속사 고르기
- ★ ③ [독해] 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말 고르기
- ④ [독해] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 적절한 곳 고르기
- ⑤ [독해] 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기 고르기
- ★ ⑥ [문법] 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 옳지 않은 것 고르기
- ⑦ [문법] 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현 고르기

독해유형 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 다른 것 찾기

☆☆☆

1. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Benjamin Franklin was a very smart man, not just in politics and science, but also in his ability to deal with people. Once, when Franklin was serving as a representative for the people of the state of Pennsylvania, a powerful opponent made a long speech criticizing ①him. This speech was so powerful that it threatened Franklin's political career. Franklin decided to try to change ②his enemy's opinion of him. To do this, he sent a letter to the man asking for a favor. He asked the man to lend ③him a very rare and valuable book, one that ④he had in his library. The man, Franklin's enemy, immediately sent ⑤him the book. Franklin read the book and returned it with a note of thanks.

☆☆☆

2. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Benjamin Franklin was a very smart man, not just in politics and science, but also in his ability to deal with people. Once, when Franklin was serving as a representative for the people of the state of Pennsylvania, a powerful opponent made a long speech criticizing ①him. This speech was so powerful that it threatened Franklin's political career. Franklin decided to try to change his enemy's opinion of ②him. To do this, ③he sent a letter to the man asking for a favor. He asked the man to lend ④him a very rare and valuable book, one that he knew the man had in ⑤his personal library. The man, Franklin's enemy, immediately sent him the book. Franklin read the book and returned it with a note of thanks.

독해유형 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 접속사 고르기

★★☆

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

About 80 students were invited to participate in an experiment and were told they would be given some money after a series of tests. A researcher was hired and made the students dislike him by being rude to them. The students took the tests and were all awarded the promised money. _____(A)_____, they were divided into three groups. Group 1 was asked by the researcher to return some of the prize money. He explained that he had used his own money for the tests and the study was in danger of running out of funds. Group 2 was asked by a secretary to return some of the money to the institution because the budget was running low. _____(B)_____, Group 3 was not asked to return any money. Afterward, all three groups were asked to rate how much they liked the researcher. The people in Group 1, who had done the researcher a personal favor by returning some of the money, rated the researcher the highest.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| ① Afterward | Meanwhile |
| ② As a result | Otherwise |
| ③ Furthermore | Hence |
| ④ For instance | To sum up |
| ⑤ Consequently | On the contrary |

독해유형 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말 고르기

★★☆

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Once, when Franklin was serving as a representative for the people of the state of Pennsylvania, a powerful opponent made a long speech criticizing him. This speech was so powerful that it threatened Franklin's political career. Franklin decided to try to change his enemy's opinion of him. To do this, he sent a letter to the man asking for a favor. He asked the man to lend him a very rare and valuable book, one that he knew the man had in his personal library. The man, Franklin's enemy, immediately sent him the book. Franklin read the book and

returned it with a note of thanks. The next time Franklin met his enemy, the man was much nicer to him. They eventually became friends and remained so for the rest of their lives. In his autobiography, Franklin explained what happened. Franklin wrote, "He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you another." By _____, Franklin gave the man a chance to do him a kindness. This turned his enemy into a friend. Today this phenomenon is known as the Benjamin Franklin effect.

- ① asking a small favor of his enemy
- ② doing something good for his enemy
- ③ listening to his enemy's inner problems
- ④ returning the borrowed book with a letter
- ⑤ lending this enemy a very rare and valuable book

독해유형 주어진 문장이 들어갈 적절한 곳 고르기

★★☆

5. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The easiest way for him to do that was to change how he thought about Franklin.

How can it be that we feel more positive toward people for whom we do favors? It is because of what psychologists refer to as "cognitive dissonance." (①) We want our actions and our thoughts to be in harmony. (②) When we do something that we do not like, the balance is broken, and we feel unhappy. (③) If there is a conflict between our thoughts and our actions (cognitive dissonance), we will change one or the other to relieve the conflict. After lending Franklin the book, Franklin's enemy experienced cognitive dissonance. (④) He felt troubled because he was doing something nice for someone he disliked. Feeling anxious and unhappy, he had to find a way to resolve his feelings. (⑤) He justified doing the favor by telling himself that Franklin was not a bad person after all and convinced himself that he actually liked Franklin.

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★☆

6. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

About 80 students were invited to participate in an experiment and were told they would be given some money after a series of tests. A researcher was hired and made the students dislike him by being rude to them. The students took the tests and were all awarded the promised money. They were then divided into three groups. Group 1 was asked by the researcher to return some of the prize money. He explained that he had used his own money for the tests and the study was in danger of running out of funds. Group 2 was asked by a secretary to return some of the money to the institution because the budget was running low. Group 3 was not asked to return any money. Afterward, all three groups were asked to rate how much they liked the researcher. The people in Group 1, who had done the researcher a personal favor by returning some of the money, rated the researcher the highest. Despite the fact that they had had a bad impression of him during the experiment, they had more positive feelings for him after returning "his money."

- ① 실험에 참가하는 학생들은 테스트를 받았다.
- ② 학생들은 연구자에게 무례하게 대했다.
- ③ 그룹1의 학생들은 연구자에게 상금의 일부를 돌려주었다.
- ④ 비서가 그룹2의 학생들에게 돈을 돌려달라고 요청했다.
- ⑤ 연구자에 대한 호감도가 상승한 집단이 있었다.

* 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

About 80 students ㉠were invited to participate in an experiment and were told they would be given some money after a series of tests. A researcher was hired and made the students dislike him ㉡by being rude to them. The students took the tests and were all awarded the promised money. They were then divided into three groups. Group 1 was asked by the researcher to ㉢returning some of the prize money. He explained that ㉣he had used his own money for the tests and the study was in danger of running out of funds. Group 2 was asked by a secretary to return some of the money to the institution ㉤because of lack of the budget. Group 3 was not

asked to return any money. Afterward, all three groups were asked to rate how much they liked the researcher. The people in Group 1, who had done the researcher a personal favor by returning some of the money, rated the researcher the highest. Despite the fact that they had had a bad impression of him during the experiment, they had more positive feelings for him after returning "his money."

문법유형 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 옳지 않은 것 고르기

★★☆

7. 위 글 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

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

★★☆

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

How can it be that we feel more positive toward people ①for whom we do favors? It is because of ②that psychologists refer to as "cognitive dissonance." We want our actions and our thoughts to be in harmony. When we do something that we do not like, the balance is broken, and we feel unhappy. If there is a conflict between our thoughts and our actions (cognitive dissonance), we will change one or ③the other to relieve the conflict. After lending Franklin the book, Franklin's enemy experienced cognitive dissonance. He felt troubled because he was doing something nice for someone he disliked. Feeling anxious and unhappy, he had to find a way to resolve his feelings. The easiest way for him to do ④that was to change how he thought about Franklin. He justified doing the favor by telling himself that Franklin was not a bad person after all and convinced ⑤himself that he actually liked Franklin.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

How can it be that we feel more positively toward people (A) [whom / for whom] we do favors? It is because of what psychologists refer to as “cognitive dissonance.” We want our actions and our thoughts to be in harmony. When we do something (B) [that / what] we do not like, the balance is broken, and we feel unhappy. If there is a conflict between our thoughts and our actions, we will change one or the other to relieve the conflict. After lending Franklin the book, Franklin's enemy experienced cognitive dissonance. He felt troubled because he was doing something nice for someone he disliked. As he felt anxious and unhappy, he had to find a way to resolve his feelings. The easiest way for him to do that was to change how he thought about Franklin. He justified doing the favor by telling (C) [him / himself] that Franklin was not a bad person after all. Is there someone with whom you would like to have a better relationship? Try asking that person for a small favor, such as lending you a pencil or watching your bag while you go to the restroom. Then see if their feelings toward you change. The chances are they will.

문법유형 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현 고르기

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9. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|------|---------|
| ① whom | that | him |
| ② whom | what | himself |
| ③ for whom | that | him |
| ④ for whom | what | himself |
| ⑤ for whom | that | himself |

정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ④

[해설] ①,②,③,⑤는 Benjamin Franklin을 ④는 Franklin의 적을 가리킨다.

2) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ①,②,③,④는 Benjamin Franklin을 가리키고, ⑤는 Benjamin Franklin의 적을 의미한다.

3) [정답] ①

[해설] (A) '학생들이 테스트에 응시한 뒤 약속된 돈을 받고, 그 후에 그들은 세 그룹으로 나뉘어 졌다'라는 내용이므로 'Afterward(그 후에)'가 적절하다. (B) '그룹 1과 그룹 2는 돈을 돌려줄 것을 요청받았지만 그룹 3은 돈을 돌려달라는 요청을 받지 않았다'라는 내용이므로 역접의 접속사 'Meanwhile(반면에)'가 적절하다.

4) [정답] ①

[해설] Franklin은 자신을 싫어하는 사람에게 책을 빌려달라는 부탁을 통해 그 사람과 호의적인 관계가 될 수 있었다고 했으므로 빈칸에는 ①'그의 적에게 작은 부탁을 하는 것'이 적절하다.

5) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '그가 행하기에 가장 쉬운 방법은 Franklin에 대한 자신의 생각을 바꾸는 것이었다.'라는 의미로 그 뒤에 구체적으로 어떻게 생각을 바꾸었는지의 내용이 나와야 하므로 ⑤에 들어가야 한다.

6) [정답] ②

[해설] 연구자가 학생들에게 무례하게 굴었다고 했으므로 ②이 일치하지 않는다.

7) [정답] ③

[해설] ㉔의 문장은 [ask+목적어+to 부정사]의 5형식 문장이 수동태로 전환된 것으로 ㉔는 목적보어의 자리이다. 따라서 to부정사의 형태인 to return으로 바꾸는 것이 적절하다.

8) [정답] ②

[해설] refer to A as B는 'A를 B라고 부르다'는 의미로 ②의 that뒤에 A가 빠져있는 상태이다 그러므로 ②의 that을 불안전한 절을 이끌고 명사절의 역할을 할 수 있는 관계대명사 what으로 바꿔야 한다.

9) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (A) 뒤에 완전한 절이나오고 for people이 생략되어 있으므로 [전치사+관계대명사]의 형태인 for whom이 들어가는 것이 적절하다. (B)

'something'을 수식하는 관계대명사 'that'이 적절하다. (C) 주어인 he가 자기 자신에게 이야기했다는 내용이므로 'himself'가 적절하다.