

[다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?]

-제작자: 승동(오르비)-

1.

Amy, the student who was skeptical about the benefits of sitting closer to the front of class, agreed to try it once or twice. ① To her own surprise, she found that she did not get drowsy during class. She reported ② having thought to herself, “Well, if I’m this close I may as well take notes,” which she had done only occasionally before. When she could not get a few important points, she found that the fellow second-rowers on either side of her ③ were, and both were willing to help her fill the gaps in her own notes. After two weeks of trying the second row, she surprised ④ herself by asking a question in class. While still feeling somewhat ⑤ uncertain about how committed she was to being a student, she felt she could not go wrong by continuing to sit toward the front.

[수·특 13pg 3번] [Helping College Students Succeed: A Model for Effective Intervention-Glenn Hirsh]

2. Never ① have we experienced such an explosion of new production techniques. Throughout the world, new and more efficient technology is making it possible to manufacture more products at ② any possible selling price. New, more powerful computers reduce production costs and increase the supply of all sorts of goods and services. For example, computers are now milking cows. Computers admit the cows into the milking area and then ③ activate lasers to guide milking cups into place. Dairy farmers no longer must wake up at 5:30 a.m., and cows get milked ④ however they fancy, day or night. As this technology spreads across the United States, it will be possible to offer more milk for sale at a variety of prices, and the supply of milk will ⑤ increase.

[수·특 29pg 3번] [원문: Economics for Today-Irvin B. Tucker]

3. Because of the ① uneven distribution of health care, doctors, and medicines around the world, many preventable and curable diseases go untreated. When the average life expectancy in countries is in the 30s, we know ② that medical help is not available for common medical problems. For example, dehydration from diarrhea caused by water-borne diseases such as cholera, blindness caused by vitamin A deficiency, malaria caused by ③ infected mosquitoes, and other preventable diseases are unnecessary afflictions in today’s world. Yet many nations in the Global South have ④ few physicians per capita. For instance, in Malawi, there is one doctor for every 100,000 people, in Ethiopia and Niger, three doctors for every 100,000 citizens, and in Mali, four doctors per 100,000 citizens. The few doctors in these countries are located ⑤ most in urban areas.

[수·특 34pg 1번] [원문: Schools and Society: A Sociological Approach to Education- Jeanne H. Ballantine, Joan Z. Spade]

4. Long-distance trucking, which is the transport of goods between metro areas, ① has benefited from the improved matching that follows lower search costs. A truck that has delivered its load needs to find another load for its journey back to home base, rather than return empty. This ② was used to mean the trucker or the dispatching office had to make a lot of telephone calls. Now, the Internet makes available ③ instant information on truck capabilities and potential loads. Entrepreneurs have set up password-access websites to provide the information, ④ to which truckers and companies with goods to ship can subscribe for a monthly fee. Trucks now rarely have to return home with an empty trailer, and productivity gains of twenty percent or more have ⑤ been reported.

[수·특 43pg 4번] [원문: Reinventing the Bazaar: A Natural History of Markets-John McMillan]

5. No wise person will marry for beauty ① mainly. It may exercise a powerful attraction in the first place, but it is found to be ② of comparatively little consequence afterward. Not that beauty of person is to be underestimated, for, other things being equal, handsomeness of form and beauty of features are the outward manifestations of health. But to marry a handsome figure without character, fine features unbeautified by sentiment or good nature, ③ are the most deplorable of mistakes. As even the finest landscape, seen daily, becomes monotonous, so does the most beautiful face, unless a beautiful nature shines through it. The beauty of today becomes commonplace tomorrow; ④ whereas goodness, displayed through the most ordinary features, is perennially lovely. Moreover, this kind of beauty improves with age, and time ⑤ ripens rather than destroys it.

[수·특 51pg 7번] [원문: How to Get on in the World-Major A.R. Calhoon]

6. In my study on Greek and American oral narrative styles, I found that many of the features that Greek speakers used in telling ① what happened in a film they had seen could be understood as serving the goal of telling good stories. For example, they used details ② to support an interpretation of the film's message; they were comparatively free in their interpretation of events; and they judged the behavior of the characters in the film. These and other features ③ were highlighted the interpersonal involvement between the speakers and their audience. In contrast, the Americans in the study seemed to ④ be performing a memory task, including more details and emphasizing temporal order for the sake of accuracy. In this, they ⑤ conventionally ignored the involvement of the audience and tried to perform an objective task.

[수·특 160pg 1번] [원문: A Comparative Analysis of Oral Narrative Strategies: Athenian Greek and American English]

7. Most Chinese find it hard to specify exactly ① that religion they belong to for they take and use parts of many. It is in this folk-religion context that one of Chinese religion's most significant contributions to environmental awareness ② arises. This is the art of feng shui—geomancy. 'Feng shui' means literally windwater and refers to the need to position any building, tomb or even your bed according to the ③ prevailing natural forces in the area. Feng shui has helped shape the characteristic Chinese landscape where buildings ④ complement the natural features, rather than attempt to overawe them; where trees and bushes are planted to help buildings merge into the landscape. In other words, it is a way of building and relating to the landscape which sees the existing landscape as ⑤ full of powers and forces, meaning and purpose long before humanity came to contribute.

[수·특 160pg 1번] [원문: Spirit of the Environment: Religion, Value and Environmental Concern- David E Cooper, Joy A Palmer]

정답 및 해설

[해석의 경우는 원 EBS 책을 참고하시기 바랍니다.]

1.

정답: 3번

해설: 3번 선택지는 구문이 생략되어 있는 것입니다. 생략된 구문은 ‘Gotten a few important points’입니다. 따라서 were 아닌 had+p.p가 나와야 하므로 정답은 3번입니다. Gotten인 이유는 not get a few important points 이전에 다른 이들이 points를 잡았다고 보기 때문입니다. 다만 Got이라고 설명해도 큰 지장은 없습니다. 5번은 형용사인지 부사인지를 물어보는 문제이고, feel의 보어이므로 형용사가 나와야합니다.

*Plus Note

형용사/부사 구분시 : 2형식 S V C (형용사->주어 수식)

외워두면 편한 동사들

- 1) be
- 2) become. grow. get
- 3) seem. appear
- 4) look. sound. feel

2.

정답: 4번

해설: 4번 선택지는 어법적으로는 모두 복합관계부사로 맞아떨어진다고 볼 수 있지만, 해석을 할 경우 however가 아닌 whenever가 되어야 함을 알 수 있습니다. 실제로 평가원 기출문제에서도 이와 유사한 문제가 출제된 적이 있는 만큼, 관계대명사 혹은 복합관계대명사 문제는 반드시 해석을 해 보셔야 합니다. 1번 선택지는 부정사 뒤 도치가 일어난 것을 알고 있는지 모르는지를 물어본 것임을 꼭 확인하셔야 합니다.

*Plus Note

[복합관계부사]

종류: Whenever, Wherever, However

특징: **완전한 문장을 이끌며, 문장 내에서 부사의 역할을 한다.**

참고: no matter how=however

3.

정답: 5번

해설: 일단, 5번 선택지는 mostly가 되어야 함이 맞습니다. 하지만 정답을 고를 때 “most는 형용사, mostly는 부사”라는 생각으로만 마무리하셨다면 주의해야 하실 점이 있습니다. 그 점은, most는 형용사와 부사의 의미 둘 다 가지고 있다는 점입니다. 이 경우는 직접 해석을 해보셔야 합니다. mostly의 의미는 대체로, 대개, 주로라는 의미이고 most는 형용사의 경우에는 대부분의(ex: The President himself won the most votes)라는 의미, 부사의 경우에는 가장(ex: What she feared most was becoming like her mother)이라는 의미입니다.

수능 이전에, 부사의 의미와 형용사의 의미를 동시에 가지고 있는 어휘들을 정리해 놓으시기 바랍니다.

*plus note

	부사		부사	형용사
directly	즉시, 곧	direct	똑바로	직접적인
deeply	매우	deep	깊이	깊은
closely	자세히	close	가까이	가까운
lately	최근에, 요즘에	late	늦게	늦은
highly	아주, 매우	high	높게	높은
mostly	주로, 대체로, 대개	most	가장	대부분의
nearly	거의 ~ 할 뻔한	near	가까이	가까운
prettily	예쁘게	pretty	꽤	예쁜
largely	주로, 대체로, 크게	large	크게. 대대적으로	큰
hardly	거의~않는	hard	열심히	어려운, 단단한
scarcely	거의~않는	scarce		희귀한
rarely	거의~않는	rare		희귀한

4.

정답: 2번

해설: 2번에는 가끔 등장하는 used to에 관한 용법에 대해 정리하시라고 출제한 문제입니다. Used to R: R 하곤 했다. be used to R-ing: R하는 것에 익숙하다(be accustomed to R). be used to R: R하는데 사용된다.

임을 알아두시면 편합니다. 따라서 선택지 2번은 be used 가 아닌 used가 되어야 합니다.

5.

정답: 3번

간단한 수의 일치 문제입니다. 3번에서 fine features를 보고 are를 골랐다면 실수하신 겁니다. 여기서의 앞의 To~ 부분이 주어이고 이를 동사가 받으며, 또 뒤에 the most deplorable of mistakes.가 확실한 동사의 근거로 보셔야 하기 때문에 정답은 단수인 is입니다. 추가로, 2번 선택지의 of comparatively부분은, of consequence가 ‘중요한’이라는 의미를 가지고 있고, 이때 이것을 comparatively little이 수식해 주는 것입니다(of [comparatively little] consequence). 혹시라도 어법이 아니라 이 지문을 공부할 때 이 구문을 한 번쯤은 참고해주시기 바랍니다.

6.

정답: 3번

해설: 3번은 수동태가 아닌 능동태여야 합니다. 문법적으로도 완벽하지 않을뿐더러, 해석을 해도 내용과 맞지 않습니다. 따라서 were highlighted는 highlighted로 고쳐야 합니다. 문장의 구조를 통해 풀었는지, 해석을 통해 내용을 이용해 풀었는지 확인해보시기 바랍니다.

7.

정답: 1번

해설: 1번 선택지가 오답을 유도한 것은 해석을 하지 않은 채 “아! 주어 주어 구문이니 that이 맞겠구나!” 라고 했는지 점검해 본 것입니다. which와 that같이 관계대명사인지 접속사인지 물어보는 문제는 어법적인 판단(뒷 문장이 완전 문장인지 불완전 문장인지)를 함에 동시에, 해석적인 측면에서도 점검해보셔야 함을 잊으셔서 안 됩니다. 4번 선택지의 complement는 동사로서의 의미도 있기 때문에 오답이 아닙니다.