

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

The most useful thing I brought out of my childhood was confidence in reading. Not long ago, I went on a weekend self-exploratory workshop, in the hope of getting a clue about how to live. One of the exercises we were given (A) was / were to make a list of the ten most important events of our lives. Number one was: "I was born," and you could put (B) however / whatever you liked after that. Without even thinking about it, my hand wrote at number two: "I learned to read." "I was born and learned to read" wouldn't be a sequence that occurs to many people, I imagine. But I knew what I meant to say. Being born was something (C) done / doing to me, but my own life began when I first made out the meaning of a sentence.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-----|----------|-----|-------|
| ① | was | ... | however | ... | done |
| ② | was | ... | whatever | ... | done |
| ③ | was | ... | whatever | ... | doing |
| ④ | were | ... | however | ... | doing |
| ⑤ | were | ... | however | ... | done |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Chocolate can last in a cool, dry place for up to a year. When the temperature in your cupboard ① averages above 75 degrees Fahrenheit, chocolate may quickly develop thin white layers ② caused by the separation of cocoa butter. You can still eat this chocolate, even though it should not be used for decorations, ③ as it tends to break easily. Though chocolate may ④ be kept in the refrigerator or freezer, it will take on the smells of other foods in time, so taste before using. Also, ⑤ making sure to bring chocolate to room temperature before eating, as frozen bits of chocolate always strike me as rather hard and tasteless.

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

Many social scientists have believed for some time (A) that / what birth order directly affects both personality and achievement in adult life. In fact, people have been using birth order to account for personality factors such as an aggressive behavior or a passive temperament. One might say, "Oh, I'm the eldest of three sisters, so I can't help that I'm so overbearing," or "I'm not very successful in business, because I'm the youngest child and thus less (B) aggressively / aggressive than my older brothers and sisters." Recent studies, however, have proved this belief to be false. In other words, birth order may define your role within a family, but as you mature into adulthood, (C) accepted / accepting other social roles, birth order becomes insignificant.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | that | ..... | aggressively | ..... | accepting |
| ② | that | ..... | aggressive | ..... | accepting |
| ③ | that | ..... | aggressive | ..... | accepted |
| ④ | what | ..... | aggressive | ..... | accepted |
| ⑤ | what | ..... | aggressively | ..... | accepted |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Gas stations are a good example of an impersonal attitude. At many stations, attendants have even stopped ① pumping gas. Motorists pull up to a gas station where an attendant is ② enclosed in a glass booth with a tray for taking money. The driver must get out of the car, pump the gas, and ③ walk over to the booth to pay. And customers with engine trouble or a non-functioning heater are ④ usually out of luck. Why? Many gas stations have gotten rid of on-duty mechanics. The skillful mechanic has been replaced by a teenager in a uniform ⑤ which doesn't know anything about cars and couldn't care less.

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

If you need to buy food, there is probably a shop or a department store close to your home that sells just (A) which / what you want. But shopping has not always been so easy. Shops started only with the introduction of money. In earlier times, people traded crops or objects they had made in exchange for the goods they needed. The first shops sold just (B) a few / a little products such as meat and bread. In 1850, the first department store, a shop which sells many different items under one roof, opened in Paris. Self-service stores developed in the United States in the 1930s. They replaced the old methods of serving customers individually by (C) selling / being sold prepackaged goods straight from the shelves.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| ① | which | ..... | a little | ..... | being sold |
| ② | what | ..... | a few | ..... | being sold |
| ③ | what | ..... | a few | ..... | selling |
| ④ | what | ..... | a little | ..... | selling |
| ⑤ | which | ..... | a little | ..... | selling |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

You may think that moving a short distance is so easy that you can do it in no time with ① little effort. You may decide to use your own car because you think that you don't need the services of a moving company. Well, you might be wrong. You are under the false impression that you do not have as many items to pack as you really ② do. You find out ③ too late that your car cannot carry as much as you thought it could. So, it takes you far more trips to your new home than you thought it would. There is also the possibility of ④ damage your stuff, some of it valuable. All these things ⑤ considered, it might be better to ask for the services of a moving company.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mr. Brown wanted his students to learn math in the context of real life. He felt it was not enough for them just to work out problems from a book. To show his students how math could really help ① them, he held several contests during the year. The contests allowed his students ② to have fun while they practiced math and raised money. Once he filled a fishbowl with marbles, asked the students to guess how many marbles there were, and ③ awarded a free lunch to the winner. Another time they entered a contest to guess how many soda cans the back of a pickup truck ④ was held. To win, they had to practice their skills at estimating, multiplying, dividing, and measuring. They used ⑤ most of the prize money for an end-of-the-year field trip.

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

No matter what we are shopping for, it is not primarily a brand we are choosing, but a culture, or rather the people associated with that culture. (A) Whatever / Whether you wear torn jeans or like to recite poetry, by doing so you make a statement of belonging to a group of people. Who we believe we are (B) is / are a result of the choices we make about who we want to be like, and we subsequently demonstrate this desired likeness to others in various and often subtle ways. Artificial as this process is, this is what becomes our 'identity,' an identity (C) grounded / grounding on all the superficial differences we distinguish between ourselves and others. This, after all, is what we are shopping for: self-identity, knowledge of who we are.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| ① Whatever | is | grounded |
| ② Whatever | are | grounding |
| ③ Whether | is | grounded |
| ④ Whether | are | grounding |
| ⑤ Whether | are | grounded |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

While manned space missions are more costly than unmanned ① ones, they are more successful. Robots and astronauts use ② much of the same equipment in space. But a human is much more capable of operating those instruments correctly and ③ to place them in appropriate and useful positions. Rarely ④ is a computer more sensitive and accurate than a human in managing the same geographical or environmental factors. Robots are also not equipped with capabilities like humans to solve problems ⑤ as they arise, and they often collect data that are unhelpful or irrelevant.

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

It is hard for street trees to survive with only foot-square holes in the pavement. The average life of a street tree surrounded by concrete and asphalt (A) is / are seven to fifteen years. Many factors underground determine if a street tree will make it. If the soil is so dense that the roots cannot get in, it will surely die. If they can get in, there is a better chance of getting the water and nutrients (B) needing / needed to survive. Another question is whether adequate water supplies are getting into the growing area. Some of the water comes from underground sources and some from rain, and it is hard to measure (C) where / what the tree is getting it. Of course, if the roots get into the sewers, they can get everything they need.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|---------------|-------------|
| ① is | needing | where |
| ② is | needing | what |
| ③ is | needed | where |
| ④ are | needing | where |
| ⑤ are | needed | what |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Almost every day I play a game with myself ① that I call 'time machine.' I made it up in response to my erroneous belief that what I was all worked up about was really important. ② To play 'time machine' all you have to do is to imagine that whatever circumstance you are dealing with is not happening right now but a year from now. It might be an argument with your spouse, a mistake, or a lost opportunity, but it is highly ③ likely that a year from now you are not going to care. It will be one more irrelevant detail in your life. While this simple game will not solve ④ every your problems, it can give you an enormous amount of needed perspective. I find myself laughing at things that I used to ⑤ take far too seriously.

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

While awaiting the birth of a new baby, North American parents typically furnish a room as the infant's sleeping quarters. For decades, child-rearing advice from experts has (A) encouraged / been encouraged the nighttime separation of baby from parent. For example, a study recommends that babies be moved into their own room by three months of age. "By six months a child (B) who / whom regularly sleeps in her parents' room is likely to become dependent on this arrangement," reports the study. Yet parent-infant 'co-sleeping' is the norm for approximately 90 percent of the world's population. Cultures as (C) diverse / diversely as the Japanese, the Guatemalan Maya, and the Inuit of Northwestern Canada practice it.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| ① encouraged | who | diverse |
| ② encouraged | whom | diversely |
| ③ encouraged | who | diversely |
| ④ been encouraged | who | diverse |
| ⑤ been encouraged | whom | diverse |

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

There is an old Japanese legend about a man renowned for his flawless manners visiting a remote village. Wanting to honor as well as observe him, the villagers prepared a banquet. As they sat to eat, all eyes were on their noble guest. Everyone looked at (A) what/how the man held his chopsticks, so that they could imitate him. But then, by an unfortunate accident, as the mannered man raised a slippery slice of tofu to his lips, he (B) placed/was placed the tiniest bit of excess pressure on his chopsticks, propelling his tofu through the air and onto his neighbor's lap. After a brief moment of surprise, in order to preserve the myth of their guest's perfection and keep (C) him/himself from any embarrassment, all the villagers at the banquet began to fling tofu into each other's laps.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | what | ..... | placed | ..... | him |
| ② | what | ..... | was placed | ..... | himself |
| ③ | how | ..... | placed | ..... | him |
| ④ | how | ..... | placed | ..... | himself |
| ⑤ | how | ..... | was placed | ..... | himself |

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The phrase, 'jack-of-all-trades' is a ① shortened version of 'jack of all trades and master of none.' It refers to those who ② claim to be proficient at countless tasks, but cannot perform a single one of them well. The phrase was first used in England at the start of the Industrial Revolution. A large number of efficiency experts set up shop in London, ③ advertising themselves as knowledgeable about every type of new manufacturing process, trade, and business. For a substantial fee, they would impart their knowledge to their clients. But it soon became ④ evident that their knowledge was limited and of no practical value. Doubtful industrialists started calling these self-appointed experts 'jacks of all trades and masters of none.' These experts are still with us, and as a result so ⑤ does the phrase.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The word 'courage' takes on added meaning if you keep in mind that it is derived from the Latin word 'cor' ① meaning 'heart.' The dictionary defines courage as a 'quality which enables one to pursue a right course of action, through ② which one may provoke disapproval, hostility, or contempt.' Over 300 years ago La Rochefoucauld went a step further when he said: "Perfect courage is to do unwitnessed what we should be capable of doing before all men." It is not easy ③ to show moral courage in the face of either indifference or opposition. But persons who are daring in taking a wholehearted stand for truth often ④ achieving results that surpass their expectations. On the other hand, halfhearted individuals are seldom distinguished for courage even when it involves ⑤ their own welfare. To be courageous under all circumstances requires strong determination.

* provoke: 유발하다

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The famous expression, "Keep your friends close, but keep your enemies even closer," was exemplified well in Nelson Mandela's attempt to learn Afrikaans, the language of his enemy. ① Mandela first began to learn the language of the Afrikaners, the white South Africans, in the 1960's to the disapproval of his followers. ② They thought it was a waste of time, but Mandela felt that it was crucial for gaining insight into the world view of the Afrikaners. ③ By obtaining this perspective of how the Afrikaners looked at the world, he would be able to understand their strengths and weaknesses. ④ In many ways, Mandela's greatest contribution as president of the South Africans including the Afrikaners was the way he chose to leave the presidency. ⑤ This understanding of the Afrikaners proved to be invaluable later in successfully persuading them to accept his people's demands.

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

Mr. Potter was sailing for Europe on one of the greatest transatlantic ocean liners. When he went on board, he found (A) another/other passenger was to share the cabin with him. After going to see the accommodations, he came up to the purser's desk and inquired (B) if/that he could leave his valuables in the ship's safe. Mr. Potter explained that ordinarily he never availed himself of that privilege, but he had been to his cabin and had met the man who was to occupy the other bed. Judging from his appearance, he was afraid that he might not be a very trustworthy person. The purser accepted the responsibility for the valuables and (C) remarking/remarked, "It's all right. I'll be very glad to take care of them for you. The other man has been up here and left his valuables for the same reason!"

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

We anticipate the future as if we found it too slow in coming and we were trying to hurry it up. (A) So/Such imprudent are we that we wander about in times that are not ours and do not think of the one that belongs to us. We try to support the present with the future and (B) think/thinking of arranging things we cannot control, for a time we have no certainty of reaching. Examine your thoughts, and you will find them wholly (C) to occupy/occupied with the past or the future. We almost never think of the present, and if we do so, it is only to shed light on our plans for the future. The past and the present are our means; only the future is our end.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| ① | So | ..... | thinking | ..... | occupied |
| ② | So | ..... | think | ..... | to occupy |
| ③ | So | ..... | think | ..... | occupied |
| ④ | Such | ..... | thinking | ..... | occupied |
| ⑤ | Such | ..... | thinking | ..... | to occupy |

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

When induced to give spoken or written witness to something they doubt, people will often feel bad about their deceit. Nevertheless, they begin to believe (A) what / that they are saying. When there is no compelling external explanation for one's words, saying becomes believing. Tory Higgins and his colleagues had university students read a personality description of someone and then (B) summarize / summarized it for someone else who was believed either to like or to dislike this person. The students wrote a more positive description when the recipient liked the person. Having said positive things, they also then liked the person more themselves. (C) Asked / Asking to recall what they had read, they remembered the description as being more positive than it was. In short, it seems that we are prone to adjust our messages to our listeners, and, having done so, to believe the altered message.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|------------------|--------------|
| ① what | summarize | Asked |
| ② what | summarize | Asking |
| ③ what | summarized | Asked |
| ④ that | summarized | Asking |
| ⑤ that | summarized | Asked |

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

You have to pay close attention to someone's normal pattern in order to notice a deviation from it when he or she lies. Sometimes the variation is as (A) subtle / subtly as a pause. Other times it is obvious and abrupt. I recently saw a news interview with an acquaintance (B) who / whom I was certain was going to lie about a few particularly sensitive issues, and lie she did. During most of her interview she was calm and direct, but when she started lying, her manner changed dramatically: she threw her head back, laughed in 'disbelief,' and shook her head back and forth. It is true that the questions (C) dealt / dealing with very personal issues, but I have found that in general, no matter how touchy the question, if a person is telling the truth his or her manner will not change significantly or abruptly.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|------------|---------------|
| ① subtle | who | dealt |
| ② subtle | who | dealing |
| ③ subtle | whom | dealt |
| ④ subtly | who | dealt |
| ⑤ subtly | whom | dealing |

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

On January 10, 1992, a ship (A) traveled / traveling through rough seas lost 12 cargo containers, one of which held 28,800 floating bath toys. Brightly colored ducks, frogs, and turtles were set adrift in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. After seven months, the first toys made landfall on beaches near Sitka, Alaska, 3,540 kilometers from (B) what / where they were lost. Other toys floated north and west along the Alaskan coast and across the Bering Sea. Some toy animals stayed at sea (C) even / very longer. They floated completely along the North Pacific currents, ending up back in Sitka.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| ① traveled | what | even |
| ② traveled | what | very |
| ③ traveling | what | even |
| ④ traveling | where | even |
| ⑤ traveling | where | very |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We want to stop watching so much TV, but demonstrably, we also want to watch lots of TV. So what we really want, it seems, ① is to stop wanting. We ② are trapped deep in a paradox: deciding on the best course of action, then doing something else. The way around this is ③ to see that habits are responses to needs. This sounds ④ obvious, but countless efforts at habit change ignore its implications. If you eat badly, you might resolve to start eating well. However, if you are eating burgers and ice-cream to feel comforted, relaxed and happy, ⑤ try to replace them with broccoli and carrot juice is like dealing with a leaky bathroom tap by repainting the kitchen. What is required is not a better diet, but an alternative way to feel comforted and relaxed.

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Fieldwork is the hallmark of cultural anthropology. It is the way we explore and learn about the vast ① detailed intricacy of human culture and individual behavior. And it is, importantly, the way ② in which most cultural anthropologists earn and maintain their professional standing. Some of the early personal accounts of anthropologists in the field make fieldwork ③ sound exciting, adventuresome, certainly exotic, sometimes easy. Malinowski, the classic anthropological fieldworker, describes the early stages of fieldwork as 'a strange, sometimes unpleasant, sometimes intensely interesting adventure which soon ④ adopts quite a natural course.' He goes on to describe his daily routine of strolling through the village ⑤ observed the intimate details of family life, and as he tells it, such observations seem possible and accessible.

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Researchers studied two mobile phone companies trying to solve a technological problem. One company developed what it called a 'technology shelf,' created by a small group of engineers, on which ① was placed possible technical solutions that other teams might use in the future. It also created an open-ended conversation among ② its engineers in which salespeople and designers were often included. The boundaries among business units were deliberately ambiguous because more than technical information was needed ③ to get a feeling for the problem. However, the other company proceeded with more seeming clarity and discipline, ④ dividing the problem into its parts. Different departments protected their territory. Individuals and teams, competing with each other, stopped sharing information. The two companies did eventually ⑤ solve the technological problem, but the latter company had more difficulty than the former.

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If you've ever gone snorkeling, you may ① have seen an amazing sight: an entire school of fish suddenly changes direction as one unit. The same goes for flocks of birds. So are they all following the commands of a leader? Researchers have determined that there is no leader or controlling force. Rather, the individual fish or bird is reacting ② almost instantly to the movements of its neighbors in the school or flock. ③ Any individual can initiate a movement, such as a change in direction, and this sends out a "maneuver wave," which spreads through the group at an astounding speed. Because individuals can see, or sense, the wave ④ coming toward them, they are ready to react more quickly than they would without such advance notice. ⑤ That appears to us as simultaneous is actually a kind of "follow your neighbor" behavior moving faster than the eye can see.

* maneuver: 움직임

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

Deseada is a small island which belongs to the Lesser Antilles. This island is said to have obtained its name from the desire Christopher Columbus felt of seeing land on his second voyage in 1493. It is twelve miles in length and six miles in width. The part which looks to the north is lower than (A) it / that which looks to the south. The island abounds greatly in iguanas, and in a species of birds called *fragatas*. There is a deep cavern on the island, containing the bones and arms of the Indians, who, it is supposed, (B) was / were buried there. In 1762, this island was taken by the English, (C) who / where restored it the following year to the French by the Peace of Paris, and since that time it has been in the possession of the latter.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| ① | it | ..... | was | ..... | who |
| ② | it | ..... | were | ..... | where |
| ③ | that | ..... | was | ..... | who |
| ④ | that | ..... | were | ..... | who |
| ⑤ | that | ..... | were | ..... | where |

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

Remember what it was like to report on a daily deadline for the first time? Or to interview a city official for the first time? Or to begin to maneuver a desktop publishing program? We know that the journalism program at our college was a source of (A) many / much of these firsts for you. We're still providing these important first experiences to budding young writers and editors. And we're hoping you'll be willing to help these students make it through the program. As you know, the costs of providing first-rate education just keep going up. We've done everything we can (B) contain / to contain costs without compromising quality. One of those things is to set up a scholarship fund for students with special financial needs. We hope you would consider contributing generously to our fund. You'll get a great feeling (C) known / knowing you're helping support the formation of future leaders in the profession.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | many | ..... | contain | ..... | known |
| ② | many | ..... | contain | ..... | knowing |
| ③ | many | ..... | to contain | ..... | knowing |
| ④ | much | ..... | contain | ..... | knowing |
| ⑤ | much | ..... | to contain | ..... | known |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Today, the world of innovation is far different from what it was a century ago. The days of the solitary inventor working on his own are gone. To oversimplify, basic ideas bubble out of universities and laboratories ① in which a group of researchers work together: both major breakthroughs, like understanding the genetic structure of life, and smaller ② ones, such as advances in mathematics or basic chemistry. Traditionally, intellectual property has played little role in ③ promoting basic science. Academia believes in "open architecture," meaning ④ that the knowledge that research produces should be made public to encourage innovation. The great scientists are driven by an inner quest to understand the nature of the universe; the extrinsic reward that matters most to them ⑤ are the recognition of their peers.

정답



- 09'6 21.2 22.5
- 09'9 21.5 20.3
- 09'11 21.2 22.4
- 10'06 20.4 21.3
- 10'09 21.3 22.4
- 10'11 22.3 21.1
- 11'06 21.3 22.4
- 11'09 20.1 21.5
- 11'11 20.4 21.3
- 12'06 20.1 21.5
- 12'09 20.1 21.5
- 12'11 20.4 21.1
- 13'06 21.5 20.4
- 13'09 20.3 21.5