

## ♣ Pattern1: 2011/2012년 9월 평가원의 패턴이 나온다면?

- 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. (2012년 9월 평가원) => knowing

- 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. (T / F) (2011년 9월 평가원) => F: observing

=> 위 두 문제의 공통점은 보편적인 '문장 말미에 붙은 분사구문' 구별 문제는 그 앞에 'comma'를 주고 나서 물어봤다면,

ex) However, the other company proceeded with more seeming clarity and discipline, ④ dividing the problem into its parts. (T / F) (2012년 대수능) T

최근 두 번의 9월 평가원 문제는 'comma'가 없는 자리에서 해석을 통한 정확한 접근을 하지 않으면, 바로 앞에 있는 명사와의 가시적 관계만 가지고 판단하도록 유도하는 함정 문제를 내고 있다. 예를 들어, 2011년 9월 평가원의 경우 밑줄 앞에 있는 village와 observe의 관계 파악 문제처럼 유도해서, 답을 찾지 못하게 유도한다.

## ♣ Pattern 2: 2012/2013년 대수능의 패턴이 나온다면?

- Movies were first seen as an exceptionally potent kind of illusionist theatre, the rectangle of the screen corresponding to the proscenium of a stage, ③ which appear actors. (T / F) (2013년 대수능) => F: on which or where

- 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. (T / F) (2012년 대수능) => F: were placed

=> 위 두 문제의 공통점은 '장소/방향'의 부사구가 문장 앞에 위치할 때 발생하는 '주어/동사'의 도치와 관계사 유형의 결합이라는 점에 있다. 특히나 2013년 대수능의 경우에는 수험생들이 관계사 문제에 대해 가지고 있는 선입견인 'which(관계대명사) 뒤에는 불완전한 문장이지만 where[or 전치사+which] 뒤에는 완전한 문장'을 절묘하게 함정으로 사용하고 있다.

## ♣ Pattern3: [관계사와 선행사]의 관계가 나오는 해인가?

- One domain ② which this is of considerable significance is music's potentially damaging effects on the ability to drive safely. (T / F) (2013년 6월 평가원)=> F: where

- It had long been something of a mystery where, and on what, the northern fur seals of the eastern Pacific feed during the winter, (A) [when / which] they spend off the coast of North America from California to Alaska. (2013년 9월 평가원) => which

=> 2013년 두 번의 평가원이 낸 어법 문제의 공통점은, 6월은 어법의 원리를 잘 몰라도 영 어지문에 대한 익숙함이 있는 학생이라면 domain이라는 선행사 뒤에 which가 너무도 어색해 보이어서 which가 아니라 where라는 것을 쉽게 찾아낼 수 있는 자리였던 반면에, 반대로 9월은 winter라는 선행사가 가지는 시간개념이라는 상징성 때문에 익숙함에 의존해 문제를 푸는 학생들을 when으로 유도했던 함정 문제라는 점이다. (사실은 문법적으로 볼 때 spend가 타동사라서 선행사인 winter가 spend의 목적어 자리에 해석이 됨으로 which가 맞다.)

- You're the only artist in the world ③which can draw the way you do. (T / F) (2013년 3월 부산시 고1) => F: who

- Most professors see themselves in a position of professional authority over their students ④whom they earned by many years of study. (T / F) (2013년 3월 부산시 고2) => F: which

- Even to this day, however, there are masses of people living in various places around the world ⑤who are still living with pre-Newtonian ideas. (T / F) (N제 5번) => T

=> 이런 와중에 2013년 전국연합과 N제의 첫 번째 문제들이 선행사에 의한 눈속임 패턴으로 도배된다. 더군다나 이 유형은 이전 평가원에서도 한 번 보여줬던 패턴이다.

- The skillful mechanic has been replaced by a teenager in a uniform ⑤which doesn't know anything about cars and couldn't care less. (T / F) (2008년 6월 평가원) => F: who

=> 즉, 관계사 바로 앞에 있는 명사가 주는 가시적인 정보(예를 들면, "음, 시간이군," "음, 사람이군," "음, 사물인데," "어! 장소네")를 이용해서 수험생을 현혹하는 문제들이 올해의 출제포인트가 될 수도 있다.

## ♣ Pattern4: 수식어구/삽입절을 조심해라!

=> 수험생들 중에는 'what'이 나오면, ①선행사가 있나 없나를 보라 ②what을 기준으로 앞에도 불완전한 구조이고 뒤도 불완전한 구조인지를 보라 등의 단편적인 해결법을 들어본 사람이 많을 것이다. 하지만, 올해도 그런 식의 단편적인 접근을 한다면 위험할 수 있다.

함정1. (2013년 EBS 수능완성 유형편 5강 4번)

You've heard since grade school that living things are made of cells, and for the most part, that's true. There isn't much complex biological creatures can do (A)(that / what) doesn't involve cells. You may have little gratitude for this generous contribution to your existence, but your cells make up for the indifference by ensuring that you can't control them. For the most part, they purr and hum behind the scenes, (B)(content / contently) to supervise virtually everything you'll ever experience, much of which lies outside your awareness . Some cells are so unassuming that they find their normal function only after they can't function. The surface of your skin, for example - all nine pounds of it - literally is deceased. This allows the rest of your cells to support your daily life free of wind, rain, and (C)(spill / spilled) nacho cheese at a basketball game. It is accurate to say that nearly every inch of your outer physical presentation to the world is dead.

\* purr: 가르랑 거리다

=> 2013년 EBS 연계지문 중 가장 함정을 많이 판 문제다. 위 문제의 (A)번의 경우에는 ①번(선행사의 유무)이 됐건, ②번(불완전/불완전)이건 간에 너무나 완벽한 what의 자리다. 하지만, 해석을 해 보면, doesn't involve cells 가 much 뒤에 붙어서 해석이 되고, [complex biological creatures can do]는 일종의 삽입된 수식어절이라는 것을 알 수 있다.

=> 그렇다면, 최근에 이런 문제를 평가원이 과연 출제했을까?

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. (2011년 9월 평가원)

=> who

=> 있었다. 완전히 똑같지는 않지만 삽입절을 집어넣어서 마치 주어가 있는 것처럼 속이면서, whom을 쓰게 유도한 문제가 있었다.

## ♣ Parttern5: 2013년 9월 평가원의 “심리전(?)”이 나온다면?

- Their stomachs have yielded the bones of a species of fish that has never been seen alive. Indeed, not even its remains (C) [has / have] been found anywhere except in the stomachs of seals. (2013년 9월 평가원) => have: (remains는 항상 복수이며 여기는 문맥상 bones와 같은 의미)

=> 많은 상위권 학생들을 시험 중에 고민하게 만들었던 “어이없는” 문제다. 'remains'가 's'로 끝나도 복수가 아닌 단수 취급하는 명사가 아닐까하는 의구심을 일게 해서 학생들을 멘붕시켰던 유형이다.

=> 하지만, 필자는 이 문제에서 하나의 암시를 발견했다. 그건 혹시 출제자가 진정 출제하고 싶었던 자리가 여기가 아닌 그 위 문장에 있는 밑줄 친 has 자리가 아닐까 하는 의심을 품게 됐다. 'has' 앞에 있는 관계대명사 'that'의 선행사가 'a species'고, 'species'는 '-s'로 끝나도 단수가 가능한 명사임을 이용하면서, 수험생들에게는 마치 선행사가 'the bones'인 것처럼 속여서 'has'가 아닌 'have'를 유도하는 문제를 내고 싶었던 것은 아닐까 하는 생각이 든 것이다.

=> 이를 근거로 올해의 어법은 '-s'로 끝나도 '단수취급이 가능한 명사'를 수능에 낼 것이라는 암시를 보여주고, 일종의 과제를 출제자가 수험생들에게 던진 것은 아닐지 하는 생각을 떨쳐 버릴 수가 없다.

=> 그렇다면, 올해에 이러한 패턴이 가능한 지문들은?

- (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 유형편 12강 6번)

In the symbiotic relationship in which the infant is programmed to continue with his mother, skin contact plays a fundamental role. It is a communication (A)(where / which the father) is also designed to make through the skin, if not in quite as massive and continuous a manner as the mother. But in civilized societies men are even more enveloped by clothes than women, and so this important cutaneous means of early communication between father and child (B)(tend / tends) to be nullified by this artificial barrier. A basic factor in the development of the ability to love is the growing reciprocal involvement in the source from which the pleasure-giving sensory stimulations are received. Between mother and child there is normally an exchange of pleasure-giving experiences. The father, in civilized societies, is to a large extent (C)(depriving / deprived) of the possibility of such direct reciprocal pleasure-giving exchanges. It is, therefore, not surprising that children in these societies should develop such close identifications with the mother.

\* symbiotic: 공생의 \*\* cutaneous: 피부의

## ♣ 예상문제

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 6강 9번 변형)

①Mastering the technologies of iron and steel, of glass and concrete, engineers in the late eighteenth century inspired awe with their bridges, railway stations, or docks. More novel than their abilities ②were the fact that they completed these projects without asking themselves what style would be best to adopt. Charged with erecting a bridge, they tried to design the lightest frame ③that could stretch over the widest span. When they built a railway station, they aimed for a hall that would allow steam to disperse safely, ④let in a large amount of natural light and accommodate a constant crowd of travelers. They demanded that steamships ⑤carry cargoes of impatient passengers punctually across heavy seas. But they did not appear to give much thought to whether there should be a Corinthian or a Doric set of capitals gracing the upper galleries of a ship, whether a Chinese dragon might look pleasing at the end of a locomotive or whether suburban gas works would be done up in a Tuscan or Islamic style.

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 9강 4번 변형)

Deep in the Amazon Basin, the remote community of Pavacachi can only be reached by aeroplane, ①followed by a trip down the river in a motorized canoe and a half-hour walk down an open jungle path. The community-run lodge is built from sustainably sourced materials ②used the traditional methods, and offers single, double and family rooms with private bathrooms. Due to the difficulty of access, the shortest available stay is four days; but this is barely ③enough time to see and experience everything that this project has to offer. The lodge offers a wide variety of jungle activities, traditional fishing, guided walks, night walks, hiking, bird-watching, animal tracking and canoeing. It hosts talks about local culture and ④gives visitors the chance to spend time with the local Kuichua and Shiwiar people, learning firsthand about community life. A satellite communications system is available for emergencies, ⑤including healthcare, and longer-term options are available for scientists and students.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 9강 8번 변형)

One successful brownfield restoration is the Beddington Zero Energy Development (BedZED) near London, England. A total of 82 houses, 17 apartments, and working spaces ①were built in 2002 on a former industrial site that had been cleaned up. BedZED is unusual because it uses zero energy, or only the energy from on-site renewable sources. The material ②used to build BedZED came from less than 56 kilometers away, which cut down on the pollution created to transport building material. All BedZED houses have solar panels, ③which reduce the use of electricity. The development uses tree waste, such as wood from branches and twigs, ④to fuel a combined heat and power plant. BedZED buildings are also well insulated, which ⑤prevent heat from being lost in winter and keeps them cooler in summer. Residents use public transportation or carpool and drive special cars. These autos are powered by

electricity or LPG, a gas that does not use ozone-destroying chemical compounds.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 12강 3번 변형)

The muddy Flint River, running silently between walls of pine and water oak ①covered with tangled vines, wrapped about Gerald's new land like a curving arm and embraced it on two sides. To Gerald, standing on the small mound ②where had been the house, this tall barrier of green was as visible and pleasing an evidence of ownership as though it were a fence that he himself had built to mark his own. He stood on the blackened foundation stones of the burned building, ③looked down the long avenue of trees ④led toward the road and swore lustily, with a joy too deep for thankful prayer. These twin lines of somber trees were his, his the abandoned lawn, waist high in weeds under white-starred young magnolia trees. The uncultivated fields, studded with tiny pines and underbrush, ⑤that stretched their rolling red-clay surface away into the distance on four sides belonged to Gerald O'Hara - were all his.

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 12강 4번 변형)

It had taken only eight years since then for the whole countryside ①to glow with health and prosperity. On the site of the ruins I had seen in 1913 now ②stands neat farms, cleanly plastered, testifying to a happy and comfortable life. The old streams, ③fed by the rains and snows that the forest conserves, are flowing again. Their waters have been channelled. On each farm, in groves of maples, fountain pools overflow onto carpets of fresh mint. Little by little the villages have been rebuilt. People from the plains, ④where land is costly, have settled here, bringing youth, motion, the spirit of adventure. Along the roads you meet the hearty men and women and boys and girls who understand laughter and have recovered a taste for picnics. ⑤Counting the former population, unrecognizable now that they live in comfort, more than ten thousand people owe their happiness to Elzeard Bouffier.

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법 상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 27강 3번 변형)

Discourses ①referring to the media production of reality TV seem to resemble reality. Simulations of space and time, the "uncontrolled" actions of participants, real-life events, ordinary people participating — everything seems to be ②real "enough." The frequency of the broadcasts in weekly TV programs and the closeness and familiarity of audiences with the TV characters ③create this "hyperreality" and ultimately, yes, "the simulacrum is true." Media reality has succeeded over time in being totally incorporated into society. In the era of media realities, the prototype, the mediation and its reflection are inseparable. There is a unique inversion going on ④what is no longer understood as such; instead of questioning media reality and to what degree it is objective, we question whether our empirical reality complies adequately with its media equivalent. This alone is sufficient evidence that media ⑤are in a prominent position to define truth.

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법 상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 Test 2 8번 변형)

When it's really hot, keep your hair ①wet and wear a wet wrung-out shirt. Before you dismiss this as odd or not worth ②that you might think is a fashion mistake, consider that wearing wet clothes is amazingly effective at cooling the body, especially in dry climates. I've lived in a home that wasn't insulated at the peak of boiling hot summer heat, where indoor thermometers registered well over 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and ③been totally comfortable with wet hair and wearing wet clothes. My clothes would dry fairly quickly, so I needed to rewet ④them frequently. For modesty's sake, some people prefer to wear two shirts - the inner one wet and the outer one dry. My son ⑤used to call this a secret air-conditioning system.

\* wrung-out: 물을 짜낸

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법 상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (독해연습I 6강 3번 변형)

Every morning my father goes to work in his top floor studio of our house. He is an artist. He has ①been commissioned to paint two portraits for a friend of Nana and Papa's. I plan to stand behind him and watch, which Dad swears does not make ②himself nervous. Mostly what I watch ③are his right hand and the paintbrush at the end of it. That hand, the one that's so important to him that he has actually tried to insure it, is a wondrous thing. ④Stained with ink, sticky with paint, fingernails surrounded by grime that can only be removed with turpentine, his hand flashes a paintbrush across a canvas and transforms it from a wash of white to a face or a country road or a bowl of fruit, with depth and light and shadows. I feel like I ⑤am watching a magician.

\* grime 때 \* turpentine 테레빈유

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (독해연습I 7강 5번 변형)

The insults of childhood and adolescence leave us ①tender in certain areas. Though we may appear tough and indifferent, in fact, we are quite vulnerable. When words or actions are reminiscent of wounding episodes, they awaken strong reactions. You may be unconscious of exactly why a particular action provokes ②such a strong reaction, but a little introspection may reveal the reason. If you have been a victim of exclusion, you are alert now to its possibility. If you have ③been called stupid or clumsy, you are sensitive to slights on the score of intelligence and physical grace. Some of the damage has been self-inflicted, comparing yourself to others ④whom you think are more popular, beautiful, or accomplished. Some damage is done in love, by parents trying to challenge us to achieve. ⑤Other damage is brought on by the notorious bully or snob.

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (독해연습II 1강 5번 변형)

So central a part ①has stories played in every society in history that we take it for granted that the great storytellers, such as Homer or Shakespeare or Dickens, should be among the most famous people who ever lived. In our times we also take it for granted ②that certain men and women, such as Humphrey Bogart, Meryl Streep, or Anthony Hopkins, are regarded as among the best known figures in the world, simply because they have acted out the characters from stories on the movie screen. Nor ③do we find it odd that we have named many of the most conspicuous heavenly bodies — Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Orion — after characters from stories. Nowadays, some parents, ④raised on television, even name their children after television story characters. And we are unconsciously giving a nod to traditional tales when we buy a Midas muffler, shop at the Jack and Jill clothing stores, ⑤visit a Shangri-La or Humpty’s restaurant, and use Apollo car washes.

11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (독해연습II 8강 3번 변형)

While science and technology are often ①talked of together, they are not the same. It is not necessary to have a correct scientific understanding of something ②to develop a technology that works. Trial and error, treating things as black boxes, where doing X produces Y, without understanding exactly why, ③are sufficient to develop many forms of technology. Sometimes, however, a revolution in scientific understanding is needed to conceive of new technologies. Such was the shift Einstein brought to physics when he showed matter and energy were interchangeable, ④which opened up the possibilities of nuclear power. Another such revolution has occurred in biology, with the understanding that living organisms grow and develop through the expression of genes, encoded in DNA, which ⑤are built from the same four building blocks. This understanding makes it possible to conceive of ways to re-engineer living organisms and gives rise to genetic engineering and other aspects of modern biotechnology, such as cloning and genomics.

\* building block 구성 단위

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 2회 14번 변형)

Activism, like politics more broadly, is often seen as a masculine realm; many women have pointed to the sexism in social movements that ①value some aspects of activism, such as public speaking, while denigrating or ignoring others, such as office work — work typically performed by women. Some women have responded with “women only” groups or with political actions ②that use distinctly feminine forms of expression. In her essay, Linda Pershing documents a group of women ③whose protests against nuclear armament utilized needlepoint, a traditional craft of women. In 1985, ④to mark the fortieth anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 20,000 people encircled the Pentagon, the Capitol Building, and the Lincoln and Washington memorials with some fifteen miles of hand-sewn ribbons. Pershing argues that the women ⑤involved appraised the event less on its effect on military policy than on the satisfaction they gained from the group sewing process, perhaps suggesting a different way to examine and assess women’s activism.



\*denigrate 모독하다 \*\*armament 무장

13. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 3회 13번 변형)

I try to smile to myself and keep moving. I see green all-weather carpet about ten feet in front of me ①who leads to a set of stairs. At the top of the stairs ②is a small landing and the entrance to the barracks. Leading into the barracks is a pair of doors with a porthole-shaped window in each door. As I get closer to the landing, I see someone looking out from the window on the left side. I then see another face in ③the other window on the opposing door. It looks like they're waiting for someone. Me? They look at me and then quickly duck back behind the windows to avoid detection. It's quite unnerving to see one head then the other ④look out to check my progress toward their barracks. My hands begin to shake and I feel sweat begin to drip down my face. I look up at the blue sky and squint, ⑤feeling my nerves rise within me.

\*duck (머리나 몸을) 획 수그리다

\*\*squint 눈을 가늘게 뜨고 보다

14. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 5회 5번 변형)

There are those who would say, "Do the gifted really need a literature program? Surely, children who started reading early and ①are already fluent in written language can find their own way." Those of us who have gone down a rabbit hole, ②climbed the mast of a plunging schooner with a pirate hot on our tails, learned to breathe underwater on a Martian moon: Those of us who have done these things realize how narrow and bleak our lives would have been if ③untouched by these mind-stretching adventures. Beyond the skill of learning to read ④lays a land of vision and enchantment. A child who is never pointed in that direction may grow to adulthood literate in only the "letters" sense of the word, and with a sadly undernourished spirit. A literature program can do much to enrich the lives of gifted children who might otherwise have no stimulus to strive for excellence. Competition in an average classroom can be suffocating or ⑤demanding to the sleeping intellectual.

\*schooner 스쿠너(돛대가 두 개 이상인 범선)

\*\*suffocating 숨이 막히는

15. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 6회 1번 변형)

Medical school is difficult, and students ①whose support group includes classmates find medical school to be less difficult, and certainly less lonely. No one will better understand ②what you're going through than your classmates. In the process of making new connections and ③nurturing these relationships, students are able to develop a support network. As one student from the University of Washington stated, "It is absolutely true that the hardest part of medical school is the social adjustment. Make lots of friends. Life is much easier when you have a strong support group." ④Another student emphasized the importance of keeping up with your old friends. "If you have friends in the area that ⑤is not in med school, make sure to spend time with them! While your classmates may end up being some of your best friends, it's a really nice breather to 'get away from it all' with non-school friends."

16. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 6회 6번 변형)

In Sense and Sensibility there is a revealing scene in which John, the first and only son and legal heir, considers ①that, exactly, is involved in a promise he made to his father. At his father's deathbed, John promises the old man to take care of his very kind but poor stepmother and three half sisters. Of his own accord, he decides to give the women £3,000, a mere fraction of his inheritance, which would take care of them ②nicely. After all, he genially reasons, "He could spare so ③considerable a sum with little inconvenience." Despite the satisfaction John gets from this idea and the ease ④with which the gift can be given, his clever and selfish wife convinces him — without much difficulty and with a great deal of specious reasoning — that any money he gives his step-family will leave him, his wife, and their son "⑤impoverished to a most dreadful degree."

\*specious 허울만 그럴 듯한

17. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 7회 7번 변형)

Friedman, an American cardiologist, noticed in the 1940s that the chairs in his waiting room got ①worn out from the edges. He then hypothesized that his patients were driven, impatient people, who sat on the edge of their seats when waiting and ②labelling these people Type A personalities. Furthermore, Type A personalities are workaholics, always busy, somewhat impatient, extremely competitive, often irritable and aggressive. Type B personalities, on the other hand, are laid-back and easygoing as they are not ③highly competitive nor do they always fight the clock. Dr. David Fontana points out ④that this typology also has an emotional component, namely the emotional reaction to pressure linked to self-esteem. Type A personalities are driven by a desire for success in order to prove themselves, and Type B personalities are able to take a more objective view of the issues in front of ⑤them and of themselves.

\*typology 유형 분류

18. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 10회 13번 변형)

Studies do show that motorists are more likely to yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks ①than at unmarked crosswalks. But as University of California, Berkeley, researchers David Ragland and Meghan Fehlig Mitman found, ②what does not necessarily make things safer. When they compared the way pedestrians crossed at both kinds of crosswalks on roads with considerable traffic volumes, they found that people at unmarked crosswalks tended to look both ways more often, ③waited more often for gaps in traffic, and crossed the road more quickly. Researchers suspect that both drivers and pedestrians are more aware that drivers should yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks. But neither ④are aware of this fact when it comes to unmarked crosswalks. Not knowing traffic safety laws, it turns out, is actually a good thing for pedestrians. Because they do not know whether cars are supposed to stop — or if they will — they act more ⑤cautiously. Marked crosswalks, by contrast, may give pedestrians an

unrealistic picture of their own safety.

19. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오.

(수능완성 유형편 1강 Let's Check It Out 변형)

Your name was given to me by Leanne Marquis, ①whom I understand has worked with you on several promotional projects. Leanne is a close friend of my mother's, and ②has been very helpful in assisting me in obtaining an entry-level position in the telemarketing field. Leanne felt that I ③would benefit from your extensive industry experience. I possess four years of successful part- and full-time employment in sales administration and support, and have worked most recently in telemarketing, direct mail, marketing, and sales for a variety of companies. I would like to meet with you ④briefly to discuss your insight into the industry. Any advice you could provide for my job search would be greatly ⑤appreciated. I will contact your office on Friday morning to see if I could schedule a few moments at your convenience.

20. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 유형편 5강 5번 변형)

As a solution to the mental degradation ①caused by the division of labor, Adam Smith recommended the encouragement of universal public schooling, largely at government expense, so that even those in the lower ranks of society could acquire the essential skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic. This suggestion contradicted the advice of enlightened intellectuals like Voltaire, and ②was deeply at odds with the prevailing wisdom of the dominant classes in Britain, ③where feared it would discourage deference. Smith did not suggest making schooling compulsory, but ④offered a plan to make it more accessible and more useful, and to provide incentives for parents to educate their children. Such incentives were necessary because, as Smith knew, the spread of manufacture based upon the division of labor, by making it possible for children to ⑤be employed at income-generating tasks, often led parents to send even very young children out to work.

\* deference: 복종, 존경, 경의

21. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오.

(수능완성 유형편 10강 Let's Check It Out 변형)

Alexander von Humboldt was the scion of a wealthy Prussian family. His careful measurements and splendid descriptions (A)(consider / are considered) precedent setting in terms of modern, scientific geography. He traveled to Europe, Russia, Central America, and South America and was a mainstay on expeditions of the early 1800s (B)(when / on which) his diverse experiences included exploring the Orinoco River, climbing Andean volcanoes, and measuring temperature and velocity in the Peru Current. He then lived in Paris, where he published 30 volumes about his studies in the Americas. His works covered many geographic themes including landforms, plant geography, and climate, and he was celebrated as one of the leading intellectuals of the age. In 1827 he moved to Berlin and became chamberlain to the Prussian king, (C)(whom / where) he continued his pursuits with such projects as the first temperature map of the world. His last work, Kosmos, was considered to be the best world scientific work ever written.

\* scion: (특히 귀족, 명문의)자손, 귀공자 \*\* chamberlain: 의전관, 시종, 궁중의 교관

22. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 유형편 10강 1번 변형)  
 Tamási Áron, a Hungarian writer and politician, was born into a Szekler peasant family in 1897. Called up for the army in 1916, Tamási fought on the Italian front in 1918, ① where he distinguished himself in the battle of the Piave River. In fall 1918 he failed to return to his unit after a holiday and stayed in Transylvania, ② taking over by Romania. In 1922 Tamási graduated in law from the Higher School of Economics in Cluj and then ③ worked as a bank clerk. In 1926 Tamási became a journalist for the Hungarian newspaper Újság, and he began to publish his works. His most famous work is the Ábel trilogy about the fortunes of a Hungarian boy ④ living in a rural environment in a Romania-ruled Transylvania after 1919, then in Romania proper, and then in the United States. In 1935, along with other writers, he supported the idea of the New Intellectual Front, and in 1937 he co-organized a meeting in Tîrgu Mures, where the problems of Transylvanian Hungarians ⑤ were given a critical presentation.

\* front: 전선(戰線)

23. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 유형편 12강 2번 변형)  
 The mind sees its job as rejecting what is presently going on in order to bring about a better future. Its logic is that if we are happy now, we won't do anything ① to make things better. So it looks for what's wrong with the way things are ② so that it can figure out what to do to fix or improve things. This keeps the mind very busy and ③ leaves us with an ongoing sense of incompleteness and lack. Because there is always something going on ④ what could be labeled bad, there is always something to fix or improve upon. As a result, we have an ever-expanding to-do list in our minds. We may feel the need to improve our diet, our appearance, our finances, our health, our relationships, and our career. More ⑤ immediately, we may feel the need to change how we feel whenever a strong feeling or sensation occurs.

24. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 것을 고르시오.

(수능완성 유형편 12강 6번 q 변형)

In the symbiotic relationship in which the infant is programmed to continue with his mother, skin contact plays a fundamental role. It is a communication (A)(where / which) the father is also designed to make through the skin, if not in quite as massive and continuous a manner as the mother. But in civilized societies men are even more enveloped by clothes than women, and so this important cutaneous means of early communication between father and child (B)(tend / tends) to be nullified by this artificial barrier. A basic factor in the development of the ability to love is the growing reciprocal involvement in the source from which the pleasure-giving sensory stimulations are received. Between mother and child there is normally an exchange of pleasure-giving experiences. The father, in civilized societies, is to a large extent (C)(depriving / deprived) of the possibility of such direct reciprocal pleasure-giving exchanges. It is, therefore, not surprising that children in these societies should develop such close identifications with the mother.

\* symbiotic: 공생의 \*\* cutaneous: 피부의

25. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 실전편 1회 21번 변형)  
 Thank you for writing ①regarding your unfortunate accident. We sincerely are ②relieved to learn you did not seriously injure yourself in attempting to repair your roof. At the same time, please note that our home repair kit emphatically advises anyone preparing to perform roof repairs to first secure a rope around his or her waist and ③anchor it to a stationary object such as a nearby tree, chimney, or other permanent structure. Nowhere ④does our manual ever suggest that you tie the rope from your waist to the handle, bumper, or any other part of any vehicle parked directly below. Although it is most unfortunate that your wife did not see the rope ⑤led from your car up to the roof before she backed out of your driveway, we can assume no legal responsibility for the injuries you had.

26. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 실전편 2회 24번 변형)  
 Cyrene, the original capital of ancient Cyrenaica (now eastern Libya), ①was one of the greatest of Greek colonies. Herodotus (485-425 BC) relates that King Grinius of Thera consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi and ②was told to found a city in Libya. On his protesting that he was too old, the oracle pointed to a young man ③named Battus. After many vicissitudes and another visit to the oracle, Battus arrived on the Libyan mainland and was taken by the local inhabitants to high ground, from various points ④which issued springs. The Greeks settled in this fertile oasis between the Mediterranean and the Libyan desert some time in the seventh century BC. They dedicated the spring that sustained their community to the god Apollo, ⑤whose oracle had encouraged their expedition. The city they built was called Cyrene, after the nymph Kyrana who nourished the spring waters.

27. (A), (B), (C) 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오.  
 (수능완성 실전편 5회 29번 변형)

In many ways, the first half of Margaret Fogarty Rudkin's life and career closely paralleled the prevailing social and economic conditions of the early decades of the twentieth century. She took advantage of employment opportunities for women in the late 1910s (during World War I), (A) (when / which) ignited an early interest in business and finance. She enjoyed a life of comfort, wealth, and leisure in the 1920s, (B)(building / built) a country estate farm that was landscaped with pepperidge trees. Moreover, she survived a bitter reversal of fortune in the 1930s—a reversal that became a catalyst for a new life and a revived business career at the age of forty. Had Rudkin not been affected by the Depression, she most probably would not (C)(found / have founded) one of the most enduring bakery brands in the United States: Pepperidge Farm. In the process, she broke several molds, including the role of women in business and the high-priced branding of a lowly commodity product.

♣ 예상문제 정답

1. ② was
2. ② using
3. ⑤ prevents
4. ④ leading
5. ② stand
6. ④ that
7. ② what
8. ② him
9. ④ who
10. ① have
11. ③ is
12. ① values
13. ① that
14. ④ lies
15. ⑤ are
16. ① what
17. ② labelled
18. ② that
19. ① who
20. ③ who
21. (A) are considered (B) on which (C) where
22. ② taken
23. ④ that
24. (A) which (B) tends (C) deprived
25. ⑤ leading
26. ④ of which
27. (A) which (B) building (C) have founded