

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]  
[2015 6월, 78%]

In the twentieth century, advances in technology, from refrigeration to sophisticated ovens to air transportation ① that carries fresh ingredients around the world, contributed immeasurably to baking and pastry making. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the popularity of fine breads and pastries ② are growing even faster than new chefs can be trained. Interestingly enough, many of the technological advances in bread making have sparked a reaction among bakers and consumers ③ alike. They are looking to reclaim some of the flavors of old-fashioned breads that ④ were lost as baking became more industrialized and baked goods became more refined, standardized, and—some would say—flavorless. Bakers are researching methods for ⑤ producing the handmade sourdough breads of the past, and they are experimenting with specialty flours in their search for flavor.

28. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] [2015 9월, 60%]

The term *objectivity* is important in measurement because of the scientific demand that observations be subject to public verification. A measurement system is objective to the extent that two observers (A) [evaluate / evaluating] the same performance arrive at the same (or very similar) measurements. For example, using a tape measure to determine the distance a javelin (B) [threw / was thrown] yields very similar results regardless of who reads the tape. By comparison, evaluation of performances such as diving, gymnastics, and figure skating is more subjective — although elaborate scoring rules help make (C) [it / them] more objective. From the point of view of research in motor behavior, it is important to use performances in the laboratory for which the scoring can be as objective as possible.

\* javelin: 투창

- |   | (A)        | (B)        | (C)  |
|---|------------|------------|------|
| ① | evaluate   | threw      | it   |
| ② | evaluate   | threw      | them |
| ③ | evaluating | threw      | it   |
| ④ | evaluating | was thrown | them |
| ⑤ | evaluating | was thrown | it   |

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점] [2015 수능, 57%]

During the early stages when the aquaculture industry was rapidly expanding, mistakes were made and these were costly both in terms of direct losses and in respect of the industry's image. High-density rearing led to outbreaks of infectious diseases that in some cases ① devastated not just the caged fish, but local wild fish populations too. The negative impact on local wildlife inhabiting areas ② close to the fish farms continues to be an ongoing public relations problem for the industry. Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and insufficient care being taken when fish pens were initially constructed ③ meaning that pollution from excess feed and fish waste created huge barren underwater deserts. These were costly lessons to learn, but now stricter regulations are in place to ensure that fish pens are placed in sites ④ where there is good water flow to remove fish waste. This, in addition to other methods that decrease the overall amount of uneaten food, ⑤ has helped aquaculture to clean up its act.

레전드스터디 닷컴

<http://LegendStudy.com>

27. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] [2014 9월 B형, 43%]

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. There is no evidence that they are feeding to any great extent on sardines, mackerel, or other commercially important fishes. Presumably four million seals could not compete with commercial fishermen for the same species without the fact (B) being / is known. But there is some evidence on the diet of the fur seals, and it is highly significant. 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. Ichthyologists say that this 'seal fish' belongs to a group that typically inhabits very deep water, off the edge of the continental shelf.

\* ichthyologist: 어류학자

- |   |       |       |      |
|---|-------|-------|------|
|   | (A)   | (B)   | (C)  |
| ① | when  | is    | have |
| ② | when  | being | have |
| ③ | which | being | has  |
| ④ | which | being | has  |
| ⑤ | which | is    | has  |

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점] [2014 수능 B형, 67%]

Oxygen is what it is all about. Ironically, the stuff that gives us life eventually kills it. The ultimate life force lies in tiny cellular factories of energy, called mitochondria, ① that burn nearly all the oxygen we breathe in. But breathing has a price. The combustion of oxygen that keeps us alive and active ② sending out by-products called oxygen free radicals. They have Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde characteristics. On the one hand, they help guarantee our survival. For example, when the body mobilizes ③ to fight off infectious agents, it generates a burst of free radicals to destroy the invaders very efficiently. On the other hand, free radicals move ④ uncontrollably through the body, attacking cells, rusting their proteins, piercing their membranes and corrupting their genetic code until the cells become dysfunctional and sometimes give up and die. These fierce radicals, ⑤ built into life as both protectors and avengers, are potent agents of aging.

\* oxygen free radical: 활성 산소

\*\* membrane: (해부학) 얇은 막

20. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2013 6월, 58%]

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 |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2013 6월, 40%]

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? [2013 9월, 41%]

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? [2013 9월, 76%]

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.

20. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2013 수능, 37%]

In many countries, amongst younger people, the habit of reading newspapers has been on the decline and some of the dollars previously (A) [spent / were spent] on newspaper advertising have migrated to the Internet. Of course some of this decline in newspaper reading has been due to the fact that we are doing more of our newspaper reading online. We can read the news of the day, or the latest on business, entertainment or (B) [however / whatever] news on the websites of the *New York Times*, the *Guardian* or almost any other major newspaper in the world. Increasingly, we can access these stories wirelessly by mobile devices as well as our computers. Advertising dollars have simply been (C) [followed / following] the migration trail across to these new technologies.

- | (A)          | (B)            | (C)             |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ① spent      | ..... however  | ..... followed  |
| ② spent      | ..... whatever | ..... following |
| ③ were spent | ..... however  | ..... following |
| ④ were spent | ..... whatever | ..... followed  |
| ⑤ were spent | ..... whatever | ..... following |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2013 수능, 37%]

We take it for granted that film directors are in the game of recycling. Adapting novels ① is one of the most respectable of movie projects, while a book that calls itself the novelization of a film is considered barbarous. Being a hybrid art as well as a late one, film has always been in a dialogue with ② other narrative genres. 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. Starting in the early silent period, plays were regularly “turned into” films. But ④ filming plays did not encourage the evolution of what truly was distinctive about a movie: the intervention of the camera — its mobility of vision. As a source of plot, character, and dialogue, the novel seemed more ⑤ suitable. Many early successes of cinema were adaptations of popular novels.

\* proscenium: 앞 무대

20. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2012 6월, 49%]

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  |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2012 6월, 55%]

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.

20. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2012 9월, 48%]

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 |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2012 9월, 51%]

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.

20. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2012 수능, 66%]

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 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? [2012 수능, 43%]

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.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[2011 6월, 63%]

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, had a great sense of delicacy ① where other persons' feelings were concerned. He once paid a visit to George Meredith, the novelist, when Meredith was old and weak. Meredith suffered from an unusual disease that caused him ② to fall occasionally. The two men were walking up a path toward Meredith's summerhouse, Conan Doyle in the lead, when Conan Doyle heard the old novelist fall behind him. He judged by the sound ③ which the fall was a mere slip and could not have hurt Meredith. Therefore, he did not turn and he strode on as if he ④ had heard nothing. "He was a fiercely proud old man," Conan Doyle later explained, "and my instincts told me that his humiliation in being helped up would be ⑤ far greater than any relief I could give him."

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2011 6월, 58%]

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?  
[2011 9월, 61%]

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.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2011 9월, 69%]

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!"

\* purser: 선박의 사무장

- |                      |     |                 |
|----------------------|-----|-----------------|
| (A)                  | (B) | (C)             |
| ① another ..... that |     | ..... remarking |
| ② another ..... if   |     | ..... remarked  |
| ③ another ..... if   |     | ..... remarking |
| ④ other ..... if     |     | ..... remarked  |
| ⑤ other ..... that   |     | ..... remarked  |

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[2011 수능, 63%]

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

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2011 수능, 66%]

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. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[2010 6월, 63%]

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? [2010 6월, 58%]

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  |

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2010 9월, 51%]

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? [2010 9월, 43%]

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? [2010 수능, 54%]

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   |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2010 수능, 74%]

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? [2009 6월, 74%]

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  |     |     |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2009 6월, 47%]

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? [2009 9월, 71%]

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    |     |     |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2009 9월, 57%]

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? [2009 수능, 69%]

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? [2009 수능, 43%]

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.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2008 6월, 60%]

Philosophy is, simply put, a way of thinking. More accurately, however, it is a set of mental tools. And that fact is directly related to the question of (A) [what/why] we study philosophy. It's not just to amaze our friends with our own profound thinking, or confuse them with (B) [unexpected/unexpectedly] questions, although some college students may value that possibility the most in taking philosophy courses. We study philosophy (C) [because/because of] the mental skills it helps us develop.

- |        |                    |                  |
|--------|--------------------|------------------|
| (A)    | (B)                | (C)              |
| ① what | ..... unexpected   | ..... because    |
| ② why  | ..... unexpected   | ..... because of |
| ③ why  | ..... unexpected   | ..... because    |
| ④ why  | ..... unexpectedly | ..... because    |
| ⑤ what | ..... unexpectedly | ..... because of |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2008 6월, 63%]

College life is busy. There are too many demands on your schedule. Activities, friends, and pastimes may cause some difficulties in your ① performing the real job at hand. When you are feeling ② overwhelmed by presentations, paper deadlines, or tests, you will probably spend all your time studying ③ to deal with these pressures. However, this lack of time for relaxation makes it more difficult ④ get the most out of your studies. Promise ⑤ yourself that no matter how much work you have, you will always relax during one full evening. You will work better if you take time off for relaxation.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2008 9월, 73%]

I had twenty village girls to teach, some of them with such a strong country accent (A) [that / what] I could hardly communicate with them. Only three could read, and none could write, so at the end of my first day I felt quite (B) [depressing / depressed] at the thought of the hard work ahead of me. But I reminded myself that I was fortunate to have any sort of job, and that I would certainly get used to (C) [teaching / being taught] these girls, who, although they were very poor, might be as good and as intelligent as children from the greatest families in England.

- |              |                  |              |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| (A)          | (B)              | (C)          |
| ① that ..... | depressed .....  | teaching     |
| ② that ..... | depressing ..... | being taught |
| ③ that ..... | depressed .....  | being taught |
| ④ what ..... | depressing ..... | being taught |
| ⑤ what ..... | depressed .....  | teaching     |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2008 9월, 54%]

The bodies of flowing ice we call glaciers ① are the most spectacular of natural features. They result from densely packed snow. Unlike a stream, a glacier cannot be seen ② move. Accurate measurements, however, show that it is flowing. Erosion of bedrock by glaciers and deposits of the eroded materials are characteristic and ③ easily recognizable. Their distribution enables us to infer that in the recent past glaciers have been far more extensive ④ than they are today. At the same time, this evidence has ⑤ raised the problem of the cause of the 'ice ages.'

\* erode: 침식하다

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2008 수능, 68%]

The first thing I notice upon entering this garden is that the ankle-high grass is greener than (A) [that / those] on the other side of the fence. Dozens of wildflowers of countless varieties cover the ground to (B) [both / either] sides of the path. Creeping plants cover the polished silver gate and the sound of bubbling water comes from somewhere. The perfume of wildflowers (C) [fill / fills] the air as the grass dances upon a gentle breeze. A large basket of herbs rests against the fence to the west. Every time I walk in this garden, I think, "Now I know what it is like to live in paradise."

- |               |              |       |
|---------------|--------------|-------|
| (A)           | (B)          | (C)   |
| ① that .....  | both .....   | fill  |
| ② that .....  | both .....   | fills |
| ③ that .....  | either ..... | fills |
| ④ those ..... | either ..... | fill  |
| ⑤ those ..... | either ..... | fills |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2008 수능, 61%]

In general, one's memories of any period necessarily weaken ① as one moves away from it. One is constantly learning new facts, and old ones have to drop out to ② make way for them. At twenty, I could have written the history of my school days with an accuracy which would be quite impossible now. But it can also happen that one's memories grow ③ much sharper even after a long passage of time. This is ④ because one is looking at the past with fresh eyes and can isolate and, as it were, notice facts which previously existed undifferentiated among a mass of others. There are things ⑤ what in a sense I remembered, but which did not strike me as strange or interesting until quite recently.

21. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2007 6월, 45%]

We tend to believe that our taste in music is a great way of (A) [expressing / expressive] our individuality, but sociologists at Columbia University claim that we only like the music we listen to because we know others enjoy it. Using a specially developed website, (B) [which / they] offered more than 14,000 people the opportunity to download free music. They discovered that people who were given popularity rankings were more likely to select (C) [that / what] the website claimed were favorite choices.

- |              |             |            |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| (A)          | (B)         | (C)        |
| ① expressing | ..... which | ..... that |
| ② expressing | ..... they  | ..... that |
| ③ expressing | ..... they  | ..... what |
| ④ expressive | ..... they  | ..... that |
| ⑤ expressive | ..... which | ..... what |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2007 6월, 47%]

When a concert violinist ① was asked the secret of her success, she replied, "Planned neglect." Then she explained, "When I was in school, there were many things that ② were demanded my time and energy. When I went to my room after breakfast, I made my bed, straightened the room, ③ dusted the floor, and did whatever else came to my attention. Then I hurried to violin practice. I ④ found I wasn't progressing as I thought I should, so I reversed things. Until my practice period was completed, I deliberately ⑤ neglected everything else. That program of planned neglect, I believe, accounts for my success."

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2007 9월, 63%]

Our basic nature is to act, and not to be acted upon. Not only does this enable us to choose our response to particular circumstances, but this encourages us to (A) [create / creating] circumstances. Taking the initiative means recognizing our responsibility to make things happen. Over the years, I (B) [am / have] frequently counseled people who wanted better jobs to show more initiative. The response is usually agreement. Most people can see (C) [what / how] powerfully such an approach would affect their opportunities for employment or advancement.

- |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| (A)        | (B)        | (C)        |
| ① create   | ..... have | ..... what |
| ② create   | ..... am   | ..... how  |
| ③ create   | ..... have | ..... how  |
| ④ creating | ..... am   | ..... what |
| ⑤ creating | ..... have | ..... what |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2007 9월, 51%]

We have ① long known about IQ and rational intelligence. And, in part ② because of recent advances in neuroscience and psychology, we have begun to appreciate the importance of emotional intelligence. But we are largely ③ ignorant of that there is such a thing ④ as visual intelligence. Vision is normally so swift and sure, so dependable and informative, and apparently so effortless that we take it for ⑤ granted.

\* neuroscience: 신경과학

22. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2007 수능, 49%]

I was five years old when my father introduced me to motor sports. Dad thought (A) [it / which] was a normal family outing to go to a car racing event. It was his way of spending some quality time with his wife and kids. (B) [Few / Little] did he know that he was fueling his son with a passion that would last for a lifetime. I still remember the awesome feeling I had on that day in May when my little feet (C) [carried / were carried] me up the stairs into the grandstands at the car racing stadium.

- |         |              |                    |
|---------|--------------|--------------------|
| (A)     | (B)          | (C)                |
| ① it    | ..... Little | ..... carried      |
| ② it    | ..... Few    | ..... were carried |
| ③ it    | ..... Little | ..... were carried |
| ④ which | ..... Few    | ..... carried      |
| ⑤ which | ..... Little | ..... were carried |

23. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2007 수능, 58%]

To be a mathematician you don't need an expensive laboratory. The typical equipment of a mathematician ① is a blackboard and chalk. It is better to do mathematics on a blackboard ② than on a piece of paper because chalk is easier to erase, and mathematical research is often filled with mistakes. One more thing you need to do is to join a club ③ devotes to mathematics. Not many mathematicians can work alone; they need to talk about what they are doing. If you want to be a mathematician, you had better ④ expose your new ideas to the criticism of others. It is so easy to include hidden assumptions ⑤ that you do not see but that are obvious to others.

[21~22] (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [2006 6월]

21. A choice of works from the mainstream repertory is unlikely to (A) [surprise / surprising] people. Realistically, most performers will have to play this repertory in order to secure some credibility. However, mainstream repertory is not necessarily the same as the (B) [best / most] repertory. There are several reasons why some works, and not others, have become popular, and these reasons have as (C) [many / much] to do with the historical availability of music as with its enduring quality. [32%]

- |              |            |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| (A)          | (B)        | (C)        |
| ① surprise   | ..... best | ..... many |
| ② surprise   | ..... best | ..... much |
| ③ surprise   | ..... most | ..... much |
| ④ surprising | ..... most | ..... much |
| ⑤ surprising | ..... most | ..... many |

22. In a survey published earlier this year, seven out of ten parents said they would never let their children (A) [play / to play] with toy guns. Yet the average seventh grader spends at least four hours a week playing video games, and about half of those games have violent themes. Clearly, parents make a distinction between violence on a screen and violence (B) [acts / acted] out with plastic guns. However, psychologists point to decades of research and more than a thousand studies that (C) [demonstrating / demonstrate] a link between media violence and real aggression. [44%]

- |           |             |                     |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| (A)       | (B)         | (C)                 |
| ① play    | ..... acts  | ..... demonstrating |
| ② play    | ..... acts  | ..... demonstrate   |
| ③ play    | ..... acted | ..... demonstrate   |
| ④ to play | ..... acts  | ..... demonstrating |
| ⑤ to play | ..... acted | ..... demonstrate   |

21. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2006 9월, 21%]

Ice hockey is unusual among the major sports in (A) [such / that] teams frequently play with different numbers of players. Penalties are given for various physical violations that go beyond the sport's permissive rules of contact. Such penalties result in a player being sent to an isolated area called the penalty box, after which the offender's team must operate a player (B) [short / shortly]. This period of time, when teams have different numbers of players, is called a power play, and provides an excellent (C) [scoring / scored] opportunity for the larger team.

- |        |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|
| (A)    | (B)     | (C)     |
| ① such | short   | scoring |
| ② such | shortly | scored  |
| ③ such | shortly | scoring |
| ④ that | shortly | scored  |
| ⑤ that | short   | scoring |

22. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2006 9월, 41%]

I have accepted a new position at a publishing company. This decision was not an easy one, and ① involved much consideration. My last day of work will be the 31st of July, ② which should allow me plenty of time to turn over the position to my replacement. Please feel free to contact me at any time if you have ③ any questions regarding my decision. I hope that the transition ④ to go smoothly. My experience with your company has been very ⑤ rewarding. I wish you and the organization continued success.

20. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2006 수능, 29%]

On most subway trains, the doors open automatically at each station. But when you are on the Metro, the subway in Paris, things are different. I watched a man on the Metro (A) [try / tried] to get off the train and fail. When the train came to his station, he got up and stood patiently in front of the door, waiting for it (B) [opened / to open]. It never opened. The train simply started up again and went on to the next station. In the Metro, you have to open the doors yourself by pushing a button, depressing a lever or (C) [slide / sliding] them.

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| (A)     | (B)     | (C)     |
| ① try   | opened  | sliding |
| ② try   | opened  | slide   |
| ③ try   | to open | sliding |
| ④ tried | to open | slide   |
| ⑤ tried | opened  | sliding |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2006 수능, 28%]

I wonder how many people give up just when success is almost within reach. They endure day after day, and just when they're about ① to make it, decide they can't take any more. The difference between success and failure is not ② that great. Successful people have simply learned the value of staying in the game until it ③ is won. Those who never make it ④ are the ones who quit too soon. When things are darkest, successful people refuse to give up because they know they're almost there. Things often seem at ⑤ its worst just before they get better. The mountain is steepest at the summit, but that's no reason to turn back.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[2005 6월, 36%]

Commercials on TV tell us all the time that we can change ourselves. ① In thirty seconds, actors on commercials can get ② thinner, prettier, and richer. But this fantasy world only ③ sets up us for a fall. We hear about the wonderful changes people can make in their lives, and we want to duplicate those results. But when we try and ④ are not quickly rewarded, we actually ⑤ wind up feeling worse than we did before we started. The problem is that change is possible, but it takes years to achieve the desired outcome.

29. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 올바른 것끼리 짝지은 것은? [2005 6월, 37%]

Many public figures have hired speech writers for political or business purposes. You may have heard such well-known phrases as “Read my lips” or “A kinder, gentler nation.” A female professional speech writer \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ with creating these phrases, capturing abstract ideas and putting them into practical language. The very existence of speech writers like her causes many politicians or business people \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ that if they just hire a good speech writer, they will become memorable speech makers overnight. Unfortunately, that assumption is wrong. In reality, speech writers cannot make their clients great, or even good, speakers.

- (A) (B)
- ① credits ..... think
  - ② credits ..... to think
  - ③ is credited ..... think
  - ④ is credited ..... to think
  - ⑤ is credited ..... thinking

30. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것은? [2005 6월, 12%]

My father used to have a great build when he was younger. But a lot of beer (A) [have / has] gone down since then and now he is very fat. He insists on sitting around the house in his swimming (B) [trunk / trunks]. When my friends come over, I'm embarrassed. My mother doesn't like it, either. Every now and then she says, “Harold, go and put on a robe.” But he pays no attention. My father is wonderful and I love all 220 pounds of him, but do you think he should sit in the living room in his swimwear when I have (C) [company / a company]?

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① has ..... trunk ..... company
  - ② has ..... trunks ..... company
  - ③ have ..... trunk ..... company
  - ④ have ..... trunks ..... a company
  - ⑤ have ..... trunk ..... a company

[29~30] 다음 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 다르게 연결한 것을 고르시오. [2005 9월]

29. Smoking is (A) [prohibited / prohibiting] in all Smithsonian facilities. Pets (except service animals) are not permitted in the museums or the National Zoo. The use of cameras and video cameras (B) [is / are] permitted in all permanent collection galleries except in special exhibition areas. However, flash photography is not permitted inside museums (C) [unless / if] permission is granted by the Public Affairs Office. [60%]

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① prohibited ..... is ..... unless
  - ② prohibited ..... are ..... unless
  - ③ prohibited ..... are ..... if
  - ④ prohibiting ..... are ..... if
  - ⑤ prohibiting ..... is ..... if

30. Home Master delivers over thirty years of cleaning experience right to your front door. Our van comes with highly-trained professionals equipped with exclusive cleaning solutions and the (A) [latest/last] equipment. Together they get your furniture, floors, windows, and balconies their cleanest. Three hours will be enough for us to make your home (B) [free/freely] of any dirt. Our service is guaranteed to improve the quality of your (C) [living/alive] environment. Call today to schedule your free in-home consultation. [51%]

- |   |        |        |        |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
|   | (A)    | (B)    | (C)    |
| ① | last   | free   | alive  |
| ② | last   | freely | alive  |
| ③ | last   | free   | living |
| ④ | latest | free   | living |
| ⑤ | latest | freely | alive  |

31. 어법이 잘못된 것끼리 짝지은 것은? [2005 9월, 62%]

The first thing a doctor will need to know (A) includes what kind and how much of the poisonous plant was eaten, (B) when was it eaten, and what part of the plant was consumed. The doctor will also need to know how old the patient is and whether they have vomited (C) after eating the plant. If possible, save what remains of the plant (D) that was eaten and let the doctor (E) to see it for identification purposes as there are specific treatments for different plant poisons.

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

[20~21] (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라, 짝지은 것을 고르시오. [2005 수능]

20. (A) [Situating/Situated] at an elevation of 1,350m, the city of Kathmandu, which looks out on the sparkling Himalayas, enjoys a warm climate year-round that makes (B) [living/to live] here pleasant. Kathmandu sits almost in the middle of a basin, forming a square about 5km north-south and 5km east-west. It was the site of the ancient kingdom of Nepal. It is now the capital of Nepal and, as such, the center of (C) [its/it's] government, economy, and culture. [44%]

- |   |           |         |      |
|---|-----------|---------|------|
|   | (A)       | (B)     | (C)  |
| ① | Situated  | living  | its  |
| ② | Situated  | to live | its  |
| ③ | Situated  | living  | it's |
| ④ | Situating | living  | it's |
| ⑤ | Situating | living  | it's |

21. Possibly the most effective way to focus on your goals is to (A) [write them down/write down them]. Although this may sound like an obvious first step, it is a step that many people ignore. As a result, their goals often remain unfocused, and therefore unrealized. Go to a fairly quiet place where you are not likely to (B) [disturb/be disturbed]. Make a list of every goal you have. Include goals about finances, relationships, and your career. Be as (C) [specifically/specific] as possible. [55%]

- |   |                 |              |              |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | (A)             | (B)          | (C)          |
| ① | write them down | disturb      | specifically |
| ② | write them down | be disturbed | specifically |
| ③ | write them down | be disturbed | specific     |
| ④ | write down them | disturb      | specifically |
| ⑤ | write down them | be disturbed | specific     |

22. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[2005 수능, 21%]

Falling in love is ① alike being wrapped in a magical cloud. The air feels fresher, the flowers smell sweeter, food tastes more delicious, and the stars shine more ② brilliantly in the night sky. You feel light and happy ③ as though you are sailing through life. Your problems and challenges suddenly seem ④ insignificant. Your body feels alive, and you jump out of bed each morning ⑤ with a smile on your face. You are in a state of supreme delight.

레전드스터디닷컴

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