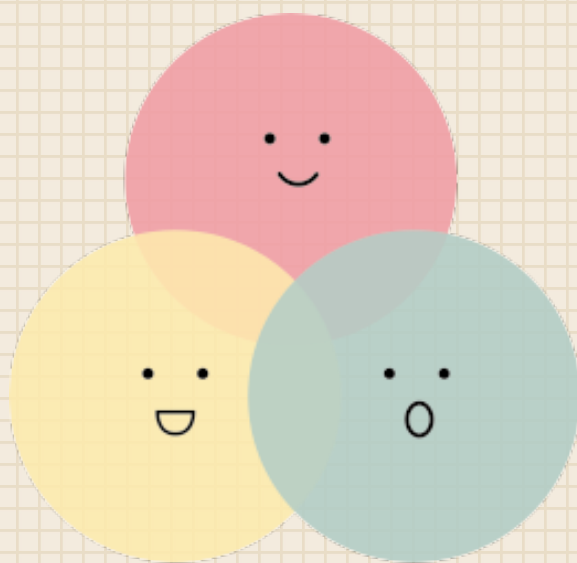


평가원 5개년 어법기출 개념 총정리

For



Thee

2017-2021 6월.9월.수능 '어법문제'만 단 한 문제도 빠짐없이 추려 완.벽.분.석 하다

집필진

고려대학교 영어영문학과 장서영

숙명여자대학교 영어영문학과 최윤지

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이화여자대학교 사회과교육과 김선용

누구를 위해?

What, which, that 개념은 죽어라 봤는데 문제만 나오면 머리속이 하얘지는 너희들!

최신 기출, 풀어는 보았는데 풀고 넘어가기만 한 너희들!

1문제만 나오는 문법에는 더 이상 시간투자를 하긴 늦은 너희들!

N페이지로, 꼭 나오는 개념만 빠르게 암기하고 싶은 너희들!

수능날 전까지 단권화된 문법책이 필요한 너희들!

평가원 5개년 어법기출분석

그 어떤 책에서도
볼 수 없는
그 어느 학원에서도
꼭 집어 알려주지 않는
2017-2021
평가원 어법
완벽분석

포디 핵심 포인트

불필요한 설명은
과감히 생략한,
실전 문제풀이에
바로 적용할 수 있는
어법 포인트

평가원 문장으로 Training

어법 기출 선지로
익힌 개념들을
평가원 고난이도
문장에 바로 적용!
꿰어읽기 고난이도
독해 문장 선별

개념 적용 교육청 문제

개념 공부 뒤
바로바로 적용해보는
교육청 어법 기출
개념을 적용한
간단명료
해설까지

1부. 문장의 기본이 되는 주어 동사 파악하기

1. 동사 수일치: [9회 출제, 1회 정답 선지]
2. 동사 VS 분사: [5회 출제, 3회 정답 선지]
3. 도치: [2회 출제, 0회 정답 선지]

김과외 특급자료실 "포디" 검색!

2부. 문맥을 읽는 한 곳 차이

1. 병렬구조: [5회 출제, 3회 정답 선지]
2. 대명사: [13회 출제, 0회 정답 선지]
3. 대동사: [2회 출제, 1회 정답 선지]

10월 25일 김과외 특급자료실 업로드 예정

3부. 모 아니면 도! 대립쌍과 원리만 확실히 하면 풀린다!

1. 형용사 VS 부사: [7회 출제, 0회 정답 선지]
2. 현재분사 VS 과거분사: [10회 출제, 2회 정답 선지]

10월 29일 김과외 특급자료실 업로드 예정

4부. 수험생 최대의 난제 what, that, 관계대명사

1. That VS What: [12회 출제, 4회 정답 선지]
2. 관계대명사: [8회 출제, 1회 정답 선지]

11월 1일 김과외 특급자료실 업로드 예정

5부. 초 압축, 핵심만! 2022 기출 트렌드 구문과 표현

1. 기타구문: to 부정사 [4회 출제 1회 정답 선지]
암기할 어휘표현과 주의할 기타구문

2. 2022 수능 어법문제 100% 예측: 평가원 트렌드를 반영한 문제 수록

11월 5일 김과외 특급자료실 업로드 예정

개념정리 기호



정답 빈출 개념!



선지 빈출 개념!



중요 개념!



포디 핵심 포인트



개념 상기시키기



포디 핵심 포인트

기출 선지에서 직접
적용하는 실전 스킬
핵심 포인트 정리



개념 상기시키기

문법 개념을 잊어버렸을
너를 위한 간단 정리와
쉬운 예문 수록

단계별 학습

개념설명

개념심화_평가원 문장 적용

평가원 어법 기출 선지 분석

평가원 문장으로 training

어법 외 유형에서 선별한 평가원 문장
끊어읽기로 배운 개념 적용!

교육청 선별 문제로 확인하기

심화 개념을 선별된 평가원 문장에
바로 적용!

교육청 문제 난이도



기본 개념 반영!



최다 오답 개념 반영!



문장 끊어읽기 고난이도

1. [2017 6월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If an animal is innately programmed for some type of behaviour, then there ① are likely to be biological clues. It is no accident that fish have bodies which are streamlined and ② smooth, with fins and a powerful tail. Their bodies are structurally adapted for moving fast through the water. Similarly, if you found a dead bird or mosquito, you could guess by looking at ③ its wings that flying was its normal mode of transport. However, we must not be over-optimistic. Biological clues are not essential. The extent to which they are ④ finding varies from animal to animal and from activity to activity. For example, it is impossible to guess from their bodies that birds make nests, and, sometimes, animals behave in a way quite contrary to ⑤ what might be expected from their physical form: ghost spiders have tremendously long legs, yet they weave webs out of very short threads. To a human observer, their legs seem a great hindrance as they spin and move about the web.

3. [2017 수능 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When people face real adversity — disease, unemployment, or the disabilities of age — affection from a pet takes on new meaning. A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for ① those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged. Thus pets are important in the treatment of ② depressed or chronically ill patients. In addition, pets are ③ used to great advantage with the institutionalized aged. In such institutions it is difficult for the staff to retain optimism when all the patients are declining in health. Children who visit cannot help but remember ④ what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities. Animals, however, have no expectations about mental capacity. They do not worship youth. They have no memories about what the aged once ⑤ was and greet them as if they were children. An old man holding a puppy can relive a childhood moment with complete accuracy. His joy and the animal's response are the same

2. [2017 9월 #28] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like life in traditional society, but unlike other team sports, baseball is not governed by the clock. A football game is comprised of exactly sixty minutes of play, a basketball game forty or forty-eight minutes, but baseball has no set length of time within which the game must be completed. The pace of the game is therefore leisurely and (A) unhurried / unhurriedly, like the world before the discipline of measured time, deadlines, schedules, and wages paid by the hour. Baseball belongs to the kind of world (B) which / in which people did not say, "I haven't got all day." Baseball games do have all day to be played. But that does not mean that they can go on forever. Baseball, like traditional life, proceeds according to the rhythm of nature, specifically the rotation of the Earth. During its first half century, games were not played at night, which meant that baseball games, like the traditional work day, (C) ending / ended when the sun set.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	unhurried	in which	ended
②	unhurried	which	ending
③	unhurriedly	which	ended
④	unhurriedly	which	ending
⑤	unhurriedly	in which	ended

4. [2018 6월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Though most bees fill their days visiting flowers and collecting pollen, some bees take advantage of the hard work of others. These thieving bees sneak into the nest of an ① unsuspecting "normal" bee (known as the host), lay an egg near the pollen mass being gathered by the host bee for her own offspring, and then sneak back out. When the egg of the thief hatches, it kills the host's offspring and then eats the pollen meant for ② its victim. Sometimes called brood parasites, these bees are also referred to as cuckoo bees, because they are similar to cuckoo birds, which lay an egg in the nest of another bird and ③ leaves it for that bird to raise. They are more ④ technically called cleptoparasites. Clepto means "thief" in Greek, and the term cleptoparasite refers specifically to an organism ⑤ that lives off another by stealing its food. In this case the cleptoparasite feeds on the host's hard-earned pollen stores.

* brood parasite: (알을 대신 기르도록 하는) 탁란 동물

6. [2018 수능 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Psychologists who study giving behavior ① have noticed that some people give substantial amounts to one or two charities, while others give small amounts to many charities. Those who donate to one or two charities seek evidence about what the charity is doing and ② what it is really having a positive impact. If the evidence indicates that the charity is really helping others, they make a substantial donation. Those who give small amounts to many charities are not so interested in whether what they are ③ doing helps others — psychologists call them warm glow givers. Knowing that they are giving makes ④ them feel good, regardless of the impact of their donation. In many cases the donation is so small — \$10 or less — that if they stopped ⑤ to think, they would realize that the cost of processing the donation is likely to exceed any benefit it brings to the charity.

5. [2018 9월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The lack of real, direct experience in and with nature has caused many children to regard the natural world as mere abstraction, that fantastic, beautifully filmed place ① filled with endangered rainforests and polar bears in peril. This overstated, often fictionalized version of nature is no more real — and yet no less real — to them than the everyday nature right outside their doors, ② waits to be discovered in a child's way, at a child's pace. Consider the University of Cambridge study which found that a group of eight-year-old children was able to identify ③ substantially more characters from animations than common wildlife species. One wonders whether our children's inherent capacity to recognize, classify, and order information about their environment — abilities once essential to our very survival — is slowly devolving to facilitate life in ④ their increasingly virtualized world. It's all part of ⑤ what Robert Pyle first called "the extinction of experience."

* peril: 위험 ** devolve: 퇴화하다

7. [2019 6월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Humans are so averse to feeling that they're being cheated ① that they often respond in ways that seemingly make little sense. Behavioral economists — the economists who actually study ② what people do as opposed to the kind who simply assume the human mind works like a calculator — have shown again and again that people reject unfair offers even if ③ it costs them money to do so. The typical experiment uses a task called the ultimatum game. It's pretty straightforward. One person in a pair is given some money — say \$10. She then has the opportunity to offer some amount of it to her partner. The partner only has two options. He can take what's offered or ④ refused to take anything. There's no room for negotiation; that's why it's called the ultimatum game. What typically happens? Many people offer an equal split to the partner, ⑤ leaving both individuals happy and willing to trust each other in the future.

* averse to: ~을 싫어하는 ** ultimatum: 최후통첩

8. [2019 9월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Not all organisms are able to find sufficient food to survive, so starvation is a kind of disvalue often found in nature. It also is part of the process of selection ① by which biological evolution functions. Starvation helps filter out those less fit to survive, those less resourceful in finding food for ② themselves and their young. In some circumstances, it may pave the way for genetic variants ③ to take hold in the population of a species and eventually allow the emergence of a new species in place of the old one. Thus starvation is a disvalue that can help make ④ possible the good of greater diversity. Starvation can be of practical or instrumental value, even as it is an intrinsic disvalue. ⑤ What some organisms must starve in nature is deeply regrettable and sad. The statement remains implacably true, even though starvation also may sometimes subserve ends that are good.

* implacably: 확고히 ** subserve: 공헌하다.

9. [2019 수능 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

"Monumental" is a word that comes very close to ① expressing the basic characteristic of Egyptian art. Never before and never since has the quality of monumentality been achieved as fully as it ② did in Egypt. The reason for this is not the external size and massiveness of their works, although the Egyptians admittedly achieved some amazing things in this respect. Many modern structures exceed ③ those of Egypt in terms of purely physical size. But massiveness has nothing to do with monumentality. An Egyptian sculpture no bigger than a person's hand is more monumental than that gigantic pile of stones ④ that constitutes the war memorial in Leipzig, for instance. Monumentality is not a matter of external weight, but of "inner weight." This inner weight is the quality which Egyptian art possesses to such a degree that everything in it seems to be made of primeval stone, like a mountain range, even if it is only a few inches across or ⑤ carved in wood.

* gigantic: 거대한 ** primeval: 원시 시대

10. [2020 6월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

An interesting aspect of human psychology is that we tend to like things more and find them more ① appealing if everything about those things is not obvious the first time we experience them. This is certainly true in music. For example, we might hear a song on the radio for the first time that catches our interest and ② decide we like it. Then the next time we hear it, we hear a lyric we didn't catch the first time, or we might notice ③ what the piano or drums are doing in the background. A special harmony ④ emerges that we missed before. We hear more and more and understand more and more with each listening. Sometimes, the longer ⑤ that takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture we become.

* subtleties: 중요한 세부 요소(사항)들

11. [2020 9월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information ① to repeat it as gossip because as unrevealed information it remains socially inactive. Only when the information is repeated can its possessor ② turn the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to ③ himself, he may feel superior to those who do not know it. But knowing and not telling does not give him that feeling of "superiority that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully ④ actualizing itself only at the moment of disclosure." This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, as ⑤ whose "friend" he presents himself, will rub off on him.

* prestige: 명성 ** notoriety: 악명 *** latently: 잠재적으로

12. [2020 수능 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Speculations about the meaning and purpose of prehistoric art ① rely heavily on analogies drawn with modern-day hunter-gatherer societies. Such primitive societies, ② as Steven Mithen emphasizes in *The Prehistory of the Modern Mind*, tend to view man and beast, animal and plant, organic and inorganic spheres, as participants in an integrated, animated totality. The dual expressions of this tendency are anthropomorphism (the practice of regarding animals as humans) and totemism (the practice of regarding humans as animals), both of ③ which spread through the visual art and the mythology of primitive cultures. Thus the natural world is conceptualized in terms of human social relations. When considered in this light, the visual preoccupation of early humans with the nonhuman creatures ④ inhabited their world becomes profoundly meaningful. Among hunter-gatherers, animals are not only good to eat, they are also good to think about, as Claude Lévi-Strauss has observed. In the practice of totemism, he has suggested, an unlettered humanity "broods upon ⑤ itself and its place in nature."

* speculation: 고찰 ** analogy: 유사점 *** brood: 곰곰이 생각하다

13. [2021 6월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People from more individualistic cultural contexts tend to be motivated to maintain self-focused agency or control ① as these serve as the basis of one's self-worth. With this form of agency comes the belief that individual successes ② depending primarily on one's own abilities and actions, and thus, whether by influencing the environment or trying to accept one's circumstances, the use of control ultimately centers on the individual. The independent self may be more ③ driven to cope by appealing to a sense of agency or control. However, people from more interdependent cultural contexts tend to be less focused on issues of individual success and agency and more motivated towards group goals and harmony. Research has shown ④ that East Asians prefer to receive, but not seek, more social support rather than seek personal control in certain cases. Therefore, people ⑤ who hold a more interdependent self-construal may prefer to cope in a way that promotes harmony in relationships.

* self-construal: 자기 구성

14. [2021 9월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Competitive activities can be more than just performance showcases ① which the best is recognized and the rest are overlooked. The provision of timely, constructive feedback to participants on performance ② is an asset that some competitions and contests offer. In a sense, all competitions give feedback. For many, this is restricted to information about whether the participant is an award- or prizewinner. The provision of that type of feedback can be interpreted as shifting the emphasis to demonstrating superior performance but not ③ necessarily excellence. The best competitions promote excellence, not just winning or "beating" others. The emphasis on superiority is what we typically see as ④ fostering a detrimental effect of competition. Performance feedback requires that the program go beyond the "win, place, or show" level of feedback. Information about performance can be very helpful, not only to the participant who does not win or place but also to those who ⑤ do.

* foster: 조장하다 ** detrimental: 유해한

15. [2021 수능 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Regulations covering scientific experiments on human subjects are strict. Subjects must give their informed, written consent, and experimenters must submit their proposed experiments to thorough examination by overseeing bodies. Scientists who experiment on themselves can, functionally if not legally, avoid the restrictions ① associated with experimenting on other people. They can also sidestep most of the ethical issues involved: nobody, presumably, is more aware of an experiment's potential hazards than the scientist who devised ② it. Nonetheless, experimenting on oneself remains ③ deeply problematic. One obvious drawback is the danger involved; knowing that it exists ④ does nothing to reduce it. A less obvious drawback is the limited range of data that the experiment can generate. Human anatomy and physiology vary, in small but significant ways, according to gender, age, lifestyle, and other factors. Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know ⑤ what the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.

17. [2022 9월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Accepting whatever others are communicating only pays off if their interests correspond to ours—think cells in a body, bees in a beehive. As far as communication between humans is concerned, such commonality of interests ① is rarely achieved; even a pregnant mother has reasons to mistrust the chemical signals sent by her fetus. Fortunately, there are ways of making communication work even in the most adversarial of relationships. A prey can convince a predator not to chase ② it. But for such communication to occur, there must be strong guarantees ③ which those who receive the signal will be better off believing it. The messages have to be kept, on the whole, ④ honest. In the case of humans, honesty is maintained by a set of cognitive mechanisms that evaluate ⑤ communicated information. These mechanisms allow us to accept most beneficial messages — to be open — while rejecting most harmful messages — to be vigilant.

* fetus: 태아 **adversarial: 반대자의 *** vigilant: 경계하는

16. [2022 6월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Most historians of science point to the need for a reliable calendar to regulate agricultural activity as the motivation for learning about what we now call astronomy, the study of stars and planets. Early astronomy provided information about when to plant crops and gave humans ① their first formal method of recording the passage of time. Stonehenge, the 4,000-year-old ring of stones in southern Britain, ② is perhaps the best-known monument to the discovery of regularity and predictability in the world we inhabit. The great markers of Stonehenge point to the spots on the horizon ③ where the sun rises at the solstices and equinoxes — the dates we still use to mark the beginnings of the seasons. The stones may even have ④ been used to predict eclipses. The existence of Stonehenge, built by people without writing, bears silent testimony both to the regularity of nature and to the ability of the human mind to see behind immediate appearances and ⑤ discovers deeper meanings in events.

* monument: 기념비 ** eclipse: (해·달의) 식(蝕)
*** testimony: 증언

[정답]

1. ④
2. ①
3. ⑤
4. ③
5. ②
6. ②
7. ④
8. ⑤
9. ②
10. ⑤
11. ④
12. ④
13. ②
14. ①
15. ⑤
16. ⑤
17. ③

1. 동사의 수일치: 단수 VS 복수

영어에서 문장을 이루는 핵심성분은 주어와 동사이다. 주어와 동사를 잘 찾는 것은 어법 문제 뿐 아니라 빠르고 정확한 독해에서도 중요한 스킬이다. 기본적인 수일치 방법론은 알고 있다는 가정 하에 1부 첫 번째 개념에서는 평가원 어법 선지에서 빈출되는 수일치 개념들을 다뤄 보자.

∴

포디 핵심 포인트

- (a) 주어 길어지면 **주어 뒤 수식어구**를 묶어서 처리하자
- (1) (전치사 + 명사)구 = 전명구
 - (2) 관계대명사절
 - (3) 동격절 → comma(,)~comma(,)
→ that이 이끄는 절
- (b) 진짜 주어와 **주어인 척하는 명사** 사이의 수가 다를 때 주의한다
- (c) 수식어구 외에 평가원 기출에 등장했던 포인트는 **암기**하자
- (1) 동명사 주어 단수 취급
 - (2) there is / are + 주어
 - (3) the + 형용사 = 복수명사

주어와 동사 사이를 깔끔히 묶어버리자

문장의 핵심을 찾으려면 주어 뒤 구구절절한 수식어구들을 모두 묶고 진짜 주어와 동사를 빨리 찾아야 한다. 동사 수일치에서 문제에 출제되는 포인트는 “(b) 진짜 주어와 주어인 척하는 명사 사이의 수가 다를 때 주의한다” 이다. 평가원 예문을 통해 이 원리를 직접 적용해보자.

개념 심화: 평가원 기출 문장으로 이해하기

(1) 전명구

Parental **enthusiasm** [for these motor **accomplishments**] **is** not at all misplaced, for they are, indeed, milestones of development. [2018 6월 21번]

(2) 관계대명사절

Animals-and people-[who have been raised in extreme social **isolation**] **are** poor at reading emotional cues in those around them not because they lack the basic circuitry for empathy but because, lacking emotional tutors, they have never learned to pay attention to these messages and so haven't practiced this skill. [2017 6월 21번]

(3) 동격절

The **assumption** [that what is being studied can be understood in terms of causal **laws**] **is called** determinism. [2020 9월 37번]

주어인 척하는 명사를 파악하자

“(b) 진짜 주어와 주어인 척하는 명사 사이의 수가 다를 때 주의한다”를 실제로 적용해보자. 학생들이 영어 문장을 읽을 때 습관적으로 동사와 가장 가까운 명사와 수일치를 시켜려는 경향성이 있기 때문에 (1)과 (3)의 예문처럼 주어는 단수, **주어인 척 하는 명사**는 복수일 때, (2)의 예문처럼 주어는 복수, **주어인 척하는 명사**는 단수일 때 주의해야 한다.

기출 선지 예문으로 핵심 포인트 정리

1) 주어 뒤 수식어구

2020학년도 수능 ①

Speculations [about the meaning and purpose (of prehistoric art)] rely
heavily on analogies [drawn with modern-day hunter-gatherer societies.]

해설

“(a)주어 뒤 전명구”를 묶은 뒤 “(b) 진짜 주어와 주어인 척하는 명사 사이의 수가 다를 때 주의한다”를 적용해서 주어인 Speculations와 주어인 척 하는 명사 art를 구별하자.

2021학년도 9월 ②

The provision [of timely, constructive feedback (to participants) (on performance)] is an asset [that some competitions and contests offer.]
목적격 관대

해설

“(a)주어 뒤 전명구”가 여러 개 나오면 모두 묶어버려야 한다. 동사 바로 앞에 나오는 명사가 단수이기 때문에 틀릴 확률이 적은 쉬운 선지이다. 하지만 전치사구를 하나만 묶고 participants가 주어라고 착각하는 실수를 하지 않도록 주의하자.

이 문제에서 사용된 comma(,)는 동격절이 아니라 형용사 병렬이라는 점 유의하자

2021학년도 9월 ②

As far as communication between humans is concerned, such commonality (of interests) is rarely achieved; even a pregnant mother has reasons to mistrust the chemical signals sent by her fetus.

해설

“(a)주어 뒤 전명구”를 묶은 뒤 “(b) 진짜 주어와 주어인 척하는 명사 사이의 수가 다를 때 주의한다”를 적용해서 주어인 commonality와 주어인 척 하는 명사 interests를 구별하자.

2018학년도 6월 ①

Psychologists [who study giving **behavior**] **have** noticed [that some people give substantial amounts to one or two charities, while others ^{명·접} give small amounts to many charities.]

해설

“(a) 주어 뒤 관계대명사절”을 묶은 뒤 “(b) 진짜 주어와 주어인 척하는 명사 사이의 수가 다를 때 주의한다” 를 적용해서 진짜 주어인 Psychologists와 주어인 척 하는 명사 behavior을 구별할 수 있도록 하자.

2022학년도 6월 ②

Stonehenge, the 4,000-year-old ring (of stones) (in southern Britain), **is** perhaps the best-known monument to the discovery of regularity and predictability in the world [we inhabit.]

해설

“(a) 주어 뒤 comma(,)~comma(,)”을 묶은 뒤 수일치를 확인한다. Stonehenge는 의미상 돌들의 이름을 가리키는 고유명사이기 때문에 전명구 of stones를 보고 복수 취급하겠다고 생각하면 안된다.

기출 선지 예문으로 핵심 포인트 정리

2) 평가원 기출 포인트 암기

2021학년도 수능 ㉔

One obvious drawback is the danger involved; **knowing** [that it exists] **does** nothing to reduce it.
명접.

해설

암기해야 할 기출 포인트 중에서 가장 중요한 “(c) 동명사 주어 단수 취급”이다. 동명사는 동사의 성질을 유지하며 의미상의 목적어를 받아줄 수 있어서 뒤에 목적어절이 길어지는 경우 끊어 읽기가 고난이도로 출제되니 주의하자. 위 문장에서는 **knowing**의 의미상 목적어로 명사절 접속사 **that**이 이끄는 절이 왔다. 뒤에 평가원 문장으로 training 파트에서 더 어려운 동명사 구문을 끊어읽으며 연습하자.

2017학년도 6월 ㉑

If an animal is innately programmed for some type of behaviour, then there **are** likely to be biological **clues**.

해설

암기해야 할 기출 포인트, 중학교 때부터 굉장히 자주 나오는 **there**이 도치된 “(c) **there is/are+주어**” 구문이다. 나오면 동사 뒤에 등장하는 주어를 빠르게 찾고 수일치가 맞는지만 확인하고 넘어가자.

2017학년도 수능 ㉕

정답 선지

They have no memories about [what **the aged** once **was**] and greet them as if they were children.

의문사

<S>

<V>

해설

암기해야 할 기출 포인트인 “(c) **the+ 형용사= 복수명사**” 구문이다. 한 번쯤 들어는 봤겠지만 마이너한 영문법이라 학생들이 많이 헛갈렸을 것이다. 전치사 뒤 목적어로 오는 의문사절(간접 의문문)도 잘 묶어줘야 “의문사+주어+동사” 구조가 보이기 때문에 난이도 있는 문제였다. 5년 전 기출이지만 혹시 모르니 구문을 외워두자.

평가원 문장으로 Training

주어 & 동사 밑줄!

1. Clues to past environmental change are well preserved in many different kinds of rocks. [2018 6월 31번]
2. A major challenge for map-makers is the depiction of hills and valleys, slopes and flatlands collectively called the topography. [2019 수능 39번]
3. Furthermore, the evaluation of past discoveries and discoverers according to present-day standards does not allow us to see how significant they may have been in their own day. [2020 수능 37번]
4. The use of identifiable symbols and pictograms on the early tablets is consistent with administrators needing a lexicon that was mutually intelligible by literate and nonliterate parties. [2021 수능 31번]
5. The impacts of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. [2017 수능 40번]
6. The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. [2020 수능 39번]

평가원 문장으로 Training_전명구

정답!

1. <전명구 1개> **Clues** to past environmental change **are** well **preserved** in many different kinds of rocks. [2018 6월 31번]
2. <전명구 1개> A major **challenge** for map-makers **is** the depiction of hills and valleys, slopes and flatlands collectively called the topography. [2019 수능 39번]
3. <전명구 1개, 현재분사> Furthermore, the **evaluation** of past discoveries and discoverers according to present-day standards **does not allow** us to see how significant they may have been in their own day. [2020 수능 37번]
4. <전명구 2개> The **use** of identifiable symbols and pictograms on the early tablets **is** consistent with administrators needing a lexicon that was mutually intelligible by literate and nonliterate parties. [2021 수능 31번]
5. <전명구 2개> The **impacts** of tourism on the environment **are** evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. [2017 수능 40번]
6. <전명구 2개, 관대절> The **fragmentation** of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, **has caused** advertisers much concern. [2020 수능 39번]

평가원 문장으로 Training

주어 & 동사 밑줄!

1. Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance —however slight this may have been initially—were thus more popular with customers [2018 6월 35번]
2. In mature markets, breakthroughs that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market are rare. [2018 6월 38번]
3. As a consequence, those people, organizations, and countries that possess the highest-quality information are likely to prosper economically, socially, and politically. [2019 수능 22번]
4. Any scientist who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims is automatically castigated as a publicity seeker. [2018 6월 23번]
5. High levels of adversity predicted poor mental health, as expected, but people who had faced intermediate levels of adversity were healthier than those who experienced little adversity, suggesting that moderate amounts of stress can foster resilience. [2021 6월 36번]
6. Time spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community leaves less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people. [2018 수능 40번]

평가원 문장으로 Training_관대절

정답!

1. Teddy **bears** that had a more baby-like appearance —however slight this may have been initially—**were** thus more popular with customers [2018 6월 35번]
2. In mature markets, **breakthroughs** that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market **are** rare. [2018 6월 38번]
3. As a consequence, **those people, organizations, and countries** that possess the highest-quality information **are** likely to prosper economically, socially, and politically. [2019 수능 22번]
4. <관대절+전치사구>Any **scientist** who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims **is** automatically **castigated** as a publicity seeker. [2018 6월 23번]
5. <관대절+전치사구> High levels of adversity predicted poor mental health, as expected, but **people** who had faced intermediate levels of adversity **were** healthier than those who experienced little adversity, suggesting that moderate amounts of stress can foster resilience. [2021 6월 36번]
6. <생략된 관계대명사+ 전명구>**Time** spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community **leaves** less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people. [2018 수능 40번]

평가원 문장으로 Training

주어 & 동사 밑줄!

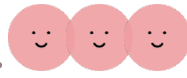
1. With the industrial society evolving into an information-based society, the concept of information as a product, a commodity with its own value, has emerged. [2019 수능 22번]
2. Great scientists, the pioneers that we admire, are not concerned with results but with the next questions. [2019 수능 21번]
3. The fact that language is not always reliable for causing precise meanings to be generated in someone else's mind is a reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding.
4. Likewise, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly assess current global warming trends. [2018 6월 31번]
5. As a result, using animal images for commercial purposes was faced with severe criticism from animal rights activists. [2018 6월 35번]
6. On the other hand, being observed while doing some task or engaging in some activity that is well known or well practiced tends to enhance performance. [2017 수능 36번]
7. Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore allows individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information. [2018 수능 40번]
8. Engaging in acts that would be considered inconsequential in ordinary life also liberates us a bit, making it possible to explore our capabilities in a protected environment. [2019 6월 34번]

평가원 문장으로 Training_동격절&동명사 주어

정답!

1. < 동격의 comma > With the industrial society evolving into an information-based society, the **concept** of information as a product, a commodity with its own value, **has emerged**. [2019 수능 22번]
2. < 동격의 comma > Great **scientists**, the pioneers that we admire, **are** not concerned with results but with the next questions. [2019 수능 21번]
3. < that 동격절 > The **fact** that language is not always reliable for causing precise meanings to be generated in someone else's mind **is** a reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding.
4. < 동명사 주어 > Likewise, **understanding** how climate has changed over millions of years **is** vital to properly assess current global warming trends. [2018 6월 31번] : 동명사의 의미상 목적어로 오는 의문사절 + 전명구 주의
5. < 동명사 주어 > As a result, **using** animal images for commercial purposes **was faced** with severe criticism from animal rights activists. [2018 6월 35번] : 동명사의 의미상 목적어 + 전명구 주의
6. < 동명사 주어 > On the other hand, **being observed** while doing some task or engaging in some activity that is well known or well practiced **tends** to enhance performance. [2017 수능 36번]: 동명사 뒤 부사절 + 관대절 주의
7. < 동명사 주어 > **Facilitating** the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore **allows** individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information. [2018 수능 40번] :동명사의 의미상의 목적어 뒤 전명구 2개 주의
8. < 동명사 주어 > **Engaging** in acts that would be considered inconsequential in ordinary life also **liberates** us a bit, making it possible to explore our capabilities in a protected environment. [2019 6월 34번] : 동명사 뒤 전명구 + 관대절 주의

2. 동사의 유무를 판단: 동사 VS 분사



영어 문장에서 가장 핵심 성분인 주어와 동사 사이의 수일치 판단 유형 다음에는, 동사의 유무를 판단하는 문제가 등장한다.

포디 핵심 포인트

- (a) “하나의 절에는 하나의 동사만이 나온다”
- (b) “접속사가 한 번 등장하면, 동사가 하나 더 등장할 수 있다”
(단, 그 접속사가 절과 절을 이어주고 있는지 확인)
- (c) “comma(,)는 절과 절을 이어줄 수 없다”

한 문장에서 동사는 몇 개나 필요할까?

영어문장에서 대원칙 중 하나는 (a) “하나의 절에는 하나의 동사만이 나온다”이다. 문제에 출제되는 포인트와 관련된 2번째 포인트는 (b) “접속사가 한 번 등장하면, 동사가 하나 더 등장할 수 있다”이다. 물론, 접속사는 단어와 단어, 구와 구도 이어줄 수 있기 때문에 이때의 전제조건은 접속사가 절을 이어주는 경우이다. 학생들이 어법 문제에서 실수할 수 있는 3번째 포인트는 (c) “comma(,)는 절과 절을 이어줄 수 없다”이다. 가르치는 학생들에게 농담식으로 “컴마가 나오면 웬지 숨을 한번 쉬어주고 새로운 문장을 시작할 수 있을 것 같지? 그러다 딱 평가원의 낚시줄에 걸려주는 거지”라고 말하곤 하는데 이 개념에서 가장 중요한 출제 포인트 중 하나이다.



개념 상기시키기: 분사

- (1) 명사수식의 분사: running girl, broken cup
- (2) 부사절을 변형한 분사구문의 분사(주절 뒤에 위치할 경우 comma 뒤에 온다)
 부사절: He decided to marry her because he liked her so much.
 -> 분사구문: He decided to marry her, liking her so much.

분사의 2가지 쓰임을 알아보자

기출선지를 보기 전에, 내신 이후에 다 잊어버렸을 “분사”와 “분사구문”의 개념을 되짚어 보자. 분사는 기본적으로 “현재분사(V+ing)”와 “과거분사(p.p)”로 구별된다. 분사는 명사를 수식하는 형용사같이 사용되거나, 부사절을 변형한 분사구문 2가지 형태로 사용될 수 있는데 전자 역시 수능에서 다루지는 중요한 개념이기 때문에 3부에서 다룰 예정이다.

개념 심화: 평가원 기출 문장으로 이해하기

1. In some cases the amount of young [(1)produced today] is a hundred or even a thousand times less than in the past, (2)putting the survival of species, and the fisheries dependent on them, at grave risk. [2017 수능 37번]
2. For a long time, tourism was seen as a huge monster [(1)invading the areas of indigenous peoples], (2)introducing them to the evils of the modern world. [2020 9월 21번]
3. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load [(1)caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors], and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, (2)making them highly accessible. [2021 9월 30번]

포디 핵심 포인트

- (a) “분사에 밑줄이 쳐져 있으면 명사를 수식하는지, 분사구문인지 확인한다”
- (b) “과거형(-ed)과 과거분사형(-ed)이 똑같은 규칙변화동사 주의한다”

V-ing VS V-ed 의 2가지 출제 의도

- ① 현재분사 VS 동사의 과거형 = 동사와 분사의 구별
- ② 현재분사 VS 과거분사 = 능동과 수동의 의미차이 구별

- (c) “문장의 동사와 접속사 표시 후 필요한 동사의 개수를 충족했는지 확인한다”
- 1) 현재분사와 동사의 과거형의 구별
 - 2) 현재분사와 동사의 현재형의 구별

V-ing가 선지일 때 능동 수동 의미 관계부터 따지는 습관을 버리자

1부에서 우리가 봐야 할 것은 분사구문에서의 분사이다. 학생들이 이 유형에서 가장 많이 실수를 하는 이유는 우리가 습관적으로 선지에서 “현재분사(V+ing)”와 “과거분사(p.p)”가 밑줄이 쳐져 있으면 능수동을 구별하려고 하기 때문이다. 분사구문에서의 분사 역시 의미상 능동 수동에 따라 형태가 달라지기는 하나, 평가원 기출에서는 한 번도 물어본 적이 없다. 그러니 (a) “분사에 밑줄이 쳐져 있으면 명사를 수식하는지, 분사구문인지 확인”하는 습관을 들여야 한다. 구별하는 방법은 쉽다. 말 그대로 앞이나 뒤에 꾸며줄 명사가 있는지 확인하고, comma뒤 밑줄 쳐진 분사는 분사구문일 확률이 굉장히 높으니 주의해야 한다.

실제 문제에서 만나보는 선지에서 주의해야 할 포인트는 (b)“과거형(-ed)과 과거분사형(-ed)이 똑같은 규칙변화동사 주의한다”이다. 문제에서 V-ing랑 V-ed가 출제되는 의도는 크게 2가지, “동사와 분사의 구별”과 “능동과 수동의 의미 차이 구별”이다. 다음 기출 선지를 통해 더 자세히 살펴보자.

기출 선지 예문으로 핵심 포인트 정리

1) 현재분사 VS 동사의 과거형

2017년 9월 모고 (C)

During its first half century, games / were not played / at night, / which meant [that baseball games, like the traditional work day, (C) ending / ended when the sun set.]

해설

Ending과 ended를 보면 습관적으로 능동인지 수동인지를 따지고 싶겠지만 여기서 분사는 앞이나 뒤에 명사를 수식하지 않기 때문에 ②“능수동 의미차이 구별”의 경우가 아니라 ①“동사와 분사의 구별”에 해당한다. 따라서 (c)“문장의 동사와 접속사 표시 후 필요한 동사의 개수를 충족했는지 확인”해야 한다. 우선 관계대명사(형용사절 접속사) which가 있어서 “were not played”와 “meant”라는 2개의 동사가 나올 수 있다. Meant의 목적어절을 이끌어주는 명사절 접속사 that뒤에는 완전한 문장이 필요한데 동사의 역할을 할 단어가 없으므로 동사의 과거형 역할을 할 수 있는 ended가 정답으로 적절하다.

기출 선지 예문으로 핵심 포인트 정리

1) 현재분사 VS 동사의 과거형

2018년 9월 모고 ㉔

정답 선지

This overstated, often fictionalized version of nature / **is** / no more real — and yet no less real — to them than the everyday nature right outside their doors, **waits** to be discovered in a child's way, at a child's pace.

해설

동사가 선지일 때 쉬운 문제라면 주어와 동사 수일치를 물어보지만 이 문제는 역시 동사가 필요한 자리인지 아닌지를 묻고 있다. 따라서 (c) “문장의 동사와 접속사 표시 후 필요한 동사의 개수를 충족했는지 확인” 해보아야 한다. 문장 전체의 동사는 “is”이고 절과 절을 잇는 접속사가 등장하지 않기 때문에 새로운 동사가 등장할 수 없다. 따라서 동사인 waits을 분사구문의 현재분사 waiting으로 고쳐야 한다.

(삽입구 속에 들어가 있는 접속사 *and*는 전체 문장 동사의 개수에 영향을 끼치지 않는다는 점을 유의하자)

2019년 6월 모고 ㉕

Many people / **offer** / an equal split to the partner, **leaving** both individuals happy and willing to trust each other in the future.

해설

마찬가지로 (c) “문장의 동사와 접속사 표시 후 필요한 동사의 개수를 충족했는지 확인”을 적용하면, 문장 전체의 동사는 *offer*이고 절과 절을 잇는 접속사가 등장하지 않기 때문에 새로운 동사가 등장할 수 없으므로 분사구문의 현재분사 *leaving*은 적절하다.

기출 선지 예문으로 핵심 포인트 정리

2) 현재분사 VS 동사의 현재형

2020년 9월 모고 ㉔

정답 선지

But knowing and not telling / does not give / him that feeling of “superiority [that, so to say, (latently contained in the secret), / fully actualizing / itself only at the moment of disclosure.”]

지시형용사

주격 관.대

해설

따옴표가 있고 comma가 여러 개 등장하는 문장이기 때문에 끊어읽기에 유의해야 한다. (c)“문장의 동사와 접속사 표시 후 필요한 동사의 개수를 충족했는지 확인”을 적용하면, 문장 전체의 동사는 “does not give”이고, 형용사절 접속사(관계대명사) that이 등장해서 동사가 1개 더 필요하다. 하지만 여기서 “contained”는 동사의 과거형이 아니라 의미상 superiority를 수식하는 과거분사이기 때문에 동사의 자리가 하나 빈다. 따라서 분사구문의 현재분사 actualizing을 actualize로 고쳐야 한다.

(처음 등장하는 지시형용사 that을 접속사로 착각하지 않도록 유의하자)

2021년 6월 모고 ㉔

정답 선지

With this form of agency / comes / the belief [that individual successes depending primarily on one’s own abilities and actions], and thus, whether by influencing the environment or trying to accept one’s circumstances, the use of control / ultimately centers / on the individual.

동격

해설

(c)“문장의 동사와 접속사 표시 후 필요한 동사의 개수를 충족했는지 확인”을 적용하면 밑줄 친 문장은 전치사구+ 동사+주어 형태의 도치된 완전한 문장이다. 그 뒤에 동격절 접속사 that이 나오고 등위접속사 and 이후에는 “centers”라는 새로운 동사가 등장하기 때문에 that절 안에 동사가 하나 더 필요하다. 따라서 successes라는 명사를 뒤에서 수식하는 현재분사 depending을 동사 depend로 고쳐야 한다.

(success를 동사로 착각하지 않도록 유의하자. ‘성공하다’는 ‘succeed’)

문장에 바로 적용하는 실전 스킬 정리

1. 분사가 선지일 때 앞뒤에 꾸며줄 명사가 없고 comma(,) 바로 뒤에 분사가 나오면 분사 구문의 분사일 확률이 높다.
2. 분사구문의 분사이면 끊어읽기를 하며 문장의 동사와 접속사 표시 후 필요한 동사의 개수를 충족했는지 확인하자.
3. and, or 등의 대등 접속사 외에도 형용사절 접속사인 관계대명사, 동격절 접속사, 명사절 접속사 역할을 해줄 수 있는 that이 문장에 나오면 주의하자.

평가원 문장으로 Training

동사 모두 밑줄!

1. As a result, they shy away from MST, rationalizing that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important. [2018 6월 29번]
2. It appears that most freshwater life did not originate in fresh water, but is secondarily adapted, having passed from ocean to land and then back again to fresh water. [2018 6월 34번]
3. Both describe a physical journey, reflecting the central character's mental and spiritual journey, down a river to confront the deranged Kurtz character, who represents the worst aspects of civilisation. [2018 수능 31번]
4. We'll spend the next three decades — indeed, perhaps the next century — in a permanent identity crisis, continually asking ourselves what humans are good for. [2018 수능 34번]

5. Engaging in acts that would be considered inconsequential in ordinary life also liberates us a bit, making it possible to explore our capabilities in a protected environment. [2019 6월 34번]
6. They combined individuality and innovation with emulation of the past, seeking to write music that would be considered original and worthy of performance alongside the masterworks of earlier times. [2019 6월 41-42번]
7. Moreover, more than half of Americans age 18 and older derive benefits from various transfer programs, while paying little or no personal income tax. [2019 9월 38번]
8. Since photographs did such a good job of representing things as they existed in the world, painters were freed to look inward and represent things as they were in their imagination, rendering emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial configurations native to the painter's art. [2019 수능 35번] *render: 표현하다
9. Ordinarily, the sound waves you produce travel in all directions and bounce off the walls at different times and places, scrambling them so much that they are inaudible when they arrive at the ear of a listener forty feet away. [2020 6월 39번]
10. High levels of adversity predicted poor mental health, as expected, but people who had faced intermediate levels of adversity were healthier than those who experienced little adversity, suggesting that moderate amounts of stress can foster resilience. [2021 6월 36번]

11. Music is an extremely important aspect of culture, shaping and transmitting the above-mentioned aspects that characterize groups of people. [2021 9월 22번]
12. Exposing young children to the world's musical cultures brings them into the cultural conversation, allowing them to learn about self and others in an artistically meaningful and engaging way. [2021 9월 22번]
13. The “trick” here is to recognize that individual humans are social constructions themselves, embodying and reflecting the variety of social and cultural influences they have been exposed to during their lives. [2021 9월 23번]

평가원 문장으로 Training

정답!

1. As a result, they shy away from MST, rationalizing [that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important.] [2018 6월 29번]
2. It appears that most freshwater life did not originate in fresh water, but is secondarily adapted, having passed from ocean to land and then back again to fresh water. [2018 6월 34번]
3. Both describe a physical journey, reflecting the central character's mental and spiritual journey, down a river to confront the deranged Kurtz character, who represents the worst aspects of civilisation. [2018 수능 31번]
4. We'll spend the next three decades — indeed, perhaps the next century — in a permanent identity crisis, continually asking ourselves what humans are good for. [2018 수능 34번]
5. Engaging in acts [that would be considered inconsequential in ordinary life] also liberates us a bit, making it possible to explore our capabilities in a protected environment. [2019 6월 34번]
6. They combined individuality and innovation with emulation of the past, seeking to write music [that would be considered original and worthy of performance alongside the masterworks of earlier times.] [2019 6월 41-42번]

7. Moreover, more than half of Americans age 18 and older **derive** benefits from various transfer programs, **while paying** little or no personal income tax. [2019 9월 38번]

: 분사구문에서 간혹 **접속사**를 살려주는 경우 유의

8. Since photographs **did** such a good job of representing things as they **existed** in the world, painters **were freed** to look inward and represent things as they **were** in their imagination, **rendering** emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial configurations native to the painter's art. [2019 수능 35번] *render: 표현하다

9. Ordinarily, the sound waves [you **produce**] **travel** in all directions and **bounce** off the walls at different times and places, **scrambling** them so much that they **are** inaudible when they **arrive** at the ear of a listener forty feet away. [2020 6월 39번]

: 생략된 목적격 관계대명사(형용사절 접속사 주의)

10. High levels of adversity **predicted** poor mental health, as **expected**, but people [who **had faced** intermediate levels of adversity] **were** healthier than those [who **experienced** little adversity], **suggesting** [that moderate amounts of stress **can foster** resilience.] [2021 6월 36번]

11. Music **is** an extremely important aspect of culture, **shaping** and **transmitting** the above-mentioned aspects [that **characterize** groups of people]. [2021 9월 22번]

12. Exposing young children to the world's musical cultures **brings** them into the cultural conversation, **allowing** them to learn about self and others in an artistically meaningful and engaging way. [2021 9월 22번]

13. The “trick” here **is** to recognize [that individual humans **are** social constructions themselves], **embodying** and **reflecting** the variety of social and cultural influences [they **have been exposed** to] during their lives. [2021 9월 23번]

: 생략된 목적격 관계대명사(형용사절 접속사 주의)

3. 문장 성분의 순서가 바뀌는 도치

주어 동사 파트에서 마지막 유형은 문장성분, 특히 주어와 동사의 자리가 바뀌는 도치구문이다. 평가원에서 정답선지였던 적은 없지만 나온다면 당황하지 말고 주어랑 동사를 표시하면 된다.



개념 상기시키기: 도치

좁은 의미의 도치: 주어와 동사 자리가 바뀌는 것

넓은 의미의 도치: 문장성분의 자리가 바뀌는 것

(1) 부정어 도치

- : 대표적인 부정어구
- never, seldom, rarely, hardly, scarcely 등의 빈도부사
 - not only A but also B, neither (A nor B)
 - not until, no sooner than
 - only+ 시간의 전치사구, 부사절
 - little+ 인지동사(know, realize, understand 등)

(2) 부사어 도치

: 부사, 전치사구가 문장 맨 앞에 나올 때

(3) 기타 문장성분의 도치

: 보어 도치, 목적어 도치 등



포디 핵심 포인트

(a) 가장 자주 나오는 **부정어 도치** 파악을 대표적인 부정어구들을 암기하자.

(b) 도치구문에서 주어와 동사의 거리가 멀 때 **동사의 수일치를 주의**하자.

(1) 전치사구가 문장 맨 앞에 등장하는 **부사어 도치**

(2) 형용사가 문장 맨 앞에 등장하는 **보어 도치**

(3) 부정어 only 뒤 구나 절이 길어지는 **부정어 도치**

도치구문이 만약에 시험에서 정답선지, 혹은 어려운 선지로 출제된다면 동사의 수일치를 물어볼 가능성이 높다. 첫 번째 개념에서 다뤘던 것과 유사하게 주어와 동사 사이 거리가 멀고 주어인 척 하는 명사가 생길 수 있기 때문이다.

개념 심화: 평가원/교육청 기출 문장으로 이해하기

(1) 부사어 도치

(At the simplest level) **are** the occasional trips [made by individual !Kung and Dani to visit their individual trading partners in other bands or villages.]
[2021 3월 29번]

(2) 보어 도치

(Suggestive) of our open air markets and flea markets **were** the occasional markets [at which Sio villagers (living on the coast of northeast New Guinea) met New Guineans from inland villages.]
[2021 3월 29번]

(3) Only 부정어 도치

Only (within the rules of the game of, say, basketball or **baseball**) **do** the activities of jump shooting and fielding ground balls **make** sense and take on value. [2019 6월 34번]

도치구문에서 수일치 주의

“(b)도치구문에서 주어와 동사의 거리가 멀 때 동사의 수일치를 주의하자.” 를 실제로 적용해보자. 동사의 수일치 단원에서 다뤘던 것과 같이 학생들이 영어 문장을 읽을 때 습관적으로 동사와 가장 가까운 명사와 수일치 시켜려는 경향성이 있기 때문에 (1) 의예문처럼 **주어**는 복수, **주어인 척 하는 명사**는 단수일 때, (3)의 예문처럼 **주어**는 복수, **주어인 척하는 명사**는 단수일 때 주의해야 한다.

개념 심화: 교육청 기출 문장으로 이해하기

정답 선지

(4) 특이한 부사어 도치

So **uniformly** is this expectation, indeed, that the odd exception is noteworthy, and generally established for a specific purpose/ [2021 4월 29번]

특이한 도치 구문 주의

부사어 도치 구문이지만 굉장히 특이한 형태이다. 많이 들어봤을 “So~형/부~that+S+V” (너무 ~해서 ~하다) 구문에서 so~형/부 부분이 도치된 문장이다. 문제에서 출제된 포인트는 원래 문장에서 동사가 be 동사인 것을 파악하고, 보어자리에 부사 대신 형용사를 써야 한다는 점을 아는지이다. 구문을 다 빼고 원래 문장을 생각해봤을 때 “this expectation is uniform”이므로 부사 uniformly를 형용사 uniform으로 고쳐야 한다.

기출 선지 예문으로 핵심 포인트 정리

2020학년도 9월 평가원

Only (when the information is repeated) can its possessor **turn** the fact [that he knows something] into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety.

해설

“(a) 가장 자주 나오는 부정어 도치 파악을 대표적인 부정어구들을 암기하자.”에서 only 뒤 시간 부사절이 나오는 구문이다. 조동사가 등장하기 때문에 수일치를 물어보는 선지는 아니지만, when 부터 repeated 절을 묶지 않고 읽었으면 문장의 원래 주어 동사를 파악하기 힘들었을 구문이니 주의하자.

2019학년도 9월 평가원

Thus starvation is a disvalue [that can help make **possible** the good of greater diversity.]

주격 관.대

<O.C>

<O>

해설

기타 문장성분의 도치에 해당하는 **목적어와 목적격 보어가 도치된** 굉장히 특이한 형태의 구문이다. 형용사에 밑줄이 쳐져 있으면 부사와 비교하는 것이 일반적이기 때문에 동사인 make를 수식해서 부사인 possibly를 써야하는 것이 아닌가 헷갈리라고 낸 선지이다.

자세히 뜯어보면 끊어읽기도 복잡한 구문이다. Help의 목적어로 to가 생략된 원형부정사 make이 등장했고, 관계대명사절 내에서 진짜 동사는 아니지만 준동사라서 목적어와 목적격 보어를 가질 수 있기 때문에 make가 5형식 동사로 작용하는 문장구조에서 **목적격보어 자리**에 **형용사**가 쓰이는지를 판단해야 정확히 풀 수 있다.

하지만 평가원 스타일 상 수능에서 한 문제밖에 안나오는 어법의 정답선지가 이렇게 까다롭게 출제되지는 않을 것이다. 그러니 너무 복잡하다면, **“목적어와 목적격보어의 도치도 가능하구나!”** 만 깨닫고 넘어가자.

평가원 문장으로 Training

동사 모두 밑줄!

1. No longer are they restricted to their immediate locale and to objects that others place before them. [2018 6월 21번]
2. Not only were these officials interested in how their companies could profit by producing “green” products, but they were often given the task of making the company more efficient by reducing wastes and pollution and by reducing its carbon emissions. [2020 6월 40번]
3. Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. [2020 수능 23번]
4. Nor does the traditional view recognise the role that non-intellectual factors, especially institutional and socio-economic ones, play in scientific developments. [2020 수능 37번]
5. Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly. [2020 수능 29번]
6. At no point in human history have we used more elements, in more combinations, and in increasingly refined amounts. [2020 수능 33번]
7. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination [2020 6월 41-42번]
8. With this form of agency comes the belief that individual successes depend primarily on one’s own abilities and actions [2021년 6월 29번]
9. Chief among these advantages is the ability to control the first messages and how a story is first framed. [2018 6월 21번]

평가원 문장으로 Training

정답!

1. No longer are they restricted to their immediate locale and to objects that others place before them. [2018 6월 21번] : 부정어 도치
2. Not only were these officials interested in how their companies could profit by producing “green” products, but they were often given the task of making the company more efficient by reducing wastes and pollution and by reducing its carbon emissions. [2020 6월 40번] : 부정어 도치
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7. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. [2020 6월 41-42번] 부사어 도치
8. With this form of agency comes the belief that individual successes depend primarily on one’s own abilities and actions [2021년 6월 29번] : 부사어 도치
9. Chief among these advantages is the ability to control the first messages and how a story is first framed. [2018 6월 21번] : 보어 도치

1. [2016 3월 #28] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Water has no calories, but it takes up a space in your stomach, which creates a feeling of fullness. Recently, a study found (A) that / what people who drank two glasses of water before meals got full sooner, ate fewer calories, and lost more weight. You can put the same strategy to work by choosing foods that have a higher water content over those with less water. For example, the only difference between grapes and raisins (B) is / are that grapes have about 6 times as much water in them. That water makes a big difference in how much they fill you up. You'll feel much more satisfied after eating 100 calories' worth of grapes than you would after eating 100 calories' worth of raisins. Salad vegetables like lettuce, cucumbers, and tomatoes also have a very high water content, as (C) are / do brothbased soups.

* broth: 묶은 수프

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-----|-----|
| ① | that | is | are |
| ② | that | is | do |
| ③ | that | are | do |
| ④ | what | is | are |
| ⑤ | what | are | do |

2. [2016 4월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We all want to believe that our brains sort through information in the most rational way ① possible. On the contrary, countless studies show that there are many weaknesses of human reasoning. Common weaknesses in reasoning ② exist across people of all ages and educational backgrounds. For example, confirmation bias is ubiquitous. People pay attention to information that supports their viewpoints, while ③ ignoring evidence to the contrary. Confirmation bias is not the same as being stubborn, and is not constrained to issues ④ about which people have strong opinions. Instead, it acts at a subconscious level to control the way we gather and filter information. Most of us are not aware of these types of flaws in our reasoning processes, but professionals who work to convince us of certain viewpoints ⑤ to study the research on human decision making to determine how to exploit our weaknesses to make us more susceptible to their messages.



동사의 수일치

1. [2016 3월 #28] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-----|-----|
| ① | that | is | are |
| ② | that | is | do |
| ③ | that | are | do |
| ④ | what | is | are |
| ⑤ | what | are | do |

해설

답: ②

(B)의 주어 뒤 전명구를 묶으면 진짜 주어가 difference이므로 is 가 정답이다. 주어인 척 하는 동사 앞 raisins를 보고 헛갈리지 말자.

해설

- (A) 명사절 접속사that vs 관계대명사what
- (C) have의 대동사



동사 vs to부정사

동사의 수일치

2. [2016 4월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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해설

답: ⑤

동사의 유무를 물어보는 선지이다. But이라는 접속사가 등장해서 새로운 주어 동사가 나와야 하므로 복수명사 professionals 에 해당하는 복수동사 study로 고쳐야 한다. 주어 뒤 수식어구인 관계대명사절도 잘 묶어주자.

해설

- ① 형용사 vs 부사
- ② **동사의 수일치**: 주어 뒤 전명구 묶기
- ③ 현재분사 vs 과거분사
- ④ 전치사+관계대명사

3. [2016 7월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Humans usually experience sound as the result of vibrations in air or water. Although sound that humans can sense ① is usually carried through these media, vibrations can also travel through soil, including rocks. Thus, sound can travel through a variety of substances with different densities, and the physical characteristics of the medium through which the sound travels have a major influence on ② how the sound can be used. For instance, it requires more energy to make water vibrate than to vibrate air, and it requires a great deal of energy to make soil vibrate. Thus, the use of vibrations in communication ③ depending on the ability of the sender to make a substance vibrate. Because of this, large animals such as elephants are more likely than small animals ④ to use vibrations in the soil for communication. In addition, the speed ⑤ at which sound travels depends on the density of the medium which it is traveling through.

4. [2017 3월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One of the simplest and most effective ways to build empathy in children ① is to let them play more on their own. Unsupervised kids are not reluctant to tell one another how they feel. In addition, children at play often take on other roles, pretending to be Principal Walsh or Josh's mom, happily forcing ② themselves to imagine how someone else thinks and feels. Unfortunately, free play is becoming rare. Boston College research professor Peter Gray has documented a continuous and ③ ultimately dramatic decline in children's opportunities to play and explore in their own chosen ways over the past fifty years in the United States and other developed countries. The effects have been especially ④ damaged, he argues, to empathy. He concludes that a decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly ⑤ what we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially.

* empathy: 공감, 감정 이입



동사 VS 현재분사

동사의 수일치

3. [2016 7월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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동사의 수일치

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* empathy: 공감, 감정 이입

해설

답: ③

동사의 유무를 물어보는 선지이다. 문장 안에 동사가 없으므로 주어인 the use에 맞추어 depends 로 수정해야한다. The use의 뒤에 전명구를 잘 묶어주자.

해설

- ① 동사의 수일치: 주어 뒤 관대절 묶기
- ② 간접 의문문
- ④ to부정사의 부사적 용법
- ⑤ 전치사 + 관계대명사

해설

답: ④

앞에 be 동사가 있으므로 능동태, 수동태를 물어보는 선지이다. the effects가 damage의 주체이므로 damaging으로 수정해야한다.

(have been v-ing: 현재 완료 진행)

해설

- ① 동사의 수일치: one of+ 복수명사 + 단수동사, 주어 뒤 전명구 묶기
- ② 재귀대명사의 수일치
- ③ 형용사 vs 부사
- ⑤ 관계대명사 what

5. [2013 4월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In early modern Europe, transport by water was usually much cheaper than transport by land. An Italian printer calculated in 1550 ① that to send a load of books from Rome to Lyons would cost 18 scudi by land compared with 4 by sea. Letters were normally carried overland, but a system of transporting letters and newspapers, as well as people, by canal boat ② developed in the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century. The average speed of the boats was a little over four miles an hour, ③ slow compared to a rider on horseback. On the other hand, the service was regular, frequent and cheap, and allowed communication not only between Amsterdam and the smaller towns, but also between one small town and another, thus ④ equalizing accessibility to information. It was only in 1837, with the invention of the electric telegraph, that the traditional link between transport and the communication of messages ⑤ were broken.

* scudi: 이탈리아의 옛 은화 단위(scudo)의 복수형

6. [2018 4월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

According to Pierre Pica, understanding quantities approximately in terms of estimating ratios is a universal human intuition. In fact, humans who do not have numbers have no choice but ① to see the world in this way. By contrast, understanding quantities in terms of exact numbers is not a universal intuition; it is a product of culture. The precedence of approximations and ratios over exact numbers, Pica suggests, ② is due to the fact that ratios are much more important for survival in the wild than the ability to count. ③ Faced with a group of spear-wielding adversaries, we needed to know instantly whether there were more of them than us. When we saw two trees we needed to know instantly ④ that had more fruit hanging from it. In neither case was it ⑤ necessary to enumerate every enemy or every fruit individually. The crucial thing was to be able to make quick estimates of the relative amounts.

* enumerate: 일일이 세다



동사의 수입지

동사 VS 현재분사

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* enumerate: 일일이 세다

해설

답: ⑤

동사 바로 앞에서 주어인 척 하는 messages에 낚이지 말고 주어 뒤 전명구를 묶어버린 다음에 주어가 link인 것을 파악해야 한다.

해설

- ① 명사절 접속사 that
- ② 현재분사 vs 과거분사
- ③ 형용사 vs 부사: 보어 자리 형용사
- ④ 현재분사 vs 동사

해설

답 ④

Know의 목적어절을 이끌어주고 뒤에 불완전한 문장을 받아주는 의문사가 필요하다. 여기서는 대상이 2개로 정해져 있기 때문에 "어떤 것"으로 해석하는 의문사 which로 고쳐야 한다.

해설

- ① "have no choice but to~"로 "~할 수 밖에 없다"라는 의미이다.
- ② 동사의 수입지: 주어 뒤 전명구 2개와 삽입절을 묶기
- ③ 현재분사 vs 과거분사
- ⑤ 형용사 vs 부사

7. [2018 7월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When it comes to medical treatment, patients see choice as both a blessing and a burden. And the burden falls primarily on women, who are ① typically the guardians not only of their own health, but that of their husbands and children. "It is an overwhelming task for women, and consumers in general, ② to be able to sort through the information they find and make decisions," says Amy Allina, program director of the National Women's Health Network. And what makes it overwhelming is not only that the decision is ours, but that the number of sources of information ③ which we are to make the decisions has exploded. It's not just a matter of listening to your doctor lay out the options and ④ making a choice. We now have encyclopedic laypeople's guides to health, "better health" magazines, and the Internet. So now the prospect of medical decisions ⑤ has become everyone's worst nightmare of a term paper assignment, with stakes infinitely higher than a grade in a course.

* laypeople: 비전문가

8. [2019 3월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Baylor University researchers investigated ① whether different types of writing could ease people into sleep. To find out, they had 57 young adults spend five minutes before bed ② writing either a to do list for the days ahead or a list of tasks they'd finished over the past few days. The results confirm that not all presleep writing is created equally. Those who made to do lists before bed ③ were able to fall asleep nine minutes faster than those who wrote about past events. The quality of the lists mattered, too; the more tasks and the more ④ specific the to do lists were, the faster the writers fell asleep. The study authors figure that writing down future tasks ⑤ unloading the thoughts so you can stop turning them over in your mind. You're telling your brain that the task will get done — just not right now.



동사의 수일치

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해설

답: ③
관계대명사 which는 앞에 선행사를 가지며 뒤에 불완전한 문장을 이끈다. 하지만 위 문장의 경우 뒤 문장이 완벽하므로 전치사 + 관계대명사인 from which가 오는 것이 적절하다.

- 해설
- ① 형용사 vs 부사
 - ② 가주어, 진주어 구분
 - ④ and에 의한 병렬구조
 - ⑤ **동사의 수일치**: 주어 뒤 전명구 묶어주기, 주어인 척 하는 명사 decision와 헛갈리지 않기



동사vs 현재분사 동사의 수일치

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해설

답: ⑤
명사절 접속사 that은 완전한 문장을 이끈다. That 절 이하에 동사가 없기 때문에 현재분사 unloading 을 동사로 바꿔야 한다. 동명사 주어 단수취급해야 되니 unloads로 고쳐야 한다. 동사 바로 앞 tasks 를 보고 주어라고 착각하지 않게 주의하자.

- 해설
- ① 의문사
 - ② 현재분사 vs 과거분사
 - ③ **동사의 수일치**: 주어 뒤 관대절 묶기, 주어인 척 하는 명사 bed와 헛갈리지 않기
 - ④ 형용사 vs 부사

9. [2019 4월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The present moment feels special. It is real. However much you may remember the past or anticipate the future, you live in the present. Of course, the moment ① during which you read that sentence is no longer happening. This one is. In other words, it feels as though time flows, in the sense that the present is constantly updating ② itself. We have a deep intuition that the future is open until it becomes present and ③ that the past is fixed. As time flows, this structure of fixed past, immediate present and open future gets carried forward in time. Yet as ④ naturally as this way of thinking is, you will not find it reflected in science. The equations of physics do not tell us which events are occurring right now—they are like a map without the “you are here” symbol. The present moment does not exist in them, and therefore neither ⑤ does the flow of time.

10. [2019 7월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The idea that hypnosis can put the brain into a special state, ① in which the powers of memory are dramatically greater than normal, reflects a belief in a form of easily unlocked potential. But it is false. People under hypnosis generate more “memories” than they ② do in a normal state, but these recollections are as likely to be false as true. Hypnosis leads them to come up with more information, but not necessarily more accurate information. In fact, it might actually be people’s beliefs in the power of hypnosis that ③ leads them to recall more things: If people believe that they should have better memory under hypnosis, they will try harder to retrieve more memories when hypnotized. Unfortunately, there’s no way to know ④ whether the memories hypnotized people retrieve are true or not — unless of course we know exactly what the person should be able to remember. But if we ⑤ knew that, then we’d have no need to use hypnosis in the first place!



부정어 도치

보어 도치

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동사의 수일치

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해설

해설

답: ④

보어도치로 문장의 보어인 naturally는 natural로 수정되어야 한다. 보어 자리에는 명사 또는 형용사가 올 수 있으며, 이 문제처럼 보어구가 도치되어 문장 맨 앞에 자리하는 경우도 있으니 주의하자.

해설

- ① 전치사 + 관계대명사
- ② 재귀대명사의 수일치
- ③ 동격 that
- ⑤ Neither로 시작하는 부정어 도치로 이러한 경우 동사의 수일치를 묻는 문제가 많이 나오니 주의하자.

답: ③

동사의 수일치를 묻는 문제이다. It~that 강조구문 중 주어를 강조하는 구문이다. It 과 사이에 있는 강조된 주어 뒤에 전명구 2개도 잘 묶어주자. 주어는 복수명사 beliefs이기 때문에 leads를 lead로 고쳐야 한다.

해설

- ① 전치사 + 관계대명사
- ② 대동사
- ④ 명사절 접속사 whether
- ⑤ 가정법 과거

11. [2020 4월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mental representation is the mental imagery of things that are not actually present to the senses. In general, mental representations can help us learn. Some of the best evidence for this ① comes from the field of musical performance. Several researchers have examined ② what differentiates the best musicians from lesser ones, and one of the major differences lies in the quality of the mental representations the best ones create. When ③ practicing a new piece, advanced musicians have a very detailed mental representation of the music they use to guide their practice and, ultimately, their performance of a piece. In particular, they use their mental representations to provide their own feedback so that they know how ④ closely they are to getting the piece right and what they need to do differently to improve. The beginners and intermediate students may have crude representations of the music ⑤ that allow them to tell, for instance, when they hit a wrong note, but they must rely on feedback from their teachers to identify the more subtle mistakes and weaknesses.

* crude: 투박한

12. [2021 3월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The formats and frequencies of traditional trade encompass a spectrum. At the simplest level ① are the occasional trips made by individual !Kung and Dani to visit their individual trading partners in other bands or villages. ② Suggestive of our open-air markets and flea markets were the occasional markets at which Sio villagers living on the coast of northeast New Guinea met New Guineans from inland villages. Up to a few dozen people from each side ③ sat down in rows facing each other. An inlander pushed forward a net bag containing between 10 and 35 pounds of taro and sweet potatoes, and the Sio villager sitting opposite responded by offering a number of pots and coconuts ④ judging equivalent in value to the bag of food. Trobriand Island canoe traders conducted similar markets on the islands ⑤ that they visited, exchanging utilitarian goods (food, pots, and bowls) by barter, at the same time as they and their individual trade partners gave each other reciprocated gifts of luxury items (shell necklaces and armbands).

* taro: (식물) 타로토란 ** reciprocate: 답례하다



동사의 수일치

보어 도치

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* crude: 투박한

해설

답: ④

간접의문문에서 보어가 의문사 뒤로 도치된 보어도치 형태이다. 따라서 close로 수정되어야 한다.

해설

- ① 동사의 수일치: 주어 뒤 전명구 2개 묶기
- ② 관계대명사
- ③ 접속사 + 분사구문
- ⑤ 관계대명사



부사어 도치

보어 도치

12. [2021 3월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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해설

답: ④

And 뒤에 주어인 villager, 동사인 responded가 등장해서 동사가 더이상 필요하지 않다(뒤에 and 는 명사 병렬시킴) 주어인 선지는 명사를 수식하는 분사 이므로 현재분사와 과거분사 사이의 능수동 의미차이를 물어보는 선지이다. 코코넛이 직접 판단하는 게 아니니까 과거분사 judged로 고쳐야 한다.

해설

- ① 부사어 도치: level을 주어로 착각하지 않게 주의
- ② 보어구의 도치
- ③ 동사의 과거형 vs 과거분사
- ⑤ 관계대명사

13. [2021 4월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The world's first complex writing form, Sumerian cuneiform, followed an evolutionary path, moving around 3500 BCE from pictographic to ideographic representations, from the depiction of objects to ① that of abstract notions. Sumerian cuneiform was a linear writing system, its symbols usually ② set in columns, read from top to bottom and from left to right. This regimentation was a form of abstraction: the world is not a linear place, and objects do not organize ③ themselves horizontally or vertically in real life. Early rock paintings, thought to have been created for ritual purposes, were possibly shaped and organized ④ to follow the walls of the cave, or the desires of the painters, who may have organized them symbolically, or artistically, or even randomly. Yet after cuneiform, virtually every form of script that has emerged has been set out in rows with a clear beginning and endpoint. So ⑤ uniformly is this expectation, indeed, that the odd exception is noteworthy, and generally established for a specific purpose.

* cuneiform: 쐐기 문자 ** regimentation: 조직화

14. [2021 7월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The idea that people ① selectively expose themselves to news content has been around for a long time, but it is even more important today with the fragmentation of audiences and the proliferation of choices. Selective exposure is a psychological concept that says people seek out information that conforms to their existing belief systems and ② avoid information that challenges those beliefs. In the past when there were few sources of news, people could either expose themselves to mainstream news — where they would likely see beliefs ③ expressed counter to their own — or they could avoid news altogether. Now with so many types of news constantly available to a full range of niche audiences, people can easily find a source of news ④ that consistently confirms their own personal set of beliefs. This leads to the possibility of creating many different small groups of people with each strongly ⑤ believes they are correct and everyone else is wrong about how the world works.

* fragmentation: 분열 ** proliferation: 급증 *** niche: 틈새



보어구 도치

동사의 수일치

13. [2021 4월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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* cuneiform: 뿔기 문자 ** regimentation: 조직화

해설

답: ⑤

보어구도치로 보어에 적합한 uniform으로 수정되어야 한다. 특히 이 문장은 “so~that...”(너무 ~해서...한)구문이라는 사실을 주의해서 보자.

해설

- ① 대명사
- ② 동사의 과거형 vs 과거분사
- ③ 재귀대명사의 수일치
- ④ to부정사의 부사적 용법



동사의 수일치

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해설

답: ⑤

의미상의 주어인 small groups of people을 수식하는 with+명사 구문으로 동명사인 believing으로 수정해야한다. 전면구는 빈출개념이니 기억하자.

해설

- ① 형용사 vs 부사
- ② **동사의 수일치**: 고난이도 끊어읽기! conforms랑 병렬이 아니라 seek out이랑 병렬인 걸 해석을 통해 파악하자.
- ③ 현재분사 vs 과거분사
- ④ 관계대명사

15. [2021 경찰대학 #8] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Doctors are known for using complicated words that make them sound either extremely intelligent or really out of touch with ① which most people can understand. The medical word for hiccups, singultus, is a perfect example of ② when physicians sound ridiculous. Hiccups are caused when the diaphragm becomes irritated and pushes air rapidly up in such a way that it makes an irregular sound. Some things that irritate the diaphragm and cause hiccups ③ are distension of the stomach from food, alcohol, or air, sudden changes in gastric temperature, or use of alcohol and/or tobacco in excess. Hiccups also can be caused by excitement or stress. While most cases of the hiccups last only ④ a few minutes, some cases of the hiccups can last for days or weeks. This is very unusual, though, and it's usually a sign of ⑤ another medical problem.



동사의 수일치

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해설

답: ①

전치사 + 관계대명사의 경우 뒤에 완전한 문장이 나와야한다. 하지만 위의 경우 목적어가 없으므로 전치사 + 관계대명사는 적절하지 않다. 따라서 선행사가 필요없는 관계대명사인 what으로 수정해야한다.

해설

② 관계부사

③ 동사의 수일치: 주어 뒤 관대절 묶어주기

④ a few vs a little

⑤ another vs other