

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

1

Good teachers know that learning ① occurs when students compare what they already know with the new ideas presented by the teacher or textbook. ② That is the students who decide whether or not to reconstruct their conceptions; therefore, teaching should be student centered rather than teacher centered. This means that students should be ③ actively involved in making and interpreting analogies. If we believe that analogy use is an effective way ④ to help students think and learn, then it makes sense to help students ⑤ generate their own analogies or reconstruct the teacher's analogies to fit in with their own experiences.

2021학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가 20번 -

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

2

While user habits are a boon to companies fortunate enough to generate them, their existence inherently makes success less likely for new innovations and startups ① try to disrupt the status quo. The fact is, ② successfully changing long-term user habits is exceptionally rare. Altering behavior requires not only an understanding of how to persuade people to act but also necessitates getting them to repeat behaviors for long periods, ideally for the rest of their lives. Companies ③ that succeed in building a habit-forming business are often associated with game-changing, wildly successful innovation. But ④ like any discipline, habit design has rules that define and explain why some products change lives while others do not. For one, new behaviors have a short half-life, as our minds tend to return to our old ways of thinking and doing. Experiments show that lab animals habituated to new behaviors ⑤ tend to regress to their first learned behaviors over time. To borrow a term from accounting, behaviors are LIFO—“last in, first out.”

2021학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가 21번 -

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

3

Despite numerous studies on the influence of mediated agendas on politics, most studies examine text only—as if media only deliver words. These studies looked at how reporters, analysts, and commentators verbally ① describe and criticize the candidates. But they often neglect another important source of influence: visuals. As some communication scholars said “Stories are often complex combinations of visual and verbal content—all too often the visual information is so powerful ② where it overwhelms the verbal.” The challenge of tackling visuals to examine their influence ③ is multifaceted. The difficulties of gathering and coding visual data and of attributing impact to specific parts of images have no doubt caused veritable scholars ④ to shy away. But the potential impact of visuals on people’s perceptions is simply too important to ignore. Furthermore, the importance of understanding ⑤ both visuals and text in tandem cannot be understated

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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

4

Despite excellent training, actors inevitably experience the visceral life of their characters, even if it is for brief moments during a performance. Self-perceptions are altered during the course of a performance, and ① even more so during long performance seasons. For many actors, they experience greater empathy and social cognition for their character, ② which may intensify identity boundary blurring. As well, actors tend to employ more dissociative processes, which increase potential character boundary blurring. Actors also experience more unresolved mourning for past trauma and loss experiences because they continually draw from these experiences when ③ portrayed characters. Adding to this tendency to ④ merge with the creative work, audience members also confuse the character's personality with the actor's personality. Audience attribution errors may increase distress in the actor, ⑤ including fearing that their personality identity is not stable.

2021학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가 23번 -

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

5

There is a story about F. Yates, a prominent UK statistician. During his student years at St. John's College, Cambridge, Yates ① had been keen on a form of sport. It ② was consisted of climbing about the roofs and towers of the college buildings at night. In particular, the chapel of St. John's College has a massive neo-Gothic tower adorned with statues of saints, and to Yates it appeared obvious that it would be more decorous if these saints were properly attired in surplices. One night he climbed up and did the job; next morning the result was generally much admired. But the College authorities were unappreciative and began to consider means of divesting the saints of their newly ③ acquired garments. This was not easy, since they were well out of reach of any ordinary ladder. An attempt to lift the surplices off from above, ④ using ropes with hooks attached, was unsuccessful. No progress was being made and eventually Yates came forward and volunteered to climb up in the daylight and ⑤ bring them down. This he did to the admiration of the crowd that assembled.

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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

6

Herbert Shelton was born on October 6, 1895 in Wylie, Texas. As a child, Shelton took an interest in animals, ① especially their habits when sick as compared to when well. Shelton attended Bernarr Macfadden's College of Physcultopathy in Chicago and interned at Crane's Sanatorium in Elmhurst, Illinois. In 1921, he ② graduated from the American School of Naturopathy with a Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine. Shelton claimed that cooking food denatures it, and that a healthy body has the ability to restore ③ it from illness without medical intervention. Although heavily ④ criticized by his contemporaries for advocating fasting over medical treatment, Shelton's work served as an early influence for the raw food movement. A pacifist, Shelton was jailed in 1917 for making an antidraft statement in public ⑤ during the height of World War I. By 1972, at the age of 77, Shelton became bedridden from Parkinson's disease. He died thirteen years later.

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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

7

Those who limit ① themselves to Western scientific research have virtually ignored anything that cannot be perceived by the five senses and repeatedly measured or quantified. Research is dismissed as superstitious and ② invalid if it cannot be scientifically explained by cause and effect. Many continue to cling with an almost religious passion to this cultural paradigm about the power of science — more specifically, the power that science gives them. By dismissing non-Western scientific paradigms as inferior at best and inaccurate at worst, the most rigid members of the conventional medical research community try ③ to counter the threat that alternative therapies and research pose to their work, their well-being, and their worldviews. And yet, biomedical research cannot explain many of the phenomena that concern alternative practitioners ④ regarding caring-healing processes. When therapies such as acupuncture or homeopathy are observed to result in a physiological or clinical response that cannot be explained by the biomedical model, many have tried to deny the results rather than ⑤ modifying the scientific model.

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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

8

Plants are genius chemists. They rely on their ability to manufacture chemical compounds for ① every single aspect of their survival. A plant with juicy leaves can't run away to avoid ② being eaten. It relies on its own chemical defenses to kill microbes, deter pests, or poison would-be predators. Plants also need to reproduce. They can't impress a potential mate with a fancy dance, a victory in horn-to-horn combat, or a well-constructed nest like animals ③ are. Since plants need to attract pollinators to accomplish reproduction, they've evolved intoxicating scents, sweet nectar, and pheromones ④ that send signals that bees and butterflies can't resist. When you consider that plants solve almost all of their problems by making chemicals, and that there are ⑤ nearly 400,000 species of plants on Earth, it's no wonder that the plant kingdom is a source for a dazzling array of useful substances.

2021학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가 33번 -

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

9

Once we recognize the falsecause issue, we see it everywhere. For example, a recent longterm study of University of Toronto medical students concluded that medical school class presidents lived an average of 2.4 years less than ① other medical school graduates. At first glance, this seemed to imply that being a medical school class president ② is bad for you. Does this mean that you should avoid being medical school class president at all costs? Probably not. Just because being class president is correlated with shorter life expectancy does not mean that it causes shorter life expectancy. In fact, it seems likely ③ that the sort of person who becomes medical school class president is on average, extremely hard-working, serious, and ambitious. Perhaps this extra stress, and the corresponding lack of social and relaxation time—rather than being class president per se—contributes to ④ lowering life expectancy. If ⑤ so, the real lesson of the study is that we should all relax a little and not let our work take over our lives.

2021학년도 3월 고2 전국연합학력평가 36번 -

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

10

Human movement can be affected either positively or negatively, by the environment within ① what the movement takes place. Consider an athlete who runs the 100 m wearing training shoes. She is unlikely ② to achieve as good a time wearing these shoes as she would if she wore specifically designed spiked running shoes. During athletic competitions wind speed is always measured as it is recognised as having an impact, either positively ③ or negatively, on performance times. If our runner was running into a headwind, her speed would be reduced as some of her force would be needed to overcome the additional obstacle of the wind. On the contrary, if she had a tailwind her performance would be enhanced and movement assisted by the wind. Let us also consider ④ other surrounding circumstances, ⑤ such as what is motivating the athlete to run is she there because she really wants to be or is she there just because her brother is also a runner and so her parents bring her along as well? Motivation is a key factor in sports training and performance.

2021학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가 37번 -

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

11

Wind direction is usually ① measured through the use of a simple vane. This is simply a paddle of some sort mounted on a spindle; when it catches the wind, it turns so that the wind passes by ② without obstruction. The direction is recorded but if you ever have a chance to watch a wind vane on a breezy day, you will notice that there is a lot of variation in the direction of wind flow—a lot! Sometimes the wind can blow from ③ virtually every direction within a minute or two. In order ④ to make some sense of this, an average wind direction over an hour is sometimes calculated or sometimes the direction that the wind blew from the most during the hour is recorded ④ Either way, it is a generalization, and it's important to remember that there can be a lot of variation in the data. It's also important to remember ⑤ what the data recorded at a weather station give an indication of conditions prevailing in an area but will not be exactly the same as the conditions at a landscape some distance from the weather station.

2021학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가 38번 -

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

12

The searchability of online works represents a variation on older navigational aids ① such as tables of contents, indexes, and concordances. But the effects are ② different. As with links, the ease and ready availability of searching make ③ them much simpler to jump between digital documents than it ever was to jump between printed ones. Our attachment to any one text becomes more tenuous, more transitory. Searches also lead to the fragmentation of online works. A search engine often draws our attention to a particular snippet of text, a few words or sentences that have strong relevance to whatever we're searching for at the moment, while ④ providing little incentive for taking in the work as a whole. We don't see the forest ⑤ when we search the Web. We don't even see the trees. We see twigs and leaves.

2021학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가 40번 -

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

13

While user habits are a boon to companies fortunate enough to generate them, their existence inherently makes success ① less likely for new innovations and startups trying to disrupt the status quo. The fact is, successfully changing longterm user habits is exceptionally ② rare. Altering behavior requires not only an understanding of how to persuade people to act but also necessitates getting them to ③ repeat behaviors for long periods, ideally for the rest of their lives. Companies that succeed in building a habit-forming business are often associated with game-changing, wildly successful innovation. But like any discipline, habit design has rules that define and explain why some products ④ change lives while others do not. For one, new behaviors have a short half-life, as our minds tend to return to our old ways of thinking and doing. Experiments show that lab animals ⑤ reluctant to new behaviors tend to regress to their first learned behaviors over time. To borrow a term from accounting, behaviors are LIFO—“last in, first out.”

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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

15

People unknowingly sabotage their own work when they withhold help or information from others or try to undermine them lest they become more successful or get more ① credit than “me.” Cooperation is alien to the ego, except when there is a secondary motive. The ego doesn’t know that the more you ② include others, the more smoothly things flow and the more easily things come to you. When you give little or no help to others or put obstacles in their path, the universe — in the form of people and circumstances — gives little or no help to you because you have cut yourself off from the whole. The ego’s unconscious core feeling of “not enough” causes it to ③ react to someone else’s success as if that success had taken something away from “me.” It doesn’t know that your ④ resentment of another person’s success curtails your own chances of success. In order to attract success, you need to ⑤ reject it wherever you see it.

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17

The meritocratic emphasis on effort and hard work seeks to vindicate the idea that, under the right conditions, we are responsible for our success and thus capable of freedom. It also seeks to vindicate the faith that, if the competition is truly ① fair, success will align with virtue; those who work hard and play by the rules will earn the rewards they deserve. We want to believe that success, in sports and in life, is something we earn, not something we inherit. Natural gifts and the advantages they bring ② clarify the meritocratic faith. They cast ③ doubt on the conviction that praise and rewards flow from effort alone. In the face of this embarrassment, we inflate the ④ moral significance of effort and striving. This can be seen, for example, in television coverage of the Olympics, which focuses ⑤ less on the feats the athletes perform than on heartbreaking stories of the hardships and obstacles they have overcome, and the struggles they have gone through to triumph over injury, or a difficult childhood, or political turmoil in their native land.

2021학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가 34번 -

정답

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2. ①
3. ②
4. ③
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